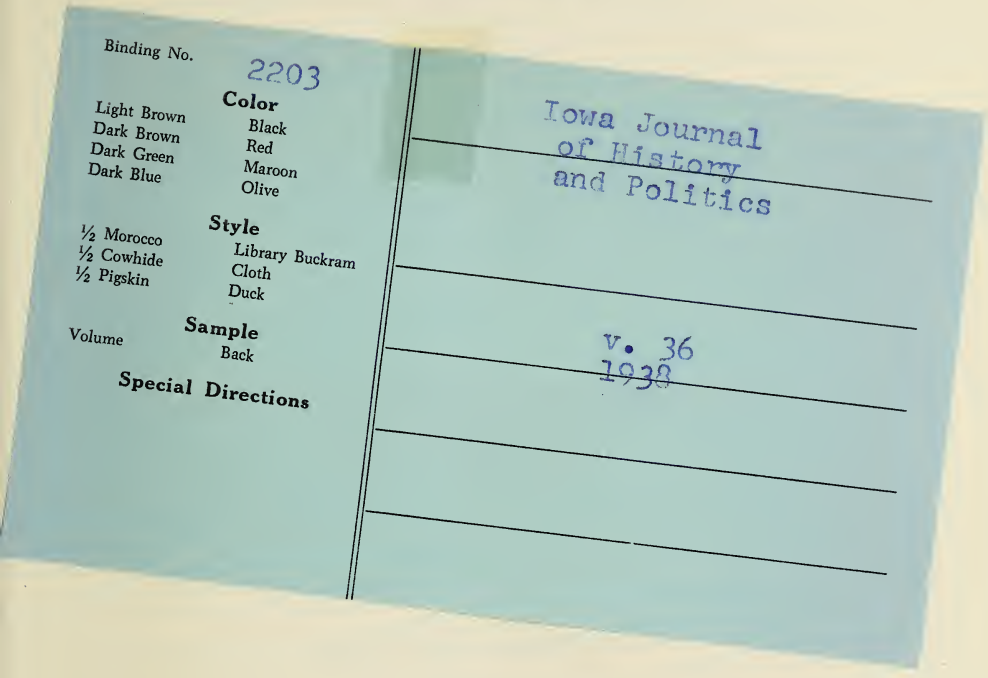
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THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS

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THE

IOWA JOURNAL

OF

HISTORY AND POLITICS

BENJAMIN F. SHAMBAUGH
EDITOR

VOLUME XXXVI
1938

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY
THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
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1938

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THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS
JANUARY NINETEEN HUNDRED THIRTY-EIGHT
VOLUME THIRTY-SIX NUMBER ONE

A CHECKLIST OF IOWA IMPRINTS 1837–1860

The purpose of this study has been to compile a checklist of Iowa imprints (other than government publications) to gather information concerning the pioneer printers, and to determine the subject matter contained in these early Iowa publications.[1] Newspapers, periodicals, and public documents have not been included in this study. There are, no doubt, other imprints which were not located.

This checklist is arranged chronologically by year. Within the year the arrangement is alphabetical by author or title. The wording and punctuation of the title page have been retained. Capitalization of the material on the title page follows the Library of Congress rules. Additional data concerning the book, not on the title page, are given in parentheses. Whenever symbols have been placed in two lines, the first line indicates the bibliographic source and the second line the location of the imprint.

The following symbols for bibliographies are used:

AG Anderson Galleries, New York. Sale Catalogue, Nos. 1604, 1686, 1701, 1706, 1711, 2016. Also, American Art Association, Anderson Galleries, inc., New York. Sale Catalogue, No. 3834.

MC_1 McMurtrie, D. C. *Pioneer Printing in Iowa* (Reprinted from the *National Printer Journalist,* December, 1932.)

[1] This checklist was accompanied by a discussion of printers and printing in Iowa during the years before 1861 which will appear in a later issue of this JOURNAL. The numbers before the imprint items are for convenience in referring to the imprints mentioned in the article which is to follow this checklist. — THE EDITOR.

MC$_2$ McMurtrie, D. C. *Two Early Issues of the Council Bluffs Press* (Extract from the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), October, 1931).

P Paullin, G. W. *The Important American Library Collected by George W. Paullin of Evanston* (New York, 1929).

R Reilly, E. H. *A List of Books and Pamphlets Written by Dubuquers* (Columbia College Library, Dubuque, 1928).

S Sabin, Joseph. *Bibliotheca Americana. A Dictionary of Books Relating to America* (Issued by the Bibliographical Society of America in a series of twenty-nine volumes).

U *A Union Catalogue of Photo Facsimiles in North American Libraries* (1929).

W Wagner, H. R. *The Plains and the Rockies; A Bibliography of Original Narratives of Travel and Adventure, 1800–1865* (1921).

Wr Wright, John. *Early Bibles of America* (1892).

Libraries in which imprints were located are represented by the following symbols. An asterisk following the library symbol indicates that the copy in that library was seen by the compiler.

CSmH	Henry Huntington Library, San Marino, California.
CoHi	Colorado Historical Society, Denver, Colorado.
DBRE	Bureau of Railway Economics Library, Washington, D. C.
DLC	Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
DSC	Supreme Council of the 33, Washington, D. C.
DSG	U. S. Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D. C.
Hand	Collection of Olive Hand, Charles City, Iowa.

IAlB	Illinois Baptist Historical Library, Alton, Illinois.
ICHi	Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Illinois.
ICJ	The John Crerar Library, Chicago, Illinois.
ICT	Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago, Illinois.
ICU	University of Chicago Library, Chicago, Illinois.
IEG	Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Illinois.
IHi	Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Illinois.
IJI	Illinois College Library, Jacksonville, Illinois.
IaB	Burlington Free Public Library, Burlington, Iowa.
IaCrM	Iowa Masonic Library, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
IaDa	Davenport Public Library, Davenport, Iowa.
IaDaM	Davenport Public Museum, Davenport, Iowa.
IaDmOF	The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of Iowa Library, Des Moines, Iowa.
IaDu	Carnegie-Stout Free Public Library, Dubuque, Iowa.
IaGG	Grinnell College Library, Grinnell, Iowa.
IaHA	Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa.
IaHi	State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.
IaHoL	Lenox College Library, Hopkinton, Iowa.

IaK	Keokuk Public Library, Keokuk, Iowa.
IaMpI	Iowa Wesleyan College, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
IaMu	Musser Public Library, Muscatine, Iowa.
IaMvC	Cornell College Library, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
IaPeC	Central College Library, Pella, Iowa.
Longnecker	Collection of W. A. Longnecker, Sigourney, Iowa.
MB	Boston Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts.
MBFM	Massachusetts Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Library, Boston, Massachusetts.
MH	Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
MH-L	Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
MHi	Massachusetts, Historical Society, Boston, Massachusetts.
MWA	American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts.
MdBP	Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Maryland.
MnHi	Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota.
MnSS	St. Paul Seminary, St. Paul, Minnesota.
NN	New York Public Library, New York, New York.
Nh	New Hampshire State Library, Concord, New Hampshire.
NjP	Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.
OHi	Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio.
PCA	American Baptist Historical Society, Chester, Pennsylvania.

RPB Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

WHi State Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin.

In general the abbreviations follow those used by the Library of Congress. Unnumbered pages ahead of the first numbered pages of the book are designated as "preliminary leaves", a leaf making two pages. The abbreviation is P. L. Similar pages within the text or following it are designated as leaves and the abbreviation used is L. For example, a publication marked (4 P. L., v–xxiii p., 1 L., 79, [1] p., 1 L. 21 cm.) has the following paging: 4 preliminary leaves or 8 pages, all unnumbered, which have introductory material or are blank; pages numbered from v to xxiii; one leaf with some printing but not paged; 79 numbered pages of text and 1 page of text not numbered; and a final leaf with a little printing but no page number. The 21 cm. indicates the height of the publication.

Imprint of 1837

1 [Du Buque Lead Mining Company] [Description of land and deed of trust of lands owned by the company] [Dubuque? 1837?] (11 p. 20½ cm.)

Lacks title page. Date of deed of trust, April 5, 1837.

IaHi*

Imprints of 1838

2 Wisconsin Territory. Laws, Statutes, Etc. Acts of the Legislature of Wisconsin, passed during the winter session of 1837-8, and the special session of June, 1838, in the city of Burlington. Published by authority. Burlington, Iowa: Printed by James G. Edwards. 1838. (372 p. 21 cm.)

Mc_1

IaCrM*; WHi; IaK* (Incomplete)

3 Wisconsin. Laws, Statutes, Etc. Acts passed at the first and

second sessions of the Legislative assembly of the territory of Wisconsin. Published by authority. Burlington, W. T. James Clarke, printer to the Legislative assembly. 1838. (95, [1] p. 20½ cm.)
Mc_1
IaHi*; WHi
IaHi copy, containing laws of the first session only, has bound with it: "Appendix, containing a number of the most important laws of Michigan. Extended over the territory of Wisconsin by the act of Congress organizing said territory. Printed by authority." [n. p.] 1838. 300 p.

Imprints of 1841

4 FREEMASONS. BURLINGTON, IA. BURLINGTON LODGE. By-laws, of Burlington lodge of Free and accepted ancient masons, working under a dispensation from the Grand lodge of Missouri. A. L. 5840 — A. D. 1840. Burlington: J. H. McKenny, printer. May, 1841. (16 p. 14½ cm.)
IaCrM*; DSC*
Note on verso of title page of IaCrM copy reads: "The first masonic book printed in Iowa. (signed) T. S. Parvin."

Imprints of 1842

5 DAVENPORT BAPTIST ASSOCIATION. Minutes of the Davenport Baptist association. Organized September 16, 1842. Davenport — Iowa. A. Logan, printer [1842?]. (8 p. 20 cm.)
IAlB

6 FREEMASONS. BURLINGTON, IA. DES MOINES LODGE, No. 41. By-laws of Des Moines lodge, no. 41. By authority of the most worshipful Grand lodge of the state of Missouri. Burlington: Printed by John H. M'Kenny, 1842. (8 p. 19 cm.)
IaCrM*; DSC*

Imprints of 1843

7 FREEMASONS. DUBUQUE, IA. DUBUQUE LODGE, U. D. By-laws of Dubuque Lodge, U. D. By the authority of the most worshipful Grand lodge of the state of Missouri. Dubuque: Printed by Wilson & Keesecker. 1843. (7, [1] p. 17½ cm.)
IaCrM*

8 FREEMASONS. IOWA CITY, IA. IOWA CITY LODGE. By-laws of

Iowa City lodge. Approved, December 13th, 1843. Iowa City: Printed by Noah Mendenhall, 1843. (9 p. 20½ cm.)
IaCrM*; DSC*

Imprints of 1844

9 Freemasons. Bloomington, Ia. Iowa Lodge, No. 2. By-laws of Iowa lodge, no. 2, chartered by the Grand lodge of Iowa, January 8, 1844. Adopted April 1, 1844. Bloomington: Jno. B. Russell, printer. 1844. (5, [2] p. 21½ cm.)
IaCrM*

10 Freemasons. Dubuque, Ia. Lodge No. 3. By-laws of Dubuque lodge, no. 3. By authority of the most worshipful Grand lodge of Iowa. Dubuque: A. Keesecker, printer. 1844. (10 p. 17½ cm.)
IaCrM*

11 Freemasons. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Constitution and by-laws of the Grand lodge of Iowa of Ancient free and accepted masons. Adopted in convention, at Iowa City, Iowa, January 3, A. D. 1844. Bloomington: John B. Russell, printer. 1844. (8 p. 21 cm.)
IaCrM*

12 Freemasons. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the Grand lodge of Iowa, at the first grand annual communication, begun and held at Iowa City, on the second Monday (8th) of January, A. L., 5844, A. D., 1844; and the constitution and by-laws of the Grand lodge of Iowa, and proceedings of the Iowa Masonic territorial convention, (For the organization of the Grand lodge of Iowa,) begun and held in Iowa City, on the 1st Tuesday (2d) of January, A. L., 5844 — A. D., 1844. Also, the history of the Grand lodge of Iowa, and origin of Masonry in Iowa Territory. Bloomington: Jno. B. Russell, printer. 1844. (24 p. 20 cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; DSC

13 Freemasons. Iowa City, Ia. Lodge No. 4. By-laws of Iowa City lodge, no. 4, chartered by the Grand lodge of Iowa, January 8, 1844. Adopted June 5, 1844. Iowa City: Jesse Williams, printer. 1844. (8 p. 14 cm.)
IaCrM*

14 Ladies' Association for Educating Females, Jacksonville, Ill. The eleventh annual report of the Ladies' association, for edu-

cating females, presented at their annual meeting in Jacksonville, Illinois, June 27, 1844. Burlington: Printed by James G. Edwards. 1844. (12 p. 19½ cm.)
IU*; IJI

Imprints of 1845

15 Congregational Churches in Iowa. General Assembly. Constitution, articles of faith, rules of business, and general principles of church polity of the General Congregational association of Iowa. Burlington: Printed at the Hawk-eye office. 1845. (Cover-title, 12 p. 19 cm.)
IaCrM*; NN

16 Freemasons. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the Grand lodge of Iowa, at the second grand annual communication, in Iowa City, on Tuesday, Jan. 6th, A. L. 5845. A. D. 1845. Bloomington: Jno. B. Russell, printer. 1845. (58, [3] p. 20 cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; DSC

17 Freemasons. Iowa City, Ia. Royal Arch Masons. Chapter No. 2. By-laws of Iowa City Royal arch chapter no. 2, of Free and accepted masons. Iowa City, Iowa. Printed by Jesse Williams. 1845. (11 p. 17 cm.)
IaCrM*

18 Ladies' Association for Educating Females, Jacksonville, Ill. The twelfth annual report of the Ladies' association for educating females, presented at their annual meeting in Jacksonville, Illinois, June 26, 1845. Burlington, Printed at the Hawk-eye office, 1845. (Cover-title, 11 p. 19½ cm.)
IU*; IJI

19 Odd Fellows, Independent Order of. Bloomington, Ia. Muscatine Lodge, No. 4. The constitution, by-laws, and rules of order, of Muscatine lodge, no. 4, of the I. O. O. F. Bloomington, Iowa. "For many be called, but few chosen." Bloomington: Printed at the Herald office. 1845. (40 p. 16½ cm.)
IaHi*

Imprints of 1846

20 Des Moines Baptist Association. Minutes of the eighth anniversary, of the Des Moines Baptist association, held at Round

Point, Wapello County, Iowa, on Friday and Satuday [sic], the fourth and fifth days of September, A. D. one thousand, eight hundred and forty-six. Keosauqua, Iowa: Printed by J. and J. M. Shepherd. 1846. (8 p. 22½ cm.)
MnHi; PCA

21 Freemasons. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the Grand lodge of Iowa, at the third grand annual communication, in Iowa City, on Tuesday, Jan. 6th, A. L. 5846, A. D. 1846. Bloomington: Printed by M. T. Emerson. 1846. (45, [1] p. 19½ cm.)
IaCrM*; DSC

22 Hempstead, Stephen (1812–1883). Masonic oration, delivered by S. Hempstead, esq., on St. John's day, June 24, 1846. Published by order of Dubuque lodge, no. 3. Dubuque, Printed at the office of the Miners' express. August, 1846. (Cover-title, 6 p. 20 cm.)
S31298
IaCrM*

23 Holbrook, John C. Sketch of the religious history of Dubuque, I. T., with details relating to the Congregational church. A discourse, by John C. Holbrook, pastor of the Congregational church of Dubuque. Dubuque, George Greene, printer. 1846. (14 p. 21 cm.)
IaCrM*; WHi

24 Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill. Catalogue of the officers and students of Illinois college. For the year ending June, MDCCCXLVI. Burlington, Iowa: Printed at the Hawkeye office, 1846. (Cover-title, 16 p. 19 cm.)
IHi; IJI

25 Ladies' Association for Educating Females, Jacksonville, Ill. Thirteenth annual report . . . presented at their annual meeting, Jacksonville, Illinois, June 24, 1846. Burlington, Printed at the Hawkeye office, 1846. (Cover-title, 11 p. 20 cm.)
IU*; IHi; IJI

Imprints of 1847

26 Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. General epistle from the Council of the twelve apostles, to the Church of

Jesus Christ of latter-day saints abroad, dispersed throughout the earth, greeting. [Kanesville? 1847?] (8 p. 21½ cm. Caption title.)

At foot of page 8: "Written at winter quarters, Omaha nation, west bank of Missouri River, near Council Bluffs, North America, and signed December 23d, 1847, in behalf of the quorum of the twelve apostles. Brigham Young, president. Willard Richards, clerk." This pamphlet may have been printed in Kanesville. Another edition bears a Liverpool imprint and it seems unlikely that two editions should have been printed in Liverpool.

W
CSmH

27 DAVENPORT BAPTIST ASSOCIATION. The fifth anniversary of the Davenport Baptist association; held in the meeting house of the First Baptist church, Dubuque, October, 2–4, 1846. Davenport: Sanders & Davis . . . printers: 1847. (14 p. 20 cm.)

IaHa*; MnHi

28 DAVENPORT BAPTIST ASSOCIATION. Minutes of the fifth [i. e. sixth] anniversary of the Davenport Baptist association, held at Bloomington, Iowa, on the 1st & 2d of Oct. 1847. Iowa City: Printed at the Observer office. 1847. (11, [1] p. 21½ cm.)

IaHA*

29 FREEMASONS. BURLINGTON, IA. DES MOINES LODGE, NO. 1. By-laws of Des Moines lodge no. 1. Burlington: Printed at the Hawk-eye office. 1847. (Cover-title, 8 p. 20 cm.)

IaCrM*

30 FREEMASONS. DUBUQUE, IA. LODGE NO. 3. By-laws of Dubuque lodge, no. 3, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. Grand lodge of Iowa. Dubuque. Geo. Greene, printer. 1847. (Cover-title, 7 p. 19½ cm.)

IaCrM*

31 FREEMASONS. IOWA. GRAND LODGE. Constitution and by-laws of the Grand lodge of Iowa. Also the standing regulations. Iowa City: Printed by A. H. Palmer. 1847. (11, [1] p. 20 cm.)

Bound with its *Proceedings*, Vol. IV, 1847.

IaHi*; IaCrM*; DSC

32 FREEMASONS. IOWA. GRAND LODGE. Proceedings of the Grand lodge of Iowa, at the fourth grand annual communication, in

Iowa City, on Tuesday, June 1st, A. L. 5847, A. D. 1847. Iowa City: Printed by A. H. Palmer. 1847. (48 p. 20 cm.)
Bound with its Constitution and by-laws. 1847.
IaHi*; IaCrM*; DSC

33 Sons of Temperance of North America. Grand Division of Iowa. Alpha Division, No. 1, Bloomington. Constitution and by-laws of Alpha division, no. 1, of the Sons of temperance, of the town of Bloomington, Iowa. Instituted April 8, 1847. Bloomington: Printed by Stout & Israel. 1847. (27 p. 13½ cm.)
IaHi*

34 Sons of Temperance of North America. Grand Division of Iowa. Far West Division, No. 4, Iowa City. Constitution and by-laws of Far West division, no. 4, of the Sons of Temperance, of Iowa City, Iowa. Instituted October 7, 1847. Iowa City: Printed by Silas Foster. 1847. (24 p. 18 cm.)
IaHi*

Imprints of 1848

35 Baptist Church. Iowa. State Convention. Proceedings of the seventh anniversary of the Iowa Baptist convention, held with the Baptist church in Davenport, June second and third, 1848. Also of the second anniversary of the Iowa Baptist education society. Dubuque: A. P. Wood, printer, Tribune office. 1848. (11, [1] p. 20 cm.)
IaCrM*; IaHA*

36 Congregational Churches in Iowa. General Assembly. Minutes of the general association of Iowa, at their session in Fairfield, June, 1848. Burlington, Iowa, Printed at the Hawk-eye office. 1848. (16 p. 20 cm.)
Mc_1
IaCrM*; NN

37 Davenport Baptist Association. Minutes of the seventh anniversary of the Davenport Baptist association held with the Baptist church, Le Claire, Iowa, September 29 & 30, 1848. Dubuque, Iowa: A. P. Wood, printer, Tribune office. 1848. (8 p. 19½ cm.)
RPB

38 Des Moines River Association of Regular Baptists. Minutes of the ninth annual meeting of the Des Moines River associa-

tion of regular Baptists, held with Rock Creek church, Keokuk County, Iowa, commencing Saturday before the third Sunday in August, 1848. An interesting discourse was delivered by Eld. James L. Gilmore, from Colossians 1st chapter and 13th verse: "Who hath delivered us from the power of darkness," &. Fairfield, Printed at the office of the "Iowa sentinel", 1848. (8 p. 22½ cm.)

IAlB

39 Freemasons. Dubuque, Ia. Royal Arch Masons. Chapter No. 3. By-laws of Dubuque Royal arch chapter, no. 3; of Free and accepted masons. Dubuque. W. Y. Lovell, printer. 1848. (Covertitle, 19 p. 15 cm.)

IaCrM*

40 Freemasons. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the Grand lodge of Iowa, at the fifth grand annual communication, in the city of Dubuque, on Tuesday, June 6th, A. L. 5848, A. D. 1848. Keokuk: Russell & Doyle, printers. 1848. (77 p. 20 cm.)

Mc_1

IaHi*; IaCrM*; DSC

41 Newhall, John B. (d. 1849). A new map of Iowa, for 1848-9 with descriptive notes. Designed for the use of emigrants and travelers, and as a chart of reference invaluable to every citizen of the state. By J. B. Newhall, author of "Sketches of Iowa" &c. (Fourth edition.) Keosauqua, Valley whig print [1848?]. (41½x52½ cm.)

Published by J. F. Abrahams, Burlington, Iowa.

IaCrM*

42 Newhall, John B. (d. 1849). Newhall's new map of Iowa, with descriptive notes. Designed expressly for the use of emigrants and travelers, and as a chart of reference invaluable to every citizen of the state. Burlington: Hawk-eye print, 1848. (41x58½ cm.)

AG1781

43 Odd Fellows, Independent Order of. Bloomington, Ia. Muscatine Lodge, No. V. The constitution and by-laws of Muscatine lodge, no. V., of the Independent order of odd fellows, of the town of Bloomington, Iowa. Bloomington: Printed at the Herald office. 1848. (14 p. 20 cm.)

IaHi*

44 Sons of Temperance of North America. Grand Division of Iowa. Constitutions of the National, Grand, and subordinate divisions of the order of the Sons of temperance. Also, the by-laws, rules of order, and principles and forms of discipline of the Grand division of Iowa; to which are added, extracts from proceedings of the National division. Printed by order of the Grand division of Iowa, organized at Bloomington, February 1st, A. D. 1848. Burlington, Iowa. Printed by James Tizzard & co., 1848. (36 p. 20 cm.)
IaHi*

45 Sons of Temperance of North America. Grand Division of Iowa. Proceedings of the Grand division of the Sons of temperance of the state of Iowa, at their quarterly sessions, in February, April, July and Oct., 1848. T. S. Battelle, G. S. Bloomington: F. A. C. Foreman, (Herald office,) printer. 1848. (30 p. 18 cm.)
IaHi*

46 Sons of Temperance of North America. Grand Division of Iowa. Alpha Division, No. 1, Bloomington. Constitution and by-laws of Alpha division, no. 1, of the Sons of temperance, of the state of Iowa; instituted in Bloomington, April 22, 1847. "Love, purity, fidelity." Bloomington, Iowa. Br. H. D. La. Cossitt, printer: "Democratic enquirer" office, 1848. (18 p. 18½ cm.)
IaHi*

47 Sons of Temperance of North America. Grand Division of Iowa. Des Moines Division, No. 6, Burlington. Constitution and by-laws of Des Moines division, no. 6, Sons of temperance. Instituted at Burlington, September 29, 1847. Burlington, Iowa: Printed by the Hawk-eye office. 1848. (24 p. 20½ cm.)
IaB*

48 Sons of Temperance of North America. Grand Division of Iowa. Muscatine Division, No. 12, Bloomington. Constitution and by-laws of Muscatine division, no. 12, of the Sons of temperance, of the town of Bloomington, Iowa. Instituted March 4, 1848. Bloomington: Printed by Stout and Israel. 1848. (15, [1] p. 20 cm.)
IaHi*

49 Sons of Temperance of North America. Grand Division of

Iowa. Union Division, No. 37, Bloomington. Constitution and by-laws of Union division, no. 37, of the Sons of temperance, of the town of Bloomington, and state of Iowa. Instituted August 21, 1848. "Love, purity, fidelity." Bloomington: Printed at the "Democratic enquirer" office: by Br. H. D. La. Cossitt, 1848. (18 p. 18 cm.)
IaHi*

50 United States. Iowa. District Court. Rules of the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa. Adopted at the January term, A. D. 1848. Iowa City: Printed by Abraham H. Palmer. 1848. (28 p. 20½ cm.)
IaHA*

Imprints of 1849

51 Baptist Church, Iowa. State Convention. Minutes of the eighth anniversary of the Iowa Baptist convention, held with the Baptist church in Iowa City, June first and second, 1849. Also of the third anniversary of the Iowa Baptist education society. Davenport: Printed by Sanders & Davis. 1849. (12 p. 20½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*

52 Congregational Churches in Iowa. General Assembly. Minutes of the general association of Iowa, at their session in Davenport, June, 1849. Davenport, Iowa: Printed at the Gazette office. 1849. (8 p. 20 cm.)
IaHA*
Minutes for the year 1855 printed in Boston. Minutes for the years 1850, 1854, 1857, and 1858 were examined but neither place nor date of publication could be ascertained.

53 Davenport Baptist Association. Minutes of the eighth anniversary of the Davenport Baptist association, held with the Baptist church, in Cascade, Iowa, October 5, 6, & 7, 1849. Davenport, Iowa: Sanders & Davis, printers, Gazette office. 1849. (11 p. 20 cm.)
IaHA*; RPB

54 [Des Moines County Bible Society] [Report, Nov. 11, 1849] [Burlington? 1849?] (4 p. 21 cm. Lacks title page.)
IaB*

55 Deseret. Constitution. Constitution of the state of the Deseret with the journal of the convention which formed it, and the

proceedings of the Legislature thereon. Kanesville. Published by Orson Hyde, 1849.
AG1686; U; Mc_1
MH

56 Dubuque, Ia. Congregational Church. History and manual of the Congregational church of Dubuque Iowa. [Dubuque] The Miner's express office, 1849. (24 p. 17 cm.)
S21041
WHi

57 Freemasons. Fort Madison, Ia. Lodge No. 13. By-laws of Fort Madison lodge, no. 13, of Free and accepted masons, by the authority of the most worshipful Grand lodge of the state of Iowa. Fort Madison: Spaulding and Phelps, printers. 1849. (15 p. 13 cm.)
IaCrM*

58 Freemasons. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the Grand lodge of Iowa, at the sixth grand annual communication, in the city of Burlington, on Tuesday, June 5th, A. L. 5849, A. D. 1849. Fairfield: Augustus R. Sparks, printer. 1849. (84 p. 20 cm.)
Mc_1
IaHi*; IaCrM*; DSC; NN

59 Freemasons. Iowa City, Ia. Lodge No. 4. By-laws of Iowa City lodge, no. 4. Chartered by the Grand lodge of Iowa, January eighth, 1844. Adopted June 9, 1849. Iowa City: Printed at the Republican office. 1849. (12 p. 18½ cm.)
DSC*

60 Freemasons. Oskaloosa, Ia. Tri-Luminar Lodge, No. 18. By-laws of Tri-luminar lodge, no. 18, of Ancient, free and accepted masons. Ottumwa: Printed at the "Des Moines courier" office, by Street & Warden. 1849. (14 p. 13½ cm.)
IaCrM*

61 Hazard, S. H. Discourse delivered April 29th, before the "Iowa City California emigrating association," by Rev. S. H. Hazard. [Iowa City? 1849?] (7 p. 21½ cm. Caption title.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*

62 Odd Fellows, Independent Order of. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the Grand lodge of Iowa, I. O. O. F. At its first & annual communications, held in Bloomington. Bloomington: H. D. La Cossitt, printer. 1849. (1 p. l., 48, [2] p.)
IaCrM*

63 Sanford, John Fletcher, 1823–1874. Introductory lecture: delivered in the College of physicians and surgeons of the Upper Mississippi. Session of 1849-50. By John F. Sanford, M. D., professor of surgery. Published by the class. Davenport: Sanders & Davis, printers. 1849.
Mc_1
DSG*; MHi

64 [Whicher, Stephen] [An appeal, to the bench, the bar, and the people of Iowa, by the people] [Muscatine, Iowa, Printed by H. D. La. Cossitt, "Democratic enquirer" office, 1849] (7 p. 20½ cm.)
IaCrM* (Lacks title page.)

65 Williams, George H. An address, by the Hon. George H. Williams, (Judge of the 1st judicial district of Iowa,) on the principles, prospects & triumphs of temperance. Delivered at Mt. Pleasant, on the 19th July, 1849, before a public meeting of the citizens and Sons of temperance. Mount Pleasant, Iowa free democrat, print. 1849. (16 p. 20 cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*

Imprints of 1850

66 Baptist Church. Iowa. State Convention. Minutes of the ninth anniversary of the Iowa Baptist church, at Mt. Pleasant, May 31st, and June 1st and 2d, 1850. Also of the fourth anniversary of the Iowa Baptist education society. Muscatine, Iowa: H. D. La. Cossitt, book and job printer: 1850. (13, [1] p. 20 cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*

67 Beloit Company. [Preamble and resolutions] Kanesville, Frontier guardian, print. May 7th, 1850. (Broadside.)
Mc_1; Mc_2

68 Daughters of Temperance. Muscatine, Ia. Bloomington Union, No. 1. Constitution by-laws and rules of order of Bloomington union, no. 1, Daughters of temperance, of the state of Iowa.

Instituted at Muscatine, 1850. Muscatine, Iowa: H. D. La. Crossitt, book and job printer: 1850. (1 p. l., 10, [1] p. 19½ cm.)
IaHi*

69 Davenport Baptist Association. Minutes of the ninth anniversary of the Davenport Baptist association, held with the Baptist church in Marion, Iowa, October 4th, 5th and 6th, 1850. Dubuque: Printed by A. P. Wood. 1850. (8 p. 23½ cm.)
IaHA*; PCA

70 Des Moines Baptist Association. Minutes of the twelfth annual session of the Des Moines Baptist association held with the Baptist church in Danville, August 22, 23 & 24, A. D. 1850. Keokuk, Printed at the Whig and register office. 1850. (8 p. 22½ cm.)
IAlB

71 [Des Moines County Bible Society] [Report, Dec. 15, 1850] [Burlington? 1850?] (1 l. 21 cm.)
IaB*

72 Documents and judicial opinions in relation to the title to the Sac and Fox Half-Breed Reservation in the state of Iowa. Keokuk: Printed at the Whig & register book and job office: 1850. (20 p. 21 cm.)
IaK*

73 Frazee, George, 1821–1904. Fugitive slave case. District court of the United States for the Southern division of Iowa. Burlington, June term, 1850. Ruel Daggs, vs. Elihu Frazier, et als. Trespass on the case. Reported by Geo. Frazee, a member of the bar. (N. B.— In justice to himself, the reporter would here observe that the original notes of this case were taken solely for private use, but, upon the solicitation of the engaged, as well as others, he has consented to their publication.) Burlington: Printed by Morgan & M'Kenny. 1850. (40 p. 21½ cm.)
S26127
IaHA*

74 Freemasons. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the Grand lodge of Iowa, at the seventh grand ann. communication, in the city of Keokuk, on Tuesday, June 4th, A. L. 5850, A. D. 1850.

Muscatine: Bro. H. D. La. Cossitt, book and job printer. 1850. (84 p. 20 cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; DSC

75 Iowa City Union Temperance Society. Circular address to the people of the state of Iowa, by the "Iowa City union temperance society". [Iowa City?] Published by order of the society, June 21, 2850 [1850] (16 p. 21 cm.)
IaHi*

76 Iowa College, Davenport, Ia. Catalogue of the officers and students of Iowa college, Davenport, 1849-'50. Davenport: Sanders & Davis, printers. 1850. (6, [1] p. 19 cm.)
IaCrM*

77 Kilbourne, David Wells, 1803–1876. Strictures, on Dr. I. Galland's pamphlet, entitled, "Villainy exposed," with some account of his transactions in lands of the Sac and Fox reservation, etc., in Lee County, Iowa. By D. W. Kilbourne. Fort Madison: Printed at the Statesman office. 1850. (24 p. 19 cm.)
AG1604; P1613; Mc_1
IaHi*; IaCrM*; DLC; NN

78 Odd Fellows, Independent Order of. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the Grand lodge of Iowa, I. O. O. F. at the semi-annual session, held in Muscatine, July, 1850. Muscatine: Printed by Bro. H. D. La. Cossitt, "Enquirer office". 1850. (32 p. 22 cm.)
IaHi*; NN

79 Odd Fellows, Independent Order of. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the Grand lodge of Iowa, I. O. O. F., at its annual session held in Muscatine, January, 1850. Muscatine, Iowa: Brother H. D. La. Cossitt, book and job printer: 1850. (30 p. 22 cm.)
Mc_1
IaHi*; NN*

80 Odd Fellows, Independent Order of. Rochester, Ia. Red Cedar Lodge, No. 20. Constitution, by-laws & rules of order of Red Cedar lodge, no. 20, Independent order of odd fellows of the state of Iowa. Held at Rochester. Rochester: Br. H. D. La. Cossitt, printer, Enquirer office, Muscatine, Iowa. 1850. (15 p. 19 cm.)
IaHi*

Imprints of 1851

81 Baptist Church. Iowa. State Convention. Minutes of the Iowa Baptist state convention. First session of the tenth anniversary, held with the Baptist church at Muscatine, May 30th, 31st, and June 1st and 2nd, 1851. Muscatine: Printed by H. D. La. Cossitt, Main street, Westside. 1851. (15 p. 22½ cm.)
IaCrM*

82 Baptist Church. Iowa. State Convention. Proceedings of the Iowa Baptist state convention, second session of the tenth anniversary, held with the First Baptist church at Burlington, September 26th, 27th and 28th, 1851. Also, of the Iowa Baptist ministerial conference, held in the same place, September 25th, 26th and 27th, 1851. Burlington: Morgan & McKenny, printers — Telegraph office. 1851. (24 p. 20½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*

83 Davenport Baptist Association. Minutes of the tenth anniversary of the Davenport Baptist association, held with the Baptist church in Maquoketa, October 3, 4, 5, 1851. Muscatine, Iowa, H. D. La. Cossitt, printer, 1851. (12 p. 21½ cm.)
IaHA*; PCA

84 Des Moines Baptist Association. Minutes of the thirteenth annual session of the Des Moines Baptist association, held with the Baptist church in Agency City, August 22 and 23, 1851. Keokuk: Printed at the Whig office. 1851. (15 p. 22 cm.)
IaHA*; MnHi

85 [Dubuque and Keokuk Railroad Company North] [Articles of incorporation of the Dubuque and Keokuk railroad company North] [Iowa City, Iowa, Iowa capital reporter print, 1851] (7 p. 22½ cm.)
IaHi* (Lacks title page.)

86 Freemasons. Iowa. Grand Lodge. The book of constitutions, and the constitution, by-laws, and general regulations of the Grand lodge of Iowa: to which are added a collection of masonic forms. Reprinted by order of the Grand lodge of Iowa. A. L. 5850. Burlington, Printed by Morgan & M'Kenny, 1851. (vi, [7]–185, 19, [1] p. 19 cm.)
S58975
IaCrM*; DLC

87 Freemasons. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Constitution and by-laws of the Grand lodge of Iowa. Also, the standing regulations. Burlington: Morgan & McKenny, printers. 1851. (19, [1] p. 18½ cm.)
IaCrM*

88 Freemasons. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the Grand lodge of Iowa, at the eighth grand ann. communication, in the town of Ft. Madison, on Tuesday, June 3d, A. D. 1851, A. L. 5851. Muscatine: Bro. H. D. La. Cossitt, book and job printer, Second street. 1851. (56 p. 20 cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; DSC

89 Iowa College, Davenport, Ia. Catalogue of the officers and students of Iowa college, for the academical year: 1850-51. Davenport; Sanders and Davis, printers, Second st., 1851. (13 p. 18 cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*

90 Iowa State Medical and Chirurgical Society. Proceedings of the Iowa state medical and chirurgical society. Second annual meeting. Held in Fairfield, May 7, 1851. Keokuk: Printed at the Whig office, 1851. (63 p. 23½ cm.)
DSG*; ICJ

91 Keokuk, Ia. Ordinances, Etc. The revised ordinances of the city of Keokuk, revised and digested by the City council during the summer of 1851. With the constitution of the state of Iowa, and the city charter, including the state laws concerning vagrants, and the sale of intoxicating liquors. Keokuk: Printed at the Whig office. 1851. (108 p. 20½ cm.)
IaK* (Part of title page and pages 101–108 missing.)

92 Odd Fellows, Independent Order of. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the R. W. G. lodge of Iowa, I. O. O. F., at the annual session, held at Muscatine, January, 1851. Muscatine: Printed, by Br. H. D. La. Cossitt, Main Street, West side. 1851. (32 p. 22½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM; NN*

93 Sons of Temperance of North America. Grand Division of Iowa. Journal of the proceedings of the Grand division of the Sons of temperance, of the state of Iowa. From its organization February 1st, 1848, to the close of the third annual session, October 17th,

A. D. 1850. Keokuk: Printed by Loomis & Swinton. 1851. (103 p. 19½ cm.)
IaHi*

94 Templars of Honor and Temperance. By-laws and rules of order of Iowa temple of honor, no. 3. Muscatine, Iowa. Muscatine: Printed at the Enquirer office, H. D. La. Cossitt, 1851. (7, [1] p. 19½ cm.)
IaHi*

95 Umsted, Justus Thomas, 1820–1896. The duty of obedience to existing powers and laws in civil government. A discourse delivered in the First Presbyterian church, Muscatine, Iowa, December 29, 1850, by Justus T. Umsted, pastor of the church. Muscatine: H. D. La. Cossitt, printer — "Democratic enquirer" office. 1851. (29 p., 2 l. 21½ cm.)
IaHi*

Imprints of 1852

96 Baptist Church. Iowa. State Convention. Eleventh annual report of the Iowa Baptist state convention, presented by the executive board at the anniversary held in Marion, September 24, 25, 26, 1852. With the minutes of the annual meeting and other documents. Iowa City: Printed at the Reporter office. 1852. (24 p. 21½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*

97 Davenport Baptist Association. Minutes of the eleventh annual meeting of the Davenport Baptist association, held with the Baptist church in Iowa City, September 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 1852. Cor. secretary — Rev. A. Russell Beldon, Iowa City. Treasurer — George S. Hampton, esq., Iowa City. Iowa City: Printed at the Reporter office. 1852. (16 p. 21½ cm.)
IaHA*

98 Dubuque and Keokuk Railroad Company North. Report of the engineer and agents of the Dubuque and Keokuk rail-road co. North, exhibiting the survey and estimates of the road from Dubuque to Cedar Rapids, and the state of the finances of the company. S. Dwight Eaton, esq., engineer. Col. W. Y. Lovell, Maj. L. H. Langworthy, agents. Dubuque: Wm. H. Merritt & co., printers. 1852. (21 p. 21 cm.)
NN*

99 Freemasons. Fort Des Moines, Ia. Pioneer Lodge, No. 22. By-laws of Pioneer lodge, no. 22. A. F. & A. M. Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Bates & Hull — printers. 5852 [1852]. (13 p. 14½ cm.)
IaCrM*

100 [Freemasons. Iowa City, Ia. Zion Lodge, No. 31] [By-laws of Zion lodge no. 31, F. A. M., Iowa City, Iowa. Under charter from the M. W. G. L. of Iowa, bearing date June 2nd, A. D. 1852; A. L. 5852] [n. p., 1852?] (4 p. 15 cm.)
IaCrM* (Lacks title page)

101 Freemasons. Keokuk, Ia. Hardin Lodge, No. 29. By-laws of Hardin lodge, no. XXIX, of Free and accepted masons, at Keokuk, Iowa. Organized December 22d, 1851. Keokuk: Printed at the City book and job office. 1852. (7 p. 15 cm.)
IaCrM*

102 Freemasons. Muscatine, Ia. Humphreys Lodge U. D. By-laws of Humphreys lodge U. D. of Free and accepted masons, instituted at Muscatine, Sept., 4th A. L. 5851, A. D. 1851. Muscatine. Printed by H. D. La. Cossitt, Enquirer office. 1852. (8 p. 19 cm.)
IaCrM*

103 Freemasons. Muscatine, Ia. Iowa Lodge, No. 2. By-laws of Iowa lodge no. 2, of Ancient, free & accepted masons, held at Muscatine. Published by order of the lodge, April 15, 1852. Muscatine: Printed by H. D. La. Cossitt, "Enquirer office." 1851. [1852] (7, [1] p. 20½ cm.)
IaCrM*; DSC*

104 Freemasons. Muscatine, Ia. Royal Arch Masons. Washington Chapter, No. 4. By-laws and regulations of Washington Royal-arch chapter, no. 4: held at the city of Muscatine, Iowa, by virtue of a warrant from the Grand Royal-arch chapter of the United States. Read and adopted in open chapter, Sept. 27th, A. D. 1852. Muscatine: H. D. La. Cossitt, book and job printer. 1852. (16 p. 15 cm.)
IaCrM*

105 Freemasons. Oskaloosa, Ia. Tri-Luminar Lodge, No. 18. By-laws of Tri-luminar lodge, no. 18, of Ancient, free & accepted masons. Located at Oskaloosa, Iowa. Oskaloosa, Iowa, Needham & McNeely, printers, 1852. (14 p. 14½ cm.)
IaCrM*

106 Iowa College, Davenport, Ia. Exhibition of Iowa college, March 31, 1852. [Davenport] Gazette print [1852] (Broadside, 37x15½ cm.)
An announcement of a musical program.
IaCrM*

107 Leonard, A., & Co., Burlington, Ia. A catalogue of fruit trees & shrubbery to be had at the Plank road nurseries of A. Leonard & co. September, 1852. Burlington: Printed at the Hawk-eye office. 1852. (12 p. 18½ cm.)
IaB*

108 Odd Fellows, Independent Order of. Dubuque, Ia. Julien Lodge, No. 12. Constitution, by-laws & rules of order of Julien lodge, no. XII, of Independent order of odd fellows of the state of Iowa. Instituted at Dubuque, May 9, 1848. Dubuque, Express printing office. 1852. (48 p. 17 cm.)
IaHi*

109 Odd Fellows, Independent Order of. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Constitution, and by-laws and forms, of the Grand lodge, I. O. O. F., of the state of Iowa: together with the constitution for subordinate lodges under its jurisdiction. Adopted at the annual session of the G. L., held at Muscatine, Jan. 15th, A. D. 1852. Muscatine: Bro. H. D. La. Cossitt, book & job printer, 2d st. 1852. (31 p. 21½ cm.)
IaHi*

110 Odd Fellows, Independent Order of. Muscatine, Ia. Muscatine Lodge, No. 5. Constitution, by-laws & rules of order of Muscatine lodge no. 5, I. O. O. F. held in Muscatine, Iowa. Revised and published August 1, A. D. 1852. Muscatine: Printed by Bro. H. D. La. Cossitt, Pappoose bridge. 1852. (32 p. 15 cm.)
IaHi*

111 Phelps, W. W. An address, delivered before Fort Madison lodge, no. 12, of Free and accepted masons, at the centennial celebration of Washington's initiation as a mason, on Thursday evening, November 4th, 1852. By W. W. Phelps, esq. Published by order of Fort Madison lodge. Keokuk. Printed at the Dispatch book and job office. 1852. (7 p. 20 cm.)
IaCrM*

112 Rapids Convention. Proceedings of the Rapids convention, held at Burlington, Iowa, on the 23d and 24th of October, 1851. Burlington, Iowa; Printed by Morgan & McKenny. 1852. (24 p. 21 cm.)
IaCrM*; WHi; MH

113 Smith, Platt. The Dubuque claim case; in the Supreme court of the United States, December term 1852. Henry Chouteau v. Patrick Molony. Abstract and argument of Platt Smith for defendant. Dubuque, Iowa: Wm. A. Adams, printer. 1852. (Covertitle, 20 p. 21½ cm.)
S83725
IaCrM*; IaDu*; WHi

114 Sons of Temperance of North America. Grand Division of Iowa. Star Division, No. 74, Iowa City. Constitution and bylaws of Star division no. 74, of the Sons of temperance, of Iowa City, Iowa. Instituted June 28, 1850. Iowa City: Printed by John Clark. 1852. (18 p. 20½ cm.)
IaHi*

115 Umsted, Justus Thomas, 1820–1896. The true source of national elevation and prosperity. A discourse, delivered on Thanksgiving day, November 25, and repeated by request, December 19, 1852, in Westminster church, Keokuk, Iowa, by Justus T. Umsted. Keokuk: Printed at the Dispatch book and job office. 1852. (13 p. 20½ cm.)
IaCrM*

Imprints of 1853

116 Alexander College, Dubuque, Ia. First annual catalogue and circular of Alexander college, located at Dubuque, Iowa. Instituted May, 1853. Dubuque: W. A. Adams, printer. 1853. (16 p. 20½ cm.)
IaCrM*; NjP

117 Belden, A. Russell. The warning voice, a funeral sermon of the death of Mr. Jefferson Baker; delivered in the Baptist church in Iowa City, Dec. 13, 1852, by Rev. A. Russell Belden. Published by Koscuiko lodge no. 6, of the I. O. of O. F. Iowa City: Printed at the Reporter office. 1853. (16 p. 19½ cm.)
IaHi*

118 Bible. New Testament. Gospels. English. The Gospels for Sundays and principal festivals. Dubuque, Iowa. 1853.
Wr

119 Central Iowa Baptist Association. First anniversary. Minutes of the first anniversary of the Central Iowa Baptist association, held with the Harmony Baptist church, Jasper Co., Iowa, October 15th, 16th and 17th, 1852. J. A. Nash, Fort Des Moines, corresponding secretary. Burlington: Printed at the Gazette book & job office. 1853. (7, [1] p. 18½ cm.)
IaHA*; MnHi

120 Central Iowa Baptist Association. Second anniversary. Minutes of the second anniversary of the Central Iowa Baptist association, held with the West Union Baptist church, Jasper County Iowa, September 30th, and October 1st and 2d, 1853. J. A. Nash, Fort Des Moines, corresponding secretary. Burlington, Iowa. Morgan & M'Kenny, printers, Main street. 1853. (8 p. 20 cm.)
IaHA*; MnHi

121 Davenport Baptist Association. Minutes of the twelfth annual meeting of the Davenport Baptist association, held with the Baptist church in Colesburg, September 16, 17, & 18, 1853. Rev. A. R. Beldon, Iowa City, cor. sec., Rev. N. S. Bastion, Dubuque, clerk. Rev. J. Currier, Lamotte, treasurer. Dubuque: W. A. Adams, book and job printer. 1853. (16 p. 21½ cm.)
IaHA*

122 Davenport city business directory. 1853. Published by J. D. Patton. Davenport, Iowa. Gazette office, 1853. (48 p. 16½ cm.)
IaDaM*

123 Denmark Academy, Denmark, Ia. Catalogue of the trustees, teachers, and students, of Denmark academy, for the year ending August 15th, 1853. Denmark, Iowa. Fort Madison: Printed at the Evangelist book and job office. 1853. (16 p. 20 cm.)
IaHA*

124 Des Moines Baptist Association. Minutes of the fifteenth annual session of the Des Moines Baptist association, held with the Baptist church in Farmington, August 26, 27 and 28, 1853. Keosauqua: Printed at the Union office. 1853. (14 p. 21 cm.)
IaHA*

125 Dubuque and Pacific Rail Road Company. Articles of incorporation of the Dubuque and Pacific rail road company. Entered into according to the provisions of the code of Iowa, page 108. Dubuque. W. A. Adams, printer [1853]. (Cover-title, 10 p. 23 cm.)

IaHA* (Part of the imprint bearing the date has been destroyed. Cataloged as printed in 1853.)

126 Freemasons. Burlington, Ia. Royal Arch Masons. Iowa Chapter, No. 1. By-laws of Iowa Royal arch chapter, no. 1, of Free and accepted masons. Burlington: Printed at the Gazette office. 1853. (16 p. 14 cm.)

IaCrM*

127 Freemasons. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the Grand lodge of Iowa, at the ninth grand annual communication, in the town of Fairfield, on Tuesday, June 1st, A. D. 1852, A. L. 5852. Muscatine: Printed at the Enquirer book and job office. 1853. (114 p. 20 cm.)

IaHi*; IaCrM*; DSC

128 Freemasons. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the Grand lodge of Iowa, at the tenth grand annual communication, in the city of Muscatine, on Tuesday, June 3d, A. D. 1853, A. L. 5853. Dubuque: Printed by Wm. A. Adams. 1853. (81, ii p. 20 cm.)

IaHi*; IaCrM*; DSC; NN

129 Freemasons. Marion, Ia. Lodge, No. 6. By-laws of Marion lodge no. 6, of Ancient, free and accepted masons. Chartered January 8th, A. D. 1845, A. L. 5845. Marion, G. H. & J. S. Jennison, December 27, 1853. (8 p. 18 cm.)

IaCrM*

130 Freemasons. Mount Pleasant, Ia. Lodge No. 8. By-laws of Mt. Pleasant lodge, no. 8, of Free and accepted masons, instituted January 8th, A. L., 5853, A. D., 1853. Mount Pleasant, Iowa: A. R. Wickersham, printer, 1853. (13, [1] p. 14½ cm.)

IaCrM*

131 Freemasons. New London, Ia. New London Lodge. By-laws of New London lodge of free and accepted masons. Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, G. G. Galloway, printer, 1853. (13 p. 14 cm.)

IaCrM*

132 Freemasons. Sabula, Ia. Union Lodge, U. D. By-laws of Union lodge, U. D., Sabula, Jackson County, Iowa. Instituted, September 22, A. L. 5852. [Bellevue] Printed at the Jackson press office. 1853. (16 p. 13 cm.)
IaCrM*

133 Holbrook, John C. A discourse, preached in the Congregational church of Dubuque, on the Lord's day, February 27th, 1853, by Jno. C. Holbrook, pastor of the church. [Dubuque? 1853?] (11 p. 21½ cm.)
IaHi*

134 Independent Order of Good Templars. Iowa. Iowa City, Lodge, No. 1, Iowa City. Constitution and by-laws of Iowa City lodge no. 1, of the Independent order of good templars. Located at Iowa City, Iowa, and adopted 1853. Republican office print, Iowa City [1853?]. (16 p. 14½ cm.)

IaHi*

135 Iowa College, Davenport, Ia. Catalogue of the officers and students of Iowa college for the academic year 1852—3. Davenport, Iowa. Burlington, Iowa. Morgan, M'Kenny & co., printers [1853?]. (12 p. 21½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*
Catalogue for the year 1853-54 printed in Rock Island, Illinois.

136 Muscatine, Ia. Charters. Charters of the town of Bloomington & city of Muscatine, and the amendments to each; with the revised ordinances of the city of Muscatine, Iowa: and the constitution of the state of Iowa. Revised and published by order of the council. Muscatine, Iowa: Printed at the "Enquirer" book and job office: 1853. (86 p. 21½ cm.)
IaMu*; NN*

137 North-Western Medical Society. Constitution and by-laws of the North-western medical society, together with the proceedings of the first annual meeting held at Dubuque, Iowa, January 11th, 1853; and the code of ethics of the society. Dubuque. Herald office: Mahony, Stanton, & Dorr. 1853. (20 p. 20 cm.)
S55747
IaCrM*; MB

138 Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. A. Iowa (Dio-

CESE). Journal of the primary convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Iowa, held in Muscatine, August 17th & 18th, 1853. Iowa City, Iowa, Printed at the Reporter office. 1853. (14 p. 21 cm.)
IaHA*; WHi
A reprint was issued in 1870.

139 SALTER, WILLIAM, 1821–1910. A sermon, preached August 28, 1853, in the Congregational church, Burlington, Iowa, on some objections to the Old Testament: their origin and explanation, by W. Salter . . . Burlington, Printed at the Hawk-eye office, 1853. (2 p. L., [3]-19 p. 18½ cm.)
Errata on verso of title page.
CSmH

140 [SANFORD, JOHN FLETCHER, 1823–1874] [Grand orator's address. Delivered before the Grand lodge of Iowa, at Muscatine, June 7, 1853. By Bro. J. F. Sanford] [n. p., 1853?] (13 p. 20½ cm.)
S76489
IaCrM* (Lacks title page)

141 SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF NORTH AMERICA. GRAND DIVISION OF IOWA. Journal of the proceedings of the Grand Division of the Sons of temperance of the state of Iowa. From the April session in 1851, to the sixth annual session in October 1853, inclusive. Fairfield: Printed by Fulton & Junkin. 1853. (62 p. 19 cm.)
IaHi*

142 WATERS, CHARLES O. Address and poem; delivered at the laying of the corner stone of Iowa female collegiate institute, by the Grand lodge of I. O. of O. F. of Iowa, in Iowa City, Oct. 27th, 1853. Iowa City, Iowa: Printed at the Reporter office. 1853. ([1] 36 [2] p. 21½ cm.)
Poem by Richard H. Sylvester (d. 1895).
IaHi*

143 YELLOW SPRING COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, KOSSUTH, IA. Catalogue of the officers and students of Yellow Spring collegiate institute, for the academical year 1852-53. Kossuth, Iowa. Burlington, Iowa, Morgan & M'Kenny, printers [1853?]. (8 p. 20½ cm.)
IaCrM*

Imprints of 1854

144 Baptist Church. Iowa. State Convention. Minutes of the twelfth annual meeting of the Iowa Baptist state convention, held with the Baptist church in Keokuk, October 21st, 22d, and 23d, 1853. Correspondence is respectfully solicited with other religious bodies. Address — "Rev. H. R. Wilbur, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa." [Burlington] Harvey, M'Kenny & co., printers: "State gazette" office, 1854. (24 p. 22½ cm.)
MnHi

145 Bross, William, 1813–1890. Rock Island and its surroundings, in 1853. Davenport: Published by Sanders & Davis, 1854. (36 p. 21 cm.)
In addition to the above publication Sabin gives for the same title another imprint, "Chicago: Democratic press steam print. 1854." suggesting the possibility of both a Chicago and a Davenport edition. However the catalog of the Paullin collection reads: "While this imprint bears a Davenport imprint, it was probably printed in Chicago, as these letters, written by one of the editors of the Chicago 'Democratic Press,' were originally printed in the columns of that paper".
S72396; P1614
NN*

146 Burlington University, Burlington, Ia. First annual catalogue of the officers and students of Burlington university. Burlington, Iowa. 1854-5. Burlington: Harvey, M'Kenny, & co., printers, Iowa state gazette office. 1854. (24, [1] p. 22½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; IaHA*; ICHi; IaB*

147 Burlington University, Burlington, Ia. Second annual report of executive committee, and abstract of exercises of the second anniversary of Burlington university, with announcement for second academic year of the institution, and other documents. Burlington, Iowa. 1854. (16 p. 20½ cm.)
IaCrM*; IaB*

148 Central University of Iowa, Pella, Ia. First annual report of executive committee and proceedings of the annual meeting of the Board of trustees of the Central university of Iowa, held June 1st & 2d A. D. 1854. Pella, Iowa. Oskaloosa, Iowa: Cameron & Ingersoll, printers. 1854. (16 p. 19 cm.)
IaCrM*

149 Denmark Academy, Denmark, Ia. Catalogue of the trustees, teachers and students, of Denmark academy. For the year ending July 18, 1854. Denmark, Iowa. Burlington: Telegraph printing company, Main street. 1854. (14 p. 20 cm.)
IaHA*

150 Des Moines Baptist Association. The sixteenth anniversary of the Des Moines Baptist association, held with the Baptist church in Jefferson, Henry Co., Iowa, August 25, 26, and 27, 1854. Correspondence of the association may be directed to Rev. E. Gunn, corresponding secretary, Keokuk, Iowa. Burlington, Harvey, M'Kenny & co., printers, "State gazette" office, 1854. (12 p. 21 cm.)
IaHA*; MNHi;PCA
Minutes of the seventeenth anniversary, 1855, were printed in Boston.

151 Freemasons. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Constitution, by-laws, and general regulations of the Grand lodge of Iowa. Also, the ancient constitutions. Muscatine, Iowa. 1854. (44 p. 20½ cm.)
S58975
IaCrM*

152 Freemasons. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the Grand lodge of Iowa at the eleventh grand annual communication, in the town of Mount Pleasant, on Tuesday, June 6th, A. D. 1854, A. L. 5854. T. S. Parvin, Muscatine, G. secretary. Muscatine: Printed by Williams & Carskadden: 1854. (76, xxxii p. 20 cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; DSC

153 Freemasons. Iowa. Royal Arch Masons. Grand Chapter. Proceedings of the convention of Royal arch masons that assembled at Mount Pleasant, to organize a Grand Royal arch chapter of the state of Iowa, and of the Grand chapter at its first session; with the constitution of the Grand chapter as revised in 1853: T. S. Parvin, G. H. P., Muscatine. J. H. Wallace, G. sec. Muscatine. Burlington; The Telegraph printing company. 1854. (23 p. 22½ cm.)
IaCrM*; DSC*

154 Freemasons. Keokuk, Ia. Eagle Lodge, No. 12. By-laws of Eagle lodge, no. XII, of Free and accepted masons, at Keokuk, Iowa. Keokuk: Printed at the Daily whig book and job office. 1854. (8 p. 16½ cm.)
IaCrM*

155 Freemasons. Kirkville, Ia. Lodge No. 35. By-laws, of Kirkville lodge no. 35, Kirkville, Wapello County, state of Iowa. Ottumwa, Iowa. Demoine courier print. 1854. (16 p. 14 cm.)
IaCrM*

156 Freemasons. Ottumwa, Ia. Lodge No. 16. By-laws, of Ottumwa lodge, no. 16, Ottumwa, Wapello County, state of Iowa. Ottumwa, Iowa. Demoine courier print. 1854. (16 p. 14 cm.)
IaCrM*

157 Freemasons. Salem, Ia. Lodge No. 17. By-laws of Salem lodge, no. 17, of Free and accepted masons, at Salem, Iowa. Fairfield, Iowa, Fulton & Junkin, printers, 1854. (10 p. 14½ cm.)
IaCrM*

158 Freemasons. Tipton, Ia. Cedar Lodge, No. 11. By-laws of Cedar lodge, no. 11, F. and A. masons, held in Tipton, Cedar County, Iowa. Revised and published Nov. 1. A. L. 5854. Tipton, Iowa: Printed at the Advertiser job office. 1854. (16 p. 16 cm.)
IaCrM*

159 Freemasons. Winchester, Ia. Lodge No. 33. By-laws of Winchester lodge no. 33, Winchester, Van Buren Co., Iowa. Keosauqua, Iowa, Union office, 1854. (16 p. 13 cm.)
IaCrM*

160 Horn, Hosea B. A practical guide for justices of the peace and constables: containing a comprehensive collection of judicial and miscellaneous forms, adapted to the laws of the state of Iowa; to which is appended a concise treatise on the law of evidence, together with other useful matter, of much importance to every business man, by Hosea B. Horn. Keokuk, Iowa: Printed at the Dispatch office. 1854. (iv, [5]–162, iv p. 19 cm.)
IaHi*; IaHA*; MH

161 Iowa Conference Seminary, Mount Vernon, Ia. [Exhibition of] Iowa conference seminary 1854. [n. p., 1854?] ([4] p.)
IaMvC

162 Iowa State Medical and Chirurgical Society. The transactions of the Iowa state medical and chirurgical society, third and fourth sessions. Held at Fairfield, May, 1852 and Davenport, June,

1853. Burlington: the Telegraph printing company. 1854. (48 p. 21 cm.)
DSG*

163 Methodist Episcopal Church. Conference. Iowa. Minutes of the eleventh annual session of the Iowa annual conference of the Methodist E. church, held at Dubuque, September 27th, 1854. Dubuque, Printed by Thomas, Stradling & co., Daily observer office [1854?]. (24 p. 18 cm.)
IaMpI; IEG; MHi

164 Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute, Mount Pleasant, Ia. First annual catalogue of the officers and students of the Mt. Pleasant collegiate institute, or Iowa conference university, for the year ending August 25th, A. D. 1854. Mount Pleasant. M'Farland & Wickersham, printers. 1854. (16 p. 20 cm.)
IaHA*; IaMpI

165 Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute, Mount Pleasant, Ia. A semi-annual catalogue of the officers and students of the Mt. Pleasant collegiate institute, or Iowa conference university. For the session ending March 10th, A. D. 1854. Mount Pleasant, McFarland & Galloway, printers. 1854. (16 p. 20 cm.)
IaHA*; IaMpI

166 Muscatine, Ia. Directors of Public Schools. First annual report of the Directors of public schools of school district no. 1, Bloomington Township, Muscatine, Iowa, for the school year ending April 10th, 1854. Printed by order of the board. Muscatine: Printed at the Muscatine journal office. 1854. (15 p. 20 cm.)
IaCrM*

167 Odd Fellows, Independent Order of. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Annual communication of the R. W. Grand lodge, I. O. O. F. of the state of Iowa, held at Iowa City, October, 1853. Burlington: The Telegraph printing company. 1854. (50 p. 22 cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM

168 Odd Fellows, Independent Order of. Keokuk, Ia. Bonaparte Lodge, No. 22. Constitution and by-laws of Bonaparte lodge no. 22 of the Independent order of odd-fellows, of the state of Iowa. Keokuk, Printed at the Dispatch office, 1854. (24 p. 15½ cm.)
CSmH

169 Oskaloosa Normal School, Oskaloosa, Ia. Catalogue of the Oskaloosa normal school. Winter term, 1853-4. Oskaloosa; Iowa. Needham & Murphy, printers. 1854. (11 p. 18½ cm.)
IaCrM*

170 Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. A. Iowa (Diocese). Journal of the first annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Iowa. Held in Davenport, May 31st., A. D. 1854. Dubuque, Iowa. Adams & Hackley's publishing office, 1854. (19 p. 21 cm.)
IaHi*; WHi; NN

171 [Rauch, John Henry, 1828–1894] [Grand orator's address before the Grand lodge of Iowa, Mt. Pleasant, June 7, 1854, by Bro. J. H. Rauch, M. D.] [n. p., 1854?] (8 p. 22 cm.)
IaCrM* (Lacks title page)

172 Rees, William. Description of the city of Keokuk, Lee County, Iowa; exhibiting its geographical and local advantages, which render it the only point in sixteen hundred miles for bridging the Mississippi, and for the transit of the trade between the Atlantic & Pacific Oceans: also, statement of the nature of the land titles. By William Rees. [Keokuk] Keokuk dispatch print, 1854. (24 p. 24 cm.)
Commercial statistics and Keokuk business directory on pp. 17–23.
AG1686; P1615
IaK*; IaCrM*; DLC

173 Sanford, John Fletcher, 1823–1874. Ideas and taste of the age. An address, delivered before the Library association, Keokuk, Iowa, February, 1854. By J. F. Sanford, M. D. Keokuk: Printed at the Keokuk daily whig book and job office. 1854. (18 p. 20½ cm.)
IaK*

174 Sons of Temperance of North America. Grand Division of Iowa. Journal of the proceedings of the Grand division of the Sons of temperance, of the state of Iowa: at its semi-annual session, held at the city of Keokuk, April 19th, 1854. Mount Pleasant: Printed at the Iowa observer office. 1854. (16 p. 19½ cm.)
IaHi*

Imprints of 1855

175 Baptist Church. Iowa. State Convention. Minutes of

the thirteenth annual meeting of the Iowa Baptist state convention, held with the Second Baptist church in Davenport, October 20th, 21st and 22nd, 1854. Correspondence may be directed to Rev. H. R. Wilbur, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Burlington, Iowa, Harvey, M'Kenny & co., printers, State gazette job office, 1855. (21, [2] p. 22½ cm.)

IaHi*

176 Bowen's Prairie. Is the name of a newly laid out town, on the prairie of the same name, situated in Jones County, on the direct road from Dubuque to Iowa City, via Anamosa. The improvements . . . with the best of water privileges, . . . the new store of Whittemore, Eaton & co., the new Congregational church . . . superior inducements are held out by the proprietor of the place; especially for a large number of good mechanics. Men from the East need not be afraid to bring their families here, as we are well supplied with good schools, and most of the advantages enjoyed in the eastern states. Dubuque, Express and herald print [1855]. (Broadside, 25x36 cm.)

IaHA* (Folded for mailing, with post-mark "Bowen's Prairie, 1855," and addressed to D. D. Cool, esq., Herkimer County, N. Y.)

177 Burlington, Ia. School District No. 2. The common schools of Burlington, Iowa. The history and condition of school district no. 2, embracing the city of Burlington, of the township of Burlington, in the county of Des Moines, Iowa. Published by order of the district at its annual meeting, April 9, 1855. [Burlington? 1855?] (7, [1] p. 21½ cm.)

IaHi*

178 Central Iowa Baptist Association. Third anniversary. Minutes of the third anniversary of the Central Iowa Baptist association, held with the Hartford Baptist church, Warren County, Iowa, September 29th and 30th, and October 1st, 1854. J. A. Nash, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, corresponding sec'y. Burlington, Iowa. Harvey, M'Kenny & co., printers. 1855. (8 p. 20 cm.)

IaHA*

179 Central Iowa Baptist Association. Minutes of the Central Iowa Baptist association, held with the Fort Des Moines Baptist church, Oct. 6th and 7th, A. D. 1855. Eld. J. A. Nash, of Fort

Des Moines, corresponding secretary. Pella, Marion County, Iowa, Printed at the Gazette office [1855?]. (8 p. 20 cm.)
IaHA*

180 Davenport, Ia. First Presbyterian Church. Sketch of the history, of the First Presbyterian (O. S.) church in Davenport, Iowa: its officers and membership, together with a statement of its present financial condition. Davenport, Iowa. March A. D. 1855. (3 p. 22½ cm.)
IaDaM*

181 Davenport city directory and advertiser, for 1855-6. Containing an alphabetical list of persons in business, heads of families, and adult persons, with their several places of business and residences, a brief notice of the religious, literary, and benevolent associations, etc.; city, town, county, state, and federal officers; lists of the streets, public buildings; etc. Also, a directory of East Davenport. Mail edition: the list of names omitted. Compiled by William S. Spencer. Davenport, Iowa: Luse & Coles, printers and binders, Brady street, Over the post-office. For sale, at the Iowa book store, 36 Brady street, and by Warren & Rhawn, post-office. [1855] (xl, [8], 26 p. 19 cm.)
S89394
IaDa; IaDaM*

182 [Des Moines County Bible Society] [Report, 1855]
Payment for printing noted in the report of expenditures in the 1856 report.

183 Denmark Academy, Denmark, Ia. Catalogue of the trustees, teachers and students of Denmark academy, for the year ending July 17, 1855. Denmark, Iowa. Keokuk, Iowa: Ogden & Delaplain, book & job printers, (Ben Franklin printing establishment.) [1855?] (16 p. 20½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaHA*

184 Dubuque and Pacific Rail Road Company. Articles of incorporation of the Dubuque & Pacific rail road company. Entered into according to the provisions of the code of Iowa, page, 108. Dubuque: A. W. Hackley, book and job printer, Main street. 1855. (16 p. 23 cm.)
IaHi*; NN; DBRE

185 Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company. Report given by

Col. Geo. A. Mix, Dubuque, of the exploration of the proposed route of the Dubuque & Pacific railroad! Pub. by order of the directors. Dubuque: Printed at the Daily tribune office, Main street. 1855. (8 p. 22 cm.)

S21042; P2416

IaHi*; IaCrM*; IaHA; DLC; WHi

186 Fellows, Stephen Norris, 1830–1908. Demands of the age upon young men. An address delivered at the annual exercise of the Amphictyon society of Iowa conference seminary, Mount Vernon, Iowa, July 11th, 1855, by Prof. S. N. Fellows. Davenport, Iowa, W. S. Hallock, publisher, Luse & Coles, job printers and book binders, 1855. (14 p. 17½ cm.)

IaMvC*

187 Freemasons. Cedar Falls, Ia. Black Hawk Lodge, No. 65. By-laws of Black Hawk lodge, no. 65, of A., F. & A. M., held at Cedar Falls, Iowa. Published by order of the lodge. Cedar Falls, Iowa: Printed by M'Clure & Packard, 1855. (9, [1] p. 12 cm.)

IaCrM*

188 Freemasons. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the Grand lodge of Iowa at the eleventh [i. e. twelfth] grand annual communication in the town of Keosauqua, on Tuesday, June 5th, A. D. 1855, A. L. 5855. T. S. Parvin, Muscatine, grand secretary. Burlington: Dunham & Brown, book and job printers. 1855. (46, ci p. 19½ cm.)

Cover-title: Proceedings of the Grand lodge of Iowa at the twelfth grand annual communication . . .

IaHi*; IaCrM*; DSC; NN

189 Freemasons. Iowa. Royal Arch Masons. Grand Chapter. Transactions of the Grand chapter, of the state of Iowa, at the second grand annual convocation, in the town of Keosauqua, commencing Saturday, June 2d, A. D. 1855, A. I. 2388. J. R. Hartsock, Iowa City, G. H. P. T. S. Parvin, Muscatine, G. S. Burlington. Dunham and Brown, book and job printers. 1855. (28 p. 22½ cm.)

IaCrM*; DSC*

190 Freemasons. Keokuk, Ia. Royal Arch Masons. Gate City Chapter. By-laws and regulations of Gate City Royal arch

chapter, held at the city of Keokuk, Iowa. Read and adopted in open chapter, Feb. 27th, A. D. 1855. Keokuk: gate city print. 1855. (15 p. 15 cm.)
IaCrM*

191 Freemasons. Muscatine, Ia. Hawkeye Lodge, No. 30. By-laws and rules of order of Hawkeye lodge, no. 30, A. F. & A. M. of the state of Iowa. Instituted by dispensation, September, A. L. 5851. Chartered, June, A. L. 5852. Muscatine, Iowa: Printed by Williams, Gibson & co., 5855 [1855]. (40 p. 12 cm.)
IaCrM*; IaHi*

192 Freemasons. Muscatine, Ia. Knights Templars. De-Molay Encampment, No. 1. By-laws of De-Molay encampment, no. 1, instituted at Muscatine, Iowa, by letters of dispensation, granted by Sir Knight W. B. Hubbard, esq., G. M. of the G. G. E., dated at Columbus, Ohio, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1855, A. O. 737. [n. p., 1855?] (8 p. 20½ cm. Caption title.)
IaCrM*; IaHi*
IaHi copy consists of one sheet 20½x49 cm. with four pages each printed on both sides. Appears to be corrected proof as returned to the printer as corrections have been made in pencil. The two copies were not compared.

193 Freemasons. Oskaloosa, Ia. Royal Arch Masons. Hiram Chapter, No. 6. By-laws of Hiram chapter of Royal arch masons, no. 6. Organized December, 1854. Oskaloosa: Published at the Herald job office. 1855. (Cover-title, 5 p. 15 cm.)
IaCrM*

194 Freemasons. Washington, Ia. Lodge No. 26. By-laws of Washington lodge, no. 26, of Free and accepted masons. Washington, Iowa. Washington, Iowa: B. F. Parker, printer. 1855. (8 p. 12 cm.)
IaCrM*

195 Independent Order of Good Templars. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Constitutions of the Grand and subordinate lodges of the I. O. of Good templars of Iowa. First edition. Keokuk: O. Clemens, printer. 1855. (36 p. 14½ cm.)
IaHi*

196 Iowa College, Davenport, Ia. Commencement programme, July 18th, 1855. [Davenport] Luse & Coles, printers [1855].
IaGG

197 Iowa Conference Seminary, Mount Vernon, Ia. Second annual exhibition of Iowa conference seminary July 12th, 1855. [n. p., 1855] ([4] p.)
IaMvC

198 Iowa Medical College, Keokuk, Ia. Annual announcement of the Iowa medical college, located in Keokuk, Iowa. Session of 1855-56. Keokuk: Printed at the Dispatch office. 1855. (11, [1] p. 21 cm.)
IaCrM*; DSG

199 Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Ia. Second annual catalogue of the officers and students of the Iowa Wesleyan university. For the year ending July 26, 1855. Burlington. Dunham & Brown, book and job printers. 1855. (21 p. 20 cm.)
IaHA*; IaMpI; DLC; MH

200 Keokuk, Ia. Mayor. Inaugural address of D. W. Kilbourne, esq., mayor of the city of Keokuk. Delivered at Concert hall, April 10, 1855. At the unanimous request of the audience, ordered to be published by the City council. Keokuk: Gate city print. 1855. (20 p. 22 cm.)
IaK*; NN*; WHi

201 Langworthy, Lucius Hart, 1800–1865. Dubuque: its history, mines, Indian legends, etc., in two lectures, delivered before the Dubuque literary institute, December 18th, 1854, and February 26th, 1855. By Lucius H. Langworthy. Dubuque: Published by the Institute [1855]. (82 p. 22 cm.)
S38906; R
IaHi*; IaHA*; IaDu*; DLC; WHi

202 Lee, Henry Washington, 1815–1874. The address to the second annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Iowa, delivered in Christ church, Burlington, on Wednesday, May 30, 1855. By the Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., bishop of the diocese. Burlington; Published by order of the convention. 1855. (16 p. 20 cm.)
Cover-title reads: Bishop Henry W. Lee's first annual address. 1855.
IaCrM*; MB; WHi

203 Magoun, George Frederic, 1821–1896. The West: its culture and colleges. An oration, delivered at the annual commence-

ment of Iowa college; Davenport, Iowa, July 18th, 1855. By George F. Magoun. [Published by request] Davenport: Luse & Coles, Second street, corner of Brady, job printers and book binders. 1855. (34 p., 1 l. 17 cm.)
S43844
IaHi*; IaCrM*; IaHA*; IaGG; MHi; WHi; Nh

204 Methodist Episcopal Church. Conferences. Iowa. Minutes of the twelfth session of the Iowa annual conference, of the Methodist Episcopal church, held at Keokuk, Iowa, September 26th, 1855. Burlington. Dunham & Brown, book and job printers. 1855. (2 p. l., 26 p. 22 cm.)
IaHA*; IaMpI; IaB*

205 Parvin, John Abbott, 1807–1887. An address delivered before the State teacher's association of Iowa, at Iowa City, December 27th, 1854, on the necessity of universal education in the United States. By J. A. Parvin, esq., of Muscatine, president of the association. Published by the association. Muscatine: Printed by Williams & Carskaddan. 1855. (15 p. 20½ cm.)
IaCrM*

206 Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. A. Iowa (Diocese). Journal of the proceedings of the second annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, in the diocese of Iowa, held in Christ church, Burlington, May 30th, and 31st, 1855. Burlington: Printed for the convention. 1855. (62 p. 21½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaHA*; NN

207 Rees, William. Rees' description of Keokuk, the "Gate City," Lee County; Iowa. Published, Sept. 1st, 1855. For sale by J. T. Cave and son, booksellers and stationers, 94 Main st., near Fourth, Keokuk; R B. Ogden, City book store, 52 Main st., near Second, Keokuk. Keokuk, Printed at the office of the "Keokuk daily and weekly times," 76 Main st. . . . Walling & Hussey, proprietors. 1855. (Cover-title, [4] 23 [1] p. 23 cm.)
Advertising matter included in paging.
"Sixth annual circular and announcement of the Medical department of the Iowa state university, located in the city of Keokuk, Iowa": pp. 17–23.
S68649
IaK*; DLC*

208 Rorer, David, 1806–1884. "Our country:" an oration, by

David Rorer, and a poem, by Wm. S. Graff, esq., pronounced before the Eonadelphian society of the Burlington university, at the anniversary of the society, August 1st, 1855. Together with Wasoga — a poem, by C. B. Darwin, esq., read before the society March 9th, 1855. Published by request. Burlington, Iowa, Thompson & co., printers, Gazette office, 1855. (30 p. 20 cm.)
IaCrM*

209 Sanford, John Fletcher, 1823–1874. Reply of Dr. John F. Sanford to a report of the Keokuk medical college, made to the superintendent of public instruction, in November, 1854. Keokuk, Iowa: Ogden & Delaplain, printers, Ben Franklin book & job office. [1855?] (14 p. 21½ cm.)
IaK*; IaCrM*

210 Sons of Temperance of North America. Grand Division of Iowa. Journal of the proceedings of the Grand division of the Sons of temperance, of the state of Iowa. At the October session, 1854, & the April session. 1855. Mt. Pleasant, Printed at the "Weekly observer" office. 1855. (8 p. 19½ cm.)
IaHi*

211 Wright, Silas H. The address at Muscatine, Iowa, July 4, 1855, (seventy-ninth anniversary of American independence,) by Silas H. Wright, esq. Muscatine: Williams, Gibson & co., printers. 1855. (17 p. 19½ cm.)
IaCrM*

Imprints of 1856

212 Baptist Church. Iowa. State Convention. Minutes of the fourteenth annual meeting of the Iowa Baptist state convention, held with the Second Baptist church in Mount Pleasant, October 26th, 27th & 28th, 1855. Correspondence may be directed to Rev. E. Gunn, Keokuk, Iowa. Keokuk, Iowa: J. B. Howell & company, printers, Valley Whig printing establishment, 1856. (22, [14] p. 22½ cm.)
MnHi; WHi

213 Burlington, Ia. Ordinances, etc. Ordinances of the city of Burlington. With head notes and analytical index. Revised and corrected by Chas. Ben. Darwin, esq. Published by order of the

City council. Burlington: Thompson & co., printers, Iowa state gazette office. 1856. (204 p. 22 cm.)
Errata on page 204.
IaB*; MH-L

214 Burlington University, Burlington, Ia. Second annual catalogue of the officers and students of Burlington university. Burlington, Iowa. 1855-6. Burlington: Dunham & Brown, book and job printers. 1856. (23, [1] p. 23 cm.)
IaHi*; IaHA*; IaB*

215 Business directory and review of the trade, commerce and manufacturies of the city of Burlington, Iowa, for the year ending May 1, 1856. C. M. Wilcox & co., H. H. Hartley, L. G. Jeffers. Burlington: From the Hawk-eye power press. 1856. (2 p. l., [6] 48, [14] p. 20½ cm.)
IaB*; WHi

216 Central Iowa Baptist Association. Minutes of the fifth anniversary of the Central Iowa Baptist association, held with the Knoxville Baptist church, Sept. 12th and 13th, A. D. 1856. Eld. J. A. Nash, of Fort Des Moines, cor. secretary. Knoxville: Printed at the Journal office. 1856. (8 p. 20 cm.)
IaHA*; MnH

217 Clemens, Orion, 1825–1897. City of Keokuk in 1856. A view of the city, embracing its commerce and manufactures, and containing the inaugural address of Mayor Curtis, and statistical local information; also, a sketch of the Black Hawk war, and history of the Half breed tract. Historical and statistical matter written by Orion Clemens. Keokuk: Printed by O. Clemens, book and job printer, 52 Main street. 1856. (44 p. 22 cm.)
S13622
IaHi*; IaCrM*; IaHA*; IaK*; WHi; MB; MnHi; NjP; NN

218 Congregational Churches in Iowa. General Assembly. Minutes of the General association of Iowa, at their session in Grinnell, June, 1856. [Burlington, Iowa, Hawkeye press, 1856?] (18 p. 22½ cm.)
S34978
IaCrM*; IaHA*

219 Davenport Baptist Association. Minutes of the fourteenth

annual meeting of the Davenport Baptist association, held at Blue Grass, Scott County, Iowa, September 19th, 20th, & 21st, 1856. Moderator-Rev. L. Carpenter, Blue Grass. Cor. secretary-Rev. Wm. Rutledge, LeClaire. Clerk-Rev. E. M. Miles, Davenport. Treasurer-S. G. Dawson, Davenport. Davenport: Sanders & Davis, Gazette steam print. 1856. (10 p. 20½ cm.)
IaCrM*

220 Denmark Academy, Denmark, Ia. Catalogue of the trustees, teachers and students, of Denmark academy, for the tenth year, March 1856. Denmark, Iowa. Burlington, Iowa: Printed by Dunham & Brown, book and job printers. 1856. (18 p. 21 cm.)
IaHi*; IaHA*

221 Des Moines Baptist Association. Minutes of the eighteenth anniversary of the Des Moines Baptist association, held with the Baptist church in Glasgow, Iowa, August 22nd, 23d, and 24th, 1856. Correspondence may be directed to Rev. E. Gunn, corresponding secretary, Keokuk, Iowa. Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Printed at the Observer book and job office. 1856. (12 p. 21 cm.)
IaHA*

222 Des Moines County Bible Society. Eleventh anniversary of the Des Moines County Bible society, auxiliary to the American Bible society. Held March 9, 1856. Burlington, Iowa. [Burlington? 1856?] (4 p. 19½ cm.) Caption title.
IaB*

223 Description of the town of Lawrence, Van Buren County, in the Des Moines valley, Iowa; its hydraulic power and manufacturing facilities. Keokuk, J. B. Howell & company, printers. 1856. (11 p. 21 cm.)
S39387
DLC*

224 Directory of the city of Davenport, for 1856, '57. Containing an alphabetical list of the names of the citizens, with their business, and residence; religious, literary, benevolent, political, and business statistics, etc. Also a directory of East Davenport. Compiled by Fleming & Torrey. Davenport, Iowa: A. P. Luse & co., job printers and book-binders. 1856. (144, [1] p.)
S72393
IaDa*; IaHA*; IaDaM*

225 Dubuque Baptist Association. Minutes of the second anniversary of the Dubuque Baptist association held with the Baptist church at Dubuque. October 3d, 4th and 5th, 1856. Correspondents will address Benj. Rupert, Dubuque: Iowa. Dubuque, Printed at the Nonpareil office; W. A. Adams, printer. 1856. (20 p. 22½ cm.)
MnHi

226 The Dubuque city directory and annual advertiser, containing the name, business and residence of each citizen. Also general & historical information. Published annually. Dubuque: W. A. Adams, publisher, Nonpareil office, 56 Main st. [1856?] (200, [iii]-xiii p., 1 l. 21 cm.)
At head of title: 1856-1857.
IaHi*; WHi

227 Fleming, William Henry, 1833–19—, Comp. The twin cities directory; including Davenport, Iowa, East Davenport, Iowa, Rock Island, Ill., Moline, Ill. and Camden, Ill. Compiled by Fleming & Torrey. Davenport: A. P. Luse & co., job printers and book binders. For sale by Geo. W. Ells & co., Ell Adams & co., and S. H. Starr, Davenport; H. A. Porter & brother, Rock Island; E. F. Garsey, Moline. 1856. (18½ cm.)
IaDa

228 Freemasons. Bellevue, Ia. Belle Vue Lodge, No. 51. The preface and by-laws of Belle Vue lodge, no. 51 of Free and accepted masons. A. L. 5856. Bellevue, Iowa, R. C. Andrews & co., printers, 1856. (11, [1] p. 11½ cm.)
IaCrM*

229 Freemasons. Decorah, Ia. Decorah Lodge. By-laws of Decorah lodge of Free and accepted masons of the state of Iowa. Decorah: Republican print, 1856. (30 p. 12 cm.)
IaCrM*

230 Freemasons. Garnavillo, Ia. Lodge No. [90] By-laws of Garnavillo lodge, no. under the jurisdiction of the M. W. Grand lodge of Iowa. Garnavillo: Clayton County herald, print. 1856. (8 p. 15 cm.)
Lodge no. unassigned when the By-laws were printed.
IaCrM*

231 Freemasons. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Constitution and by-laws of the Grand lodge of Iowa, adopted June 3d, A. D. 1844, and revised June 3d, A. D. 1856: together with a model code of by-laws for lodges under dispensation, regulations for Masonic trials, installation ceremony for Grand lodges, and forms for various purposes. Muscatine: Printed by Raymond, Foote & Eystra, Faust printing house. 1856. (53 p. 22 cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; IaHA*

232 Freemasons. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the Grand lodge of Iowa, at the thirteenth grand annual communication, held in the city of Oskaloosa, on Tuesday, June 2d, A. D. 1856, A. L. 5856. T. S. Parvin, Muscatine, grand secretary. Muscatine: Printed by Raymond, Foote & Eystra, Faust printing house. 1856. (124, lix, [1] p. 20 cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; DSC; NN

233 Freemasons. Iowa. Royal Arch Masons. Grand Chapter. Constitution of the General grand chapter of the United States, revised September 13th, 1853, and of the Grand chapter of the state of Iowa, adopted in convention June 8th, A. D. 1854, and revised June 2d, A. D. 1856: together with a model code of by-laws for chapters under dispensation, under its jurisdiction. Compared by T. S. Parvin, gr. sec., and published by order of the Grand chapter, June, A. D. 1856. Muscatine: Printed by Raymond, Foote & Eystra, Faust printing house. 1856. (44 p. 21½ cm.)
IaCrM*; DSC*

234 Freemasons. Iowa. Royal Arch Masons. Grand Chapter. Transactions of the Grand chapter of the state of Iowa, at the third grand annual convocation, in the city of Oskaloosa, commencing Saturday, May 31, A. D. 1856, A. I. 2389. J. R. Hartsock, Iowa City, G. H. P. T. S. Parvin, Muscatine, G. S. Muscatine: Printed by Raymond, Foote & Eystra, Faust printing house. 1856. (26, lxviii p. 22 cm.)
IaCrM*; DSC*

235 Freemasons. Knoxville, Ia. Oriental Lodge, No. 61. By-laws of Oriental lodge, number 61, Free and accepted masons. Knoxville, Iowa: Printed at the Journal office. 1856. (15 p. 14½ cm.)
IaCrM*

236 Freemasons. Montezuma, Ia. La-Fayette Lodge, No. 52. By-laws of the La-Fayette lodge, no. 52, A. F. & A. M., held at Montezuma, under the jurisdiction of the Grand lodge of Iowa. Chartered June 6th, A. L. 5855. Montezuma, Iowa: 5856 [1856] (8 p. 12 cm.)
Printed at the "Enquirer" office, Muscatine, Iowa, 1856.
IaCrM*

237 Freemasons. Oskaloosa, Ia. Seevers Lodge, No. 54. By-laws and rules of order of Seevers lodge, no. 54, A. F. & A. M. of the state of Iowa. Instituted by dispensation, December 8th, A. L. 5854 chartered June 6th, A. L. 5855. Oskaloosa, Iowa: Printed by John R. Needham. 1856. (32 p. 15½ cm.)
IaCrM*

238 Holbrook, John C. Our country's crisis: a discourse delivered in Dubuque, Iowa, on Sabbath evening, July 6, 1856, by Rev. John C. Holbrook, pastor of the Congregational church. Dubuque, Republican office, 91 Main street [1856?] (Cover-title, 12 p. 24 cm.)
IaHA*; IaDu*; CSmH

239 Independent Order of Good Templars. Iowa. Crystal Fount Lodge, No. 33, Dubuque. Constitution, by-laws and rules of the Crystal fount lodge, no. 33, of the Independent order of good templars. Located at Dubuque, Iowa. Faith, hope and charity. Dubuque, Iowa: Printed at the Daily express & herald office. 1856. (24 p. 15 cm.)
IaHi*

240 Independent Order of Good Templars. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the annual and semi-annual sessions of the Grand lodge I. O. of G. T. of the state of Iowa, held at Comanche, Iowa, on the 23d day of April, and at Keokuk on the 8th and 9th days of October, 1856. Keokuk: O. Clemens, book and job printer, 52 Main street. 1856. (24 p. 22½ cm.)
NN*

241 Iowa Baptist Education Society. First annual report of the Iowa Baptist education society, with proceedings of the annual meeting, held June 30, 1856, and other documents. Burlington, Iowa. From the Hawk-eye power press. 1856. (Cover-title, 3, [5] p. 21 cm.)
IaHA*

242 Iowa College, Davenport, Ia. Catalogue of the officers and students of Iowa college, for the academic year 1855-6. Davenport, Iowa. [Davenport] A. P. Luse & co., book and job printers, 1856. (20 p. 21½ cm.)
IaCrM*

243 Iowa College, Davenport, Ia. Catalogue of the officers and students of Iowa college, for the academic year, 1856-'7. Davenport, Iowa. Davenport A. P. Luse & co., job printers and book binders. 1856. (21 p. 20½ cm.)
S34985
IaCrM*; IU*

244 Iowa Conference Seminary, Mount Vernon, Ia. Third annual exhibition of Iowa conference seminary July 10, 1856. [n. p., 1856?] [4] p.)
IaMvC

245 Iowa State Medical Society. Transactions of the seventh annual meeting of the Iowa state medical society, held in Ottumwa, June 14, 1856; with a synopsis of the proceedings of 1855-56. Keokuk: Printed at the Daily post book and job office. 1856. (43 p. 23 cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; DSG*

246 Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Ia. Act of incorporation and amendment of Iowa Wesleyan university. Chartered, 1844, amended, 1855. Burlington, C. Dunham, book and job printer, 1856. (11 p. 15 cm.)
IaMpI; Longnecker

247 Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Ia. Addresses delivered upon the installation of Rev. Lucien W. Berry, D. D., as president of the Iowa Wesleyan university, July 2, A. D. 1856. Published by the Board of trustees. Mount Pleasant, Elliott & Mehaffy, book and job printers. 1856. (37 p. 20 cm.)
S34995
IaHA*; IaMpI

248 Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Ia. Catalogue of the officers and students of the Iowa Wesleyan university for the academical year, 1855—6. Mount Pleasant, Elliott & Mehaffy, book and job printers. 1856. (24 p. 20½ cm.)
IaCrM*; IaHA*; IaMpI

249 Ivins House, Keokuk, Ia. [Dinner bill of fare, Thursday, Nov. 20, 1856] [Keokuk] Clemens, printer [1856] (Broadside, 10x32 cm. Printed on silk ribbon.)
IaK*

250 Keokuk city directory, for 1856-7. Containing a general directory of the citizens, with statistical and other useful local information. Also, a sketch of the Black Hawk War, and history of the Half Breed Tract. Historical and statistical matter written by Orion Clemens. Keokuk: Printed by O. Clemens, book and job printer, 52 Main street. 1856. (112, 40 p. 21½ cm.)
Errata on pages 3 and 4.
IaK*; MB

251 Methodist Episcopal Church. Conferences. Iowa. Minutes of the thirteenth session of the Iowa annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, held at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, September 24, 1856. Mount Pleasant: Elliott & Mehaffy, book and job printers. 1856. (41 p. 20 cm.)
IaHA*; IaMpI; IEG

252 Muscatine, Ia. Directors of Public Schools. Report of the Directors of public schools of school district no. 1, Bloomington Township, Muscatine, Iowa, for the two school years ending April 9, '55 and April 14, '56. Printed by order of the board. Muscatine: Printed at the Faust printing house. 1856. (22 p. 19½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*

253 Muscatine city directory and advertiser, for 1856: containing a history of the city and county — notices of the various religious, benevolent and literary associations, etc. — names of state, county, township and city officers, etc. — and an alphabetical list of the names of heads of families and male adults in the city, with their several places of business and residences — etc., etc., etc. Compiled by John Mahin. Muscatine: Printed at the "Enquirer" office. For sale by R. M. Burnett and Smith & Lord. 1856. (1 p. l., [2], xl, [5]-80 p. 18 cm.)
P1616
IaHi*; IaMu*
IaHi copy and IaMu copy have leaf tipped in opposite p. 33 referring to the "First Presbyterian church (New school)" which was not described in the body of the work.

254 Oskaloosa Baptist Association. Minutes of the fifth annual session of the Oskaloosa Baptist association, held with the Baptist church at Libertyville, Jefferson County, Iowa. September 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1856. Oskaloosa, Iowa: Needham & Brown, printers. 1856. (12 p. 23½ cm.)
MnHi; PCA

255 Phelps, Joshua. Zion, the perfection of beauty; or, The truth, order and spirit of the Presbyterian church, briefly considered. A sermon preached at the opening of the synod of Iowa, at Oskaloosa, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1855, by the Rev. Joshua Phelps, president of Alexander college and pastor of the Presbyterian church of Dubuque. Published at the request of the synod. Dubuque: W. A. Adams, publisher. 1856. (72 p. 14½ cm.)
IaCrM*; DLC

256 Post, Truman Marcellus, 1810–1876. Religion and education. An oration delivered at the annual commencement of Iowa college, Davenport, July 30th, 1856. By the Rev. Truman M. Post, D. D., of St. Louis. Published by request of the trustees. Davenport. A. P. Luse & co., printers, book binders and stationers. 1856. (27, [1] p. 20½ cm.)
IaCrM*; IaGG; IaDu*; MHi; MH

257 Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. A. Iowa (Diocese). Journal of the proceedings of the third annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Iowa, held in St. John's church, Dubuque, May 28th and 29th, 1856. Burlington: Hawk-eye book and job office print. 1856. (72 p. 21½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaHA*; NN

258 Reddington, D. . . . Speech of D. Reddington, of Keokuk, Iowa, on the political issues of the campaign of 1856. Delivered in Keokuk, October 1st, 1856. Keokuk, Iowa: Printed at the office of the Post. 1856. (36 p. 20½ cm.)
At head of title: "Campaign document".
IaK*

259 Reid, Hiram Alvin (b. 1834). The heart-lace, and other poems. By H. A. Reid. Printed and published by the author. Davenport, Ia., A. P. Luse & co., printers, 1856. (96 p. 13 cm. Tail-pieces.)

Claims to be the first book of poems printed in Iowa. See the author's *History of Pasadena, Calif., 1895,* p. 225.
IaDaM*; DLC

260 Scholte, Henry Peter, 1805–1868. American slavery, in reference to the present agitation of the United States. By an adopted citizen. Pella, Iowa: Printed at the Gazette book and job office. 1856. (88 p. 8 vo.)
S77771

261 Templars of Honor and Temperance. Iowa. Lodge, No. 12. Constitution, by-laws, regulations, etc., of Star temple of honor, no. 12, of the state of Iowa. Instituted October, 1848. "Truth, love, purity and fidelity." Iowa City, Iowa. A. P. Luse & co., job printers and book-binders, Davenport, Iowa: 1856. (22 p. 18 cm.)
IaHi*

262 Umsted, Justus Thomas, 1820–1896. A plea for the priority of domestic missions; a discourse delivered before the synod of Iowa, in Burlington, Oct. 12, 1856. By Justus T. Umsted, pastor of the Westminister church, Keokuk, Iowa. Keokuk: O. Clemens, book and job printer, 52 Main street. 1856. (28 p. 21½ cm.)
IaCrM*; IaK*; CSmH

Imprints of 1857

263 . . . Adams' advertising directory containing the cards of many of the principal business houses in the city of Dubuque, together with important matters of local & public interest embracing natural advantages, commerce, schools, railroad and improvement companies, general intelligence, &c., &c. Dubuque, Iowa: Printed by the publisher at the Nonpareil publishing house, 56 Main street [1857?] (59 p. 22 cm.)
At head of title: "Spring of 1857".
IaHi*

264 Baptist Church. Iowa. State Convention. Minutes of the fifteenth annual meeting of the Iowa Baptist convention held with the Baptist church in Fremont, October 11th, 12th & 13th, 1856. Correspondence may be directed to Rev. E. Gunn, Keokuk, Iowa. Keokuk: Valley whig printing establishment. 1857. (28 p. 22 cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; IaHA*; NN

265 Baptist Church. Iowa. State Convention. Minutes of the sixteenth annual meeting of the Iowa Baptist state convention, held with the Baptist church in Dubuque, October tenth, eleventh and twelfth, 1857. Correspondents will address Pastor T. S. Griffith, Dubuque. Dubuque: Printed at the Daily times book and job office. 1857. (22, [2] p. 22½ cm.)
IaHi*

266 Bradford, John M. The Iowa form book, or Book of practical forms containing precedents and forms for ordinary business dealings and transactions, with statements of the law; adapted and designed for the use of merchants, mechanics, farmers, business men, and especially justices of the peace. By John M. Bradford, counsellor at law. Davenport: Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co. 1857. (335 p. 21 cm.)
IaCrM*; IaDaM*; IaDa

267 Burlington, Ia. Board of Trade. The first annual report of the Board of trade, of the city of Burlington, for the year 1856. By L. H. Shepard. Burlington: C. Dunham, book and job printer. 1857. (20 p. 21½ cm.)
Cover-title reads: "First annual statement of the trade and commerce of Burlington, Iowa".
S9334
IaB*; MH

268 Burlington University, Burlington, Ia. Catalogue of the officers and students of Burlington university, Burlington, Iowa. 1857-8. Burlington: W. M. Osborn's book and job printing establishment, Main st. 1857. (22, [2] p. 21½ cm.)
IaHA*

269 Burlington University, Burlington, Ia. Third annual catalogue of the officers and students of Burlington university, preparatory school. Burlington, Iowa. 1856-7. Burlington: Thompson & Sheward, printers. 1857. (24, [2] p. 22 cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; IaHA*

270 Cedar County, Ia. Superintendent of Schools. Catalogue of the instructors, lecturers and members of the Teachers institute, held in Tipton, Iowa; commencing December 29, 1856, and ending Jan. 3, 1857. Tipton, Iowa, Printed at the Advertiser office, 1857. (8 p. 19½ cm.)
IaHi*

271 Cedar Valley Baptist Association. Minutes of the second annual session of the Cedar Valley Baptist association held with the Second Baptist church Waterloo, Black Hawk Co., Iowa. September, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1857. Waverly, Iowa. Smeed & Stewart printers, Waverly Republican book and job office. 1857. (15, [1] p. 17½ cm.)
IaHA*

272 Central Iowa Baptist Association. Minutes of the sixth anniversary of the Central Baptist association, held with the Monroe Baptist church, Sept. 11th, and 12th, A. D. 1857. Eld. J. A. Nash, of Des Moines, corresponding sec'y. Knoxville: Printed at the Journal office. 1857. (7 p. 19 cm.)
IaHA*; MnHi

273 Central Pacific Railroad Company. Report of a preliminary examination and survey of a portion of the Central Pacific R. R. route through the territory of Nebraska, and the valley of the Running Water River, together with its connection with other roads through the states of Iowa and Minnesota. By Lewis A. Thomas. Survey made during the months of July, August, Sept. and Oct. 1857. Dubuque: Express and herald steam book and job print. 1857. (26 p. 22 cm.)
IaHA*

274 Central University of Iowa, Pella, Ia. Proceedings of the fourth annual meeting of the Board of trustees of the Central university of Iowa, held at Pella June 26th and 27th, 1857; together with the fourth annual report of the executive committee. Keokuk, Iowa: Daily gate city job office. 1857. (16 p. 21½ cm.)
IaCrM*

275 Citizens' Library Association, Iowa City, Ia. Constitution, by-laws, and list of officers of the Citizens' library association of Iowa City. Iowa City: J. Teesdale, printer. 1857. (10, [2] p. 22 cm.)
IaHi*; IaHA*

276 Citizens' Library Association, Iowa City, Ia. Reports of the president and other officers of the Citizens' library association, for the year 1857. Iowa City: Crum & Boye, printers. 1857. (12 p. 21½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*

277 The Colonization Society of the State of Iowa. The annual report of the Colonization society of the state of Iowa, with the proceedings of the second anniversary, in the Capitol, January 23, 1857. Iowa City. Sylvester, Harrison & brother, printers [1857?] (16 p. 21½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; IaB*; WHi

278 Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Ia. Annual catalogue of the officers and students of Iowa conference seminary, or Cornell college, at Mount Vernon, Iowa, for the year 1856-'7. Davenport: Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co. 1857. (20 p. 20½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; IaHA*; ICJ
The earlier catalogs were printed in Illinois; 1854 at Chicago, 1855 at Rock Island and 1856 at Mount Carroll.

279 Davenport, Ia. Mayor. Mayor's message, with accompanying report of city treasurer. Submitted to the City council, of the city of Davenport, Iowa, April 8th, 1857. Davenport, Iowa. Printed at office of Daily Iowa state democrat. 1857. (13 p. 22 cm.)
S18721
NN*; MH

280 Davenport, Ia. Ordinances, Etc. The revised ordinances of the city of Davenport, revised and digested by order of the city council, containing the old town charter — the original and amended city charters; with the constitutions of the state of Iowa, and of the United States. Published by authority. February, 1857. Davenport, Luse Lane & co., printers, book binders and publishers. 1857. (1 p.l., 156, [xxxiii]—lxxxii p. 22½ cm.)
IaDaM*; IaDa

281 Denmark, Ia. Congregational Church. An historical sketch, the articles of faith and covenant of the Congregational church of Denmark, Lee County, Iowa. Burlington: C. Dunham, book and job printer. 1857. (16 p. 14½ cm.)
IaHA*

282 Denmark Academy, Denmark, Ia. Catalogue of the trustees, teachers and students of Denmark academy, for the eleventh year, March 1857. Denmark, Iowa. Burlington: C. Dunham, book and job printer. 1857. (18 p. 21 cm.)
IaHi*; IaHA*

283 Des Moines, Ia. Charters. The city charter and ordinances, of the city of Des Moines. Published by virtue of an ordinance of the city council, passed August 5th, 1857. Des Moines: William Porter, city printer. 1857. (1 p.l., 121 p., 1 l. 22½ cm.)
IaHA*

284 Des Moines Baptist Association. Minutes of the nineteenth anniversary of the Des Moines Baptist association, held with the Baptist church in Bonaparte, Iowa, August 22d, 23d and 24th, 1857. Correspondence may be directed to Rev. G. J. Johnson, corresponding secretary, Burlington, Iowa. Burlington: W. M. Osborn, book and job printing establishment, Main street. 1857. (12 p. 22½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaHA*

285 Dubuque, Ia. Board of Education. First annual report of the Board of education, together with the rules and regulations for the government of the public schools of Dubuque, December 31, 1856. Dubuque: Daily express and herald steam printing establishment. 1857. (32, 16 p. 23 cm.)
S21041
IaHi*; IaCrM*; IaDu*; MH

286 Dubuque Baptist Association. Minutes of the third anniversary of the Dubuque Baptist association, held with the Baptist church, at West Union, Fayette Co., Iowa, October 2d, 3rd and 4th, 1857. Correspondents will address James Sunderland, Strawberry Point, Iowa. Next anniversary to be held at Strawberry Point, June 10th, 11th and 12th, 1858. Dubuque: Printed at the Daily times book and job office, Julien avenue. [1857] (16 p. 21½ cm.)
MnHi

287 Dubuque Home Assurance and Saving Fund Association. Articles of incorporation and by-laws of the Dubuque home assurance and savings fund association. Organized December 29, 1856. Capital, $1,000,000. Dubuque: Express & herald steam press printing establishment. 1857. (12 p. 16½ cm.)
IaHi*

288 Fox River Baptist Association. Minutes of the tenth annual meeting of the Fox River Baptist association, held with the Baptist church, at Bloomfield, Davis Co., Iowa, September 25th,

26th & 27th, 1857. Centerville, Iowa, F. M. Fairbrother, printer [1857] (7 p. 21 cm.)
MnHi

289 Freemasons. Bonaparte, Ia. Lodge No. 73. By-laws and rules of order of Bonaparte lodge, no. 73, A. F. and A. M. of the state of Iowa. Instituted by dispensation March, A. L. 5855, chartered June, A. L. 5856. Muscatine: Faust premium steam press printing house. 1857. (38 p. 12 cm.)
IaHA*

290 Freemasons. Davenport, Ia. Lodge No. 37. By-laws and rules of order of Davenport lodge, no. 37, A. F. and A. M. of the state of Iowa. Chartered June eighth, A. D. 1853, A. L. 5853. Davenport: Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co. 1857. (39 p. 13 cm.)
IaCrM*

291 Freemasons. Davenport, Ia. Royal Arch Masons. Chapter No. 16. By-laws of Davenport chapter no. 16, of Ancient free and accepted masons. Adopted Nov. 10, 1857. Davenport: Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co. 1857. (8 p. 12 cm.)
IaCrM*

292 Freemasons. Davenport, Ia. Tuscan Lodge, No. 57. By-laws and rules of order of Tuscan lodge no. 57 A. F. and A. M. of the state of Iowa. Chartered June sixth, A. D. 1855, A. L. 5855. Davenport: Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co. 1857. (39 p. 13 cm.)
IaCrM*

293 Freemasons. Dubuque, Ia. Lodge No. 3. By-laws of Dubuque lodge, number 3, of A. F. and A. masons, Dubuque, Iowa. Dubuque: Express and herald steam job printing office. 1857. (12 p. 17½ cm.)
IaCrM*

294 Freemasons. Dubuque, Ia. Royal Arch Masons. Chapter No. 3. By-laws of Dubuque Royal arch chapter, no. 3, of Free and accepted masons. Dubuque: Express & herald steam printing establishment, 1857. (13, [1] p. 17 cm.)
IaCrM*; DSC*

295 Freemasons. Glenwood, Ia. Lodge No. 58. By-laws and rules of order of Glenwood lodge, no. 58, A. F. and A. M. of the state of Iowa. Instituted by dispensation March, A. L. 5855, chartered June, A. L. 5855. Muscatine: Faust premium steam press printing house. 1857. (43 p. 12 cm.)
DSC*

296 Freemasons. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the Grand lodge of Iowa at the fourteenth G. A. communication held in Iowa City, Tuesday, June 2d, A. D. 1857, A. L. 5857. Theodore S. Parvin, Muscatine, grand secretary. Muscatine: Faust premium book and job printing house. 1857. (149, [1], lxv p. 19½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; DSC; NN

297 Freemasons. Iowa. Royal and Select Masters. Grand Council. Constitution and general regulations of the Grand council of Royal & select masters, of the state of Iowa, adopted in convention, at the city of Dubuque, state of Iowa, January 1st, A. D. 1857, A. Dep. 2857; also, the proceedings of the constitutional convention of Royal and select masters, and the transactions of the first assembly of the Grand council, held at Dubuque, on the 1st day of January, 1857. Dubuque, Iowa: Express and herald steam printing establishment, 1857. (19, [3] p. 21½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; DSC

298 Freemasons. Iowa. Royal and Select Masters. Grand Council. Proceedings of the Grand council of Royal and select masons, of the state of Iowa, at the annual assembly at Iowa City, May 29th, A. D., 1857. James R. Hartsock, Iowa City, grand puissant. Daniel S. Warren, Iowa City, grand recorder. Iowa City. J. Teesdale, printer. 1857. (15 p. 21½ cm.)
Both cover-title and title page read "Royal and select masons". Page 3 of the text reads: "Proceedings of the Grand council of select masters of Iowa".
IaHi*; IaCrM*; DSC

299 Freemasons. Iowa. Royal Arch Masons. Grand Chapter. Transactions of the Grand chapter of the state of Iowa, at the fourth grand annual convocation, at Iowa City, commencing Saturday, May 30, A. D. 1857, A. I. 2390. J. R. Hartsock, Iowa City, G. H. P. T. S. Parvin, Muscatine, G. S. Iowa City. Printed by J. Teesdale, Republican print, Washington st. 1857. (60, [1] p. 21½ cm.)
IaCrM*; DSC*

300 Freemasons. Iowa City, Ia. Knights Templars. Palestine Commandry. By-laws of Palestine commandry no. 2, Iowa. Chartered by the Grand encampment, September, 1856. Iowa City, A. G. Tucker & co., printers, 1857. (8 p. 10 cm.)
IaCrM*

301 Freemasons. Marietta, Ia. Lodge No. 97. By-laws and rules of order of Marietta lodge, no. 97, A. F. and A. M. of the state of Iowa. Instituted by dispensation October, A. L. 5856, chartered June, A. L. 5857. Muscatine: Faust premium steam press printing house. 1857. (38 p. 11½ cm.)
IaCrM*

302 Freemasons. Pella, Ia. Lodge No. 55. By-laws and rules of order of Pella lodge, no. 55, F. & A. M. at Pella, Iowa. Instituted by dispensation, December, A. L. 5854, chartered, June A. L. 5855. Pella, Iowa: Printed at the Gazette office. 1857. (29 p. 15 cm.)
IaCrM*

303 Freemasons. Waterloo, Ia. Lodge No. 105. By-laws and rules of order of Waterloo lodge, no. 105, A. F. and A. M. of the state of Iowa. Instituted by dispensation April, A. L. 5857, chartered June, A. L. 5857. Muscatine: Faust premium steam press printing house. 1857. (40 p. 11½ cm.)
IaCrM*

304 Gillett, E. J. (d. 1883). Baccalaureate, delivered by Rev. E. J. Gillett, A. M., president of Yellow Spring college, Iowa, June 10, A. D. 1857. Burlington: William M. Osborn, book and job printer, Main street, 1857. (11 p. 21 cm.)
IaB*

305 Hebb, George S. Address delivered before the Daughters of Rebekah, in Odd-fellows' hall, Muscatine, on Thursday evening, December 4, 1856. By George S. Hebb, esq. Muscatine: Faust steam press book and job office. 1857. (15 p. 21 cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*

306 Independent Order of Good Templars. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the semi-annual and annual sessions of the Grand lodge of the I. O. G. T. of the state of Iowa, held at Fair-

field, April 15, and at Oskaloosa, Oct. 15 and 16, 1857. Keokuk: Printed at the Daily gate city office. 1857. (22 p. 22½ cm.)
NN*

307 Iowa Baptist Education Society. Second annual report of Executive board of the Iowa Baptist education society, with the proceedings of the annual meeting of the society, held at Burlington, Iowa, July 6, 1857, and other documents. Burlington, Iowa: Hawk-eye book & job printing establishment. 1857. (Cover-title, 3, [5] p. 22 cm.)
IaHA*

308 Iowa City, Ia. Charters. Charter and laws of Iowa City, passed 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, together with a list of the officers of the city from its incorporation to the present time. Also, the rules of order of the City council, published by authority. Wm. E. Miller, S. Bachellor, Rush Clark, committee. Iowa City. Crum & Boye, printers, 1857. (126 p. 19 cm.)
IaHA*

309 Iowa City directory and advertiser, for 1857. Containing a history of the city and county — notices of the various religious, benevolent and literary associations, etc. — names of state, county, township, and city officers, etc. And an alphibetical [sic] list of the names of heads of families and male adults in the city, with their several places of residences — etc., etc. Compile[d] by John Kennedy. Iowa City: A. G. Tucker & co., printers, corner Clinton and Washington street, over Gower's bank. For sale at Wm. Lee's book store, Washington st. [1857] (34, [2] 47 p. 17½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaHA*; WHi

310 Iowa Conference Seminary, Mount Vernon, Ia. Iowa conference seminary annual exhibition July 9th, 1857. [Mount Vernon] Printed at the Mount Vernon index job office [1857] ([4] p.)
IaMvC

311 Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Ia. Catalogue of the officers and students of the Iowa Wesleyan university for the academical year, 1856-7. Mount Pleasant, D. S. Elliott, book and job printer. 1857. (32 p. 20 cm.)
IaHA*; IaMpI; IU; NjP

312 Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Ia. Exer-

cises of the graduating class. Iowa Wesleyan university, June 24, 1857 . . . Mt. Pleasant, Journal job press [1857] (2 l. 19 cm.)
IaMpI

313 Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Ia. Prize exhibition. Mount Pleasant, June 23, 1857 . . . [Mount Pleasant] Printed at the "Home journal" job office [1857] (14 p. 20½ cm.)
IaMpI

314 Jennings, Henry S. Masonic address, delivered in Dubuque, Iowa. On the anniversary of St. John, the Baptist, June 24, A. D. 1857, A. L. 5857. By Henry S. Jennings, esq. Published by request of Dubuque lodge, no. 3. Dubuque: Printed for the Dubuque Masonic lodge no. 3, at the Daily times job office. 1857. (Cover-title, 16 p. 20½ cm.)
S36040
IaCrM*; DSC*

315 Keokuk, Ia. Mayor. Inaugural address of Hawkins Taylor, esq., mayor of the city of Keokuk. Delivered April 13, 1857. Published by order of the city council. Keokuk, Daily gate city print, 1857. (8 p. 22 cm.)
CSmH; MH; IaK*

316 Keokuk directory and business mirror for the year 1857, containing a general directory of the citizens, and a business directory; together with Mayor Taylor's inaugural address, and statistical and other useful local information. Written and published by Orion Clemens. Keokuk: Printed by O. Clemens, book and job printer, 52 Main street. 1857. (186 p. 22½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaHA*; IaK*
IaHi copy has a colored sheet pasted on the fly leaf which offers for sale Clemens' book and job office in Keokuk and one half interest in the Muscatine *Journal*.

317 Knapp, Joseph C., 1813–1882. Address, delivered before the Grand lodge of Iowa, at the fourteenth G. A. communication, at Iowa City, June 4, 1857. By Hon. J. C. Knapp, grand orator. Muscatine: Faust premium printing house. 1857. (18 p. 21½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; DSC*; MBFM

318 Lee, Henry Washington, 1815–1874. The address to the fourth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in

the diocese of Iowa, delivered in St. John's church, Keokuk, on Wednesday, May 27, 1857. By the Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., bishop of the diocese. Davenport: Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co. 1857. (21 p. 20½ cm.)
Cover-title reads: "Bishop Henry W. Lee's third annual address, 1857".
IaK*

319 Lee, Henry Washington, 1815–1874. Sanctification. The primary charge to the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal church, in the diocese of Iowa. Delivered in St. John's church, Keokuk; on Wednesday, May 27, 1857. By the Right Reverend Henry W. Lee, D. D., bishop of the diocese of Iowa. Printed by request of the diocesan convention. Davenport: Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co. 1857. (31 p. 21½ cm.)
S39761
IaCrM*; MB; CSmH; NN

320 Lee, Henry Washington, 1815–1874. The true elements of civil prosperity. A sermon delivered in St. Luke's church, Davenport, Iowa, on Thanksgiving day, November 26, 1857, by the Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., bishop of the diocese of Iowa. Published by request. Davenport: Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co. 1857. (22, [2] p. 21½ cm.)
S39760
IaCrM*; IaHA*; IaB*

321 Odd Fellows, Independent Order of. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Annual communication of the R. W. Grand lodge, I. O. O. F. of the state of Iowa, held at Mt. Pleasant, October, 1857. Burlington: C. Dunham, book and job printer. 1857. (54 p. 22 cm.)
IaHi*; IaDmOF*

322 Odd Fellows, Independent Order of. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Constitution and by-laws and forms of the R. W. Grand lodge, I. O. O. F. of the state of Iowa: together with the constitution for subordinate lodges under its jurisdiction, adopted at the annual session of the Grand lodge, held at Muscatine, Jan. 15th, 1852, with all subsequent amendments. Burlington: C. Dunham, book and job printer. 1857. (33 p. 22 cm.)
IaHi*

323 Odd Fellows, Independent Order of. Iowa. Grand Lodge.

Proceedings of the Grand lodge of the independent order of odd fellows of the state of Iowa, from its institution, May 1, 1848, to its October session, 1856, inclusive. Printed by order of the Grand lodge. Burlington: C. Dunham, printer. 1857. (v, [6]-428 p. 23 cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; IaDmOF*

324 Odd Fellows, Independent Order of. Iowa. Grand Encampment. Proceedings of the R. W. Grand encampment of Iowa, I. O. O. F., from its organization in 1852, to October session, 1857, inclusive, with the constitution and by-laws. Also constitution for subordinates. Burlington: C. Dunham, book and job printer. 1857. (50, [1] p. 22½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; IaDmOF*

325 Oskaloosa Baptist Association. Minutes of the sixth annual session of the Oskaloosa Baptist association, held with the Baptist church at Pella, Marion Co., Iowa. September 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1857. I. C. Curtis, moderator. J. H. Sanders, clerk. I. C. Curtis, Pella, Iowa, corresponding sec. Oskaloosa, Iowa. Herald book and job printing office. 1857. (12 p. 23 cm.)
MnHi; PCA

326 Parvin, Theodore Sutton, 1817–1901. Report on the climate of Iowa: embracing the result of the meteorological records of the year 1856, at Muscatine, Iowa, with a synopsis of the records of the seven years from 1850 to 1856, inclusive. By Theodore S. Parvin, of Muscatine. Muscatine: Printed by Raymond, Foote & co., Faust printing house. 1857. (12 p. 23 cm.)
IaCrM*

327 Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. A. Iowa (Diocese). Journal of the proceedings of the fourth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, in the diocese of Iowa, held at St. John's church, Keokuk, May 27th and 28th, 1857. Davenport: Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co., 1857. (78 p., 1l. 21 cm.)
IaHi*; IaHA*; WHi; NN

328 [Reid, Hiram Alvin, b. 1834] Carriers' address to the patrons of the Davenport daily gazette, for January 1, 1858. [Davenport, Daily gazette, 1857?] (2 l. 21½ cm.)
IaHA*

329 [Reid, Hiram Alvin, b. 1834] Carrier's address to the patrons of the Daily evening news. [Davenport, Daily evening news, 1857?] (2 l. 27½ cm.)
IaHA*

330 [Reid, Hiram Alvin, b. 1834] Carrier's address to the patrons of the "Iowa state democrat." January 1, 1858. [Davenport, Iowa state democrat, 1857?] (24 p. 26½ cm.)
IaHA*

331 Sanford, John Fletcher, 1823–1874. Address of the grand master, M. W. J. F. Sanford, delivered before the Grand lodge of Iowa, at its fourteenth grand annual communication. June 2d, at Iowa City. Keokuk: Daily gate city print. 1857. (15 p. 21½ cm.)
MBFM

332 Summerbell, Nicholas, 1816–1889. Remarks at the funeral of Mary and Martha Calvin, by Rev. N. Summerbell, pastor of the Christian church, Des Moines. Published for the Des Moines sabbath school, of which Mary was a member. Des Moines: Printed by N. W. Mills & co. 1857. ([2], 2-7 p. 12 mo.)
S93616

333 Turrill, H. B. Historical reminiscences of the city of Des Moines, together with a full description of the city and county, and an enumeration of the various advantages which the surrounding region offers to immigrants. By H. B. Turrill. Des Moines, Iowa: Redhead & Dawson. 1857. (viii, [9]-144 p. 18 cm.)
AG2016
IaHi*; IaCrM*; IaHA*; DLC; NN

334 W. A. Adams' directory of the city of Dubuque. Also containing a business directory and advertisements of business men, in the city of Dubuque. Together with much valuable information. With a complete index. Dubuque: W. A. Adams, publisher, Nonpareil printing office, 56 Main street [1857?] (204 p., 1l. 23 cm.)
At head of title: "1857-1858".
IaHi*; IaDu*

335 Yellow Spring College, Kossuth, Ia. Catalogue of the officers and students in Yellow Spring college, Iowa, for the academical year 1856-57- Burlington: William M. Osborn, book and job printer, Main street. 1857. (xvip. 20½ cm.)
IaCrM*

Imprints of 1858

336 Baptist Church. Iowa. State Convention. Minutes of the seventeenth annual meeting of the Iowa Baptist state convention held with the Baptist church in Iowa City, October 9th, 10th, and 11th. Correspondents will address Pastor T. S. Griffith, Dubuque, Printed by J. C. Benedict, at the office of the "Iowa Christian witness" 91 Main st., 1858. (30 p. 21 cm.)

IaHi*; IaCrM*

Minutes of the nineteenth annual meeting printed in Chicago in 1861.

337 A brief description of Fort Dodge, Iowa; its agricultural, mineral, and commercial facilities and character; being an answer to letters of inquiry on the subject. Fort Dodge: Printed by A. S. White, at the Sentinel book & job printing office. 1858. (17 p. 21½ cm.)

IaHi*; IaHA*

338 Cedar Valley Baptist Association. Minutes of the third anniversary of the Cedar Valley Baptist association held with the Baptist church in Waverly, Bremer County, Iowa, September 24th, 25th and 26th, 1858. St. Charles City: Printed by Hildreth & Carver. 1858. (15, [1] p. 20½ cm.)

IaHA*; MnHi

339 Central Iowa Baptist Association. Minutes of the seventh anniversary of the Central Iowa Baptist association, held with the Baptist church at Iowa Centre, September 11th, 12th and 13th, A. D. 1858. Rev. J. A. Nash, cor. secretary, Des Moines. Des Moines: Printed by J. Teesdale, Citizen office. 1858. (11 p. 18 cm.)

IaHA*; MnHi

340 Central University of Iowa, Pella, Ia. Catalogue of the officers and students of the Central university of Iowa, for the academic year, 1857-8. Pella, Iowa. Gazette book and job office. 1858. (20 p. 20½ cm.)

IaCrM*; IaPeC

341 Cheney, Benjamin Franklin. Floyd County, Iowa. Its location, advantages & inducements to those seeking homes in the West. St. Charles City, Floyd County, Iowa. Hildreth & Carver, printers [1858?] (Broadside, 19 x 23 cm.)

Printed in three columns on both sides of the sheet.

In the opinion of Olive Hand, a niece of the author and present owner of the only copy located, this item was printed about 1858.—Letter from Olive Hand dated April 12, 1934.

Hand

342 Commercial advertiser directory for the city of Dubuque, to which is added a business directory. 1858-1859. Webster & co., publishers. Dubuque: Printed by Gilmore & Corr, Nonpareil book & job printing house, Bank row, 56 Main street. [1858?] ([9]-168, [2] p. 22 cm.)

IaHi*; IaCrM*; IaDu*; WHi

343 Cook & Sargent. Catalogue of lands, in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, &c., for sale by Cook & Sargent, Davenport, Iowa; Cook, Sargent & Downey, Iowa City, Iowa; Cook, Sargent & Cook, Des Moines, Iowa; Cook, Sargent & Parker, Florence, Nebraska. January, 1858. Davenport: Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co., 1858. (45, 2 p. 21 cm.)

IaHi*; WHi

344 Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Ia. Annual catalogue of the officers and students of Cornell college, for the academical year, 1857-58. Cedar Rapids: Cedar Valley times power press print. 1858. (24 p. 21½ cm.)

IaHi*; IaCrM*; IaHA*; IaMvC; ICJ

345 Denmark Academy, Denmark, Ia. Catalogue of the trustees, teachers and students, of Denmark academy. For the twelfth academical year, ending March, 1858. Denmark, Iowa. Burlington: C. Dunham, book and job printer. 1858. (18 p. 20 cm.)

IaHA*

346 Des Moines Baptist Association. Minutes of the twentieth anniversary of the Des Moines Baptist association, held with the Baptist church in Richmond, Iowa, August 21st, 22d and 23d, 1858. With declaration of faith and covenant, usually adopted by regular Baptist churches in America. Address of the association, Rev. G. J. Johnson, corresponding secretary, Burlington, Iowa. Burlington: C. Dunham, book and job printer. 1858. (15, [1] p. 21½ cm.)

IaHA*

347 A description of central Iowa: with especial reference to Polk County and Des Moines, the state capitol; together with eight adja-

cent counties. Prepared by a committee of citizens for the purpose of imparting full and reliable information in reply to numerous inquiries respecting the soil, climate, productions, prices of land, improvements, etc. Des Moines, Iowa: Printed at the Iowa state journal office. 1858. (32 p. 19½ cm.)
S34984
IaCrM*; WHi

348 DUBUQUE, IA. DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS. First annual report of the District board of directors of District Township of the city of Dubuque: also, the report of the secretary to the county superintendent. Dubuque, August 24th, 1858. Dubuque: Daily express and herald book and job printing establishment. 1858. (28, 17 p. 23 cm.)
IaHi*; IaDu*

349 DUBUQUE, IA. DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Rules and regulations of the District board of directors, and for the government of the public schools of the city of Dubuque. Adopted, August 16th, 1858. [Dubuque: Daily express and herald book and job printing establishment, 1858] (17 p. 23 cm.)
IaHi*; IaDu*

350 DUBUQUE, IA. BOARD OF EDUCATION. Final report of the Board of education, of the city of Dubuque. Dubuque, May 10th, 1858. Dubuque: Printed at the Daily times book and job office. 1858. (20, 16 p. 22 cm.)
IaHi*

351 DUBUQUE, IA. BOARD OF EDUCATION. Report of the secretary of the Board of Education, of the city of Dubuque. From January 1st, to April 15th, 1858. Dubuque: W. A. Adams, Nonpareil publishing house, 56 Main street. 1858. (16 p. 22 cm.)
IaHi*; IaDu*

352 DUBUQUE, IA. BOARD OF EDUCATION. Second annual report of education, of the city of Dubuque. Dubuque, December 31st, 1857. Dubuque: Daily express and herald steam printing establishment. 1858. (32 p. 23 cm.)
IaHi*; IaDu*; DLC; WHi

353 DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. Documents of the Dubuque and Pacific railroad company. State of Iowa. Dubuque:

W. A. Adams, printer, Nonpareil publishing house, no. 56 Main street, 1858. (72 p. 21½ cm.)
AG1604
IaHi*

354 Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company. . . . Report of the Dubuque & Pacific railroad company. January 1st, 1858. Dubuque: W. A. Adams, printer, Nonpareil publishing house, 56 Main street. 1858. (45 p. 21½ cm.)
At head of title: "State of Iowa".
AG 1604
IaHi*; IaCrM*; WHi

355 Dubuque Baptist Association. Minutes of the fourth anniversary of the Dubuque Baptist association, held with the Baptist church at Strawberry Point, Clayton Co., Iowa, June 11th, 12th and 13th, 1858. Correspondents will address James Sunderland, Strawberry Point, Iowa. Dubuque: Printed at the Daily times book and job office, Eighth street. 1858. (14 p. 21 cm.)
MnHi

356 Dubuque County, Ia. Superintendent of Public Instruction. First annual report of Wm. Y. Lovell, county superintendent of public instruction, for the county of Dubuque. A. D. 1858. Dubuque: Daily express and herald steam printing establishment. 1858. (29, 1 p. 23 cm.)
IaDu*

357 Dubuque County, Ia. Superintendent of Public Instruction. . . . The new school law and report upon the establishment of a high school for Dubuque County. Wm. Y. Lovell, county superintendent. Dubuque: Printed at the Daily express and herald office. 1858. (52 p. 21½ cm.)
At head of title: "Official".
IaHi*; IaDu*

358 Dubuque Emigrant Association. First catalogue of lands for sale by the Dubuque emigrant association; with brief descriptions of most of the counties in Northern Iowa. Office of the association in Julien theatre building, Locust st., between Fifth and Sixth, Dubuque, Iowa. Dubuque: Wm. A. Adams, printer, Nonpareil publishing house, 56 Main street. 1858. (52 p. 21 cm.)
IaHi*; IaHA*; MnHi

359 [Dubuque Emigrant Association] Northern Iowa. By a pioneer. Containing valuable information for emigrants. Published by the Dubuque emigrant association. Dubuque: W. A. Adams, printer. 1858. (40 p. 8 vo.)
S35029; AG1701; AG1604

360 [Dubuque Emigrant Association] Northern Iowa. By a pioneer. Containing valuable information for emigrants. Dubuque: Nonpareil job printing and publishing house, 56 Main street. 1858. (40 p. 21 cm.)
Cover-title reads: "Northern Iowa. By a pioneer. Information for emigrants. Second edition, published by the Dubuque emigrant association. Dubuque: W. A. Adams, printer, Nonpareil publishing house, 56 Main street. 1858."
IaHi*; IaCrM*; IaHA*; WHi; MH; NN*

361 Dubuque Medical Society. Constitution and by-laws of the Dubuque medical society, together with the proceedings of the first annual meeting of the North-western medical society. Held at Dubuque, Iowa, January 11th, 1853; and the code of ethics of the society. Dubuque: W. A. Adams, printer, Nonpareil office, 56 Main street. 1858. (28 p. 22 cm.)
DSG*

362 Dubuque Western Railroad Company. The receipts and expenditures of the Dubuque western railr'd, and its present condition, with the charter, mortgage of the road and other documents. July 1st, 1858. Dubuque, Printed at the Daily express and herald steam printing office. 1858. (2 p. l., [3]-24 p. 23½ cm.)
IaHi*; DBRE

363 Eden Baptist Association. Minutes of the sixth annual session of the Eden Baptist association held with the Baptist church at Lovilla, Monroe County, Iowa, September the 17th, 18th and 20th, 1858. Wm. Whitehead, moderator, J. D. Morris, clerk. Chariton; Printed at the Little giant office [1858] ([1], 11 p. 20 cm.)
MnHi

364 Freemasons. Adel, Ia. Lodge No. 80. By-laws and rules of order of Adel lodge, no. 80, of Ancient free and accepted masons, of the state of Iowa. Des Moines, Iowa: John Teesdale, state printer. 1858. (27, [2] p. 15 cm.)
IaCrM*

365 Freemasons. Cascade, Ia. Lodge No. 127. By-laws and rules of order of Cascade lodge, no. 127, A. F. & A. M. of the state of Iowa. Muscatine: Faust premium printing house, State Bank building. 1858. (32 p. 13½ cm.)
IaCrM*

366 [Freemasons. Dubuque, Ia. Lodge No. 3?] Programme of the celebration of St. John's day June 24th. A. L. 5858, by the Masonic fraternity of the Northwest, at Dubuque, . . . Iowa. [Dubuque] Express and herald print [1858] ([4] p. 23 cm.)
IaCrM*

367 Freemasons. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the Grand lodge of Iowa, of the most ancient and right honorable fraternity of Free and accepted masons, at its fifteenth annual communication, begun and held at Des Moines, on Tuesday, June 1, A. D. 1858, A. L. 5858. Muscatine: Raymond, Foster & Eystra, Faust printing house. 1858. (189 p. 19½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; DSC

368 Freemasons. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the Grand lodge of Iowa, of the most ancient and right honorable fraternity of Free and accepted masons, at its several grand annual communications from A. L. 5844 to A. L. 5853, inclusive. Muscatine: Reprinted by order of the Grand lodge. [Raymond, Foster & Eystra, Faust publishing house] 1858. (513 p. 20½ cm.)
IaCrM*; IaDu*; NN

369 Freemasons. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the Grand lodge of Iowa, of the most ancient and right honorable fraternity of Free and accepted masons, at its several grand annual communications from A. L. 5854 to A. L. 5858, inclusive. Muscatine: Reprinted by order of the Grand lodge. [Raymond, Foster & Eystra, Faust printing house] 1858. (669 p., 1 l., 47, [xlviii]-lxx p. 20½ cm.)
IaCrM*; IaDu*; NN

370 Freemasons. Mount Pleasant, Ia. Lodge No. 8. By-laws of Mt. Pleasant lodge, of A. F. & A. masons, located in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Mount Pleasant: H. L. Robinson, book and job printer. 1858. (32 p. 15 cm.)
IaCrM*

371 Freemasons. Sioux City, Ia. Lodge No. 103. By-laws and rules of order of Sioux City lodge no. 103, A. F. & A. M. of the state of Iowa. Adopted March 24, 1858. Sioux City, Iowa. [F. M. Ziebach, printer] 1858. (32 p. 13 cm.)
IaCrM*

372 Freemasons. Unionville, Ia. Lodge No. 119. By-laws and rules of order of Unionville lodge, no. 119, Ancient free and accepted masons. Centerville, Iowa: Printed at the Chieftain office. 1858. (38 p. 14½ cm.)
IaCrM*

373 Freemasons. Wapello, Ia. Lodge No. 5. By-laws of Wapello lodge, no. 5, A. F. & A. M. Faith, hope and charity. Adopted July 24th, 1858. Burlington: W. M. Osborn, book and job printer, Main street. 1858. (18, [1] p. 15 cm.)
IaCrM*

374 Guilbert, Edward Augustus, 1827–1900. Valedictory address to the graduating class of the Western homeopathic college, Cleveland, Ohio. Delivered at the annual commencement, February 27, 1856. By Edward A. Guilbert, M. D., prof. of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. Dubuque: Printed at the office of the Daily north-west, no.' s 180 and 182 Main street [1858] (19 p. 20 cm.)
IaCrM*

375 Hawk-Eye Pioneer Association. Constitution of the Hawk-eye pioneer association, of Des Moines County, Iowa. With a full report of the proceedings of its first annual festival, celebrated June 2d, A. D. 1858. Burlington: Thompson & Sheward, book and job printers. 1858. (54 p. 22½ cm.)
S19746
IaHA*; IaB*; IaK*; MH

376 Iowa Baptist Education Society. Third annual report of Executive board of the Iowa Baptist education society, with proceedings of the annual meeting of the society, held at Burlington, Iowa, July 6, 1858, and other documents. Burlington, Iowa: Hawk-eye book & job printing establishment. 1858. (12 p. 22 cm.)
IaHA*

377 Iowa City Dragoons. Constitution and by-laws of the Iowa City dragoons. Iowa City: Jerome & Duncan, printers, Washington street. 1858. (16 p. 13 cm.)
IaHi*

378 Iowa College, Davenport, Ia. Iowa college. Order of exercises. Fifth commencement, 1858. [Davenport] Luse, Lane & co., prs. [1858] (3 p. 20 cm. Caption title.)
IaCrM*

379 Iowa State Medical Society. Constitution, by-laws and code of ethics of the Iowa state medical society, together with the transactions of the eighth and ninth annual meetings, held at Iowa City and Mount Pleasant, 1857-1858. Davenport: Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co., 1858. (47 p. 21 cm.)
IaCrM*; DSG*

380 Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Ia. Third annual catalogue of the officers and students of the Iowa Wesleyan university, for the academical year, 1857-8. Mount Pleasant: Printed at the office of the Mt. Pleasant advertiser, 18 Main street, north of Brazelton house. 1858. (32 p. 21½ cm.)
IaCrM*; IaHA*; IaMpI; IU*; MH

381 Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Ia. Third annual commencement. Wednesday, June 23, 1858. Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, Home journal book and job printing office [1858] (Cover-title, [3] p. 19 cm.)
IaMpI

382 Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Ia. Hamline Literary Society. Exhibition of Hamline literary society, Tuesday evening, June 22d, 1858. Mount Pleasant, H. L. Robinson, printer, Advertiser office [1858] (Cover-title, [3] p. 21 cm.)
IaMpI

383 Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Ia. Ruthonian Society. Exhibition of the Ruthonian society. Monday evening, June 21, 1858. Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, Home journal book and job printing office [1858] (Cover-title, [3] p. 21 cm.)
IaMpI

384 Keokuk, Ia. Mayor. Inaugural address of Hugh W. Sam-

ple, esq., mayor of the city of Keokuk. Delivered April 15, 1858. Published by order of the City council. Keokuk: Daily gate city print. 1858. (17 p., 1 l. 21 cm.)
IaK*

385 Lee, Henry Washington, bp., 1815–1874. The address to the fifth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Iowa, delivered in Grace church, Cedar Rapids, on Wednesday, May 26, 1858. By the Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., bishop of the diocese. Davenport, Luse, Lane & co.'s publishing house, 1858. (8 p.? 20½ cm.)
IaCrM*

386 [Lyman, O] First annual exhibit, showing the number of buildings erected and improvements made, their cost, &c., in the city of Keokuk, Iowa, for the year 1857. [Keokuk? 1858?] (4 p. 48x31½ cm. Caption title. C. C. A. Striblen, jt. author.)
IaHi*; NN

387 Lyons City, Iowa; its position and resources and its natural advantages. Lyons City: Hawes & Stow, Mirror office. 1858. (32 p. 22 cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; MWA

388 Methodist Episcopal Church. Conferences. Iowa. Minutes of the fifteenth session of the Iowa annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church held at Fairfield, Iowa, Sept. 8, 1858. Thomas A. Morris, bishop. E. L. Briggs, secretary. E. M. H. Fleming, assistant secretary. E. H. Waring, statistical secretary. Keokuk, Iowa: Printed at the Daily journal book and job office. 1858. (63 p. 20 cm.)
IaHA*; IaMpI; IEG

389 Methodist Episcopal Church. Conferences. Upper Iowa. Minutes of the Upper Iowa annual conference, held in Lyons, Iowa, August, 25, 1858, Bishop Morris, presiding. S. P. Crawford, secretary. A. J. Kynett, A. B. Kendig, ass't. sec'ys. Davenport. Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co. 1858. (39 p. 20½ cm.)
IaCrM*; IaHA*

390 Odd Fellows, Independent Order of. Iowa. Grand Encampment. Annual communication of the R. W. Grand encampment of Iowa, I. O. O. F. Held at Keokuk, October, 1858. Bur-

lington: C. Dunham, book and job printer. 1858. ([49]-63, [1] p.)
Pagination continuous with the annual communication of 1857.
IaDmOF*

391 Odd Fellows, Independent Order of. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Annual communication of the R. W. Grand lodge, I. O. O. F. of the state of Iowa, held at Keokuk, October 1858. Burlington: C. Dunham, book and job printer. 1858. ([53]-131 p. 22 cm.)
Pagination continuous with the annual communication of 1857.
IaHi*; IaCrM*; IaDmOF*

392 Oskaloosa Baptist Association. Minutes of the seventh annual session of the Oskaloosa Baptist association, held with the Baptist church at Blakesburg, Iowa. September 3d, 4th and 5th, 1858. I. C. Curtis, moderator. E. H. Scarff, clerk. Pella, Iowa, Gazette print, 1858. ([16] p. 19 cm.)
MnHi; PCA

393 Pearson, C. Is there a system of medicine? A lecture delivered in reply to the proceedings of the Iowa state medical society. June 17th, 1858. By C. Pearson, M. D. Quae prosunt omnibus. Mount Pleasant: H. L. Robinson, book and job printer, Advertiser office, in new block north of Brazelton house. 1858. (23 p. 21½ cm.)
IaHi*; DSG

394 Pioneer Settlers' Association, Scott County, Ia. Organization and proceedings of the Pioneer settlers' association, of Scott County, Iowa. 1858. With a full report of the first festival. Davenport: Steam power press of the Daily gazette. 1858. (39 p. 25½ cm.)
IaHA*; IaB*; IaDaM*

395 Plymouth Society, Keokuk, Ia. The officers and members of the Plymouth society of Keokuk, with the oration and poem delivered at the celebration of Forefathers' day, December 22d, 1858. Keokuk: Daily gate city office print. 1858. (31 p. 22 cm.)
Oration, by J. R. Briggs, jr. Poem, by Albert Sutliffe.
WHi; DLC

396 Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. A. Iowa (Dio-

cese). Journal of the proceedings of the fifth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Iowa, held in Grace church, Cedar Rapids, May 26th and 27th, 1858. Davenport: Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co., 1858. (62 p., 1 l. 21 cm.)
IaHi*; IaHA*; NN; WHi

397 Reid, Hiram Alvin, b. 1834. Harp of the West; a poem, in five parts. By Hiram A. Reid. Davenport: Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co., 55 Perry St. 1858. (52 p. 21½ cm.)
S69007
IaHA*; IaCrM*; IaDaM*; ICU; DLC; MH

398 Salter, William, 1821–1910. The progress of religion in Iowa, for twenty-five years, with especial reference to Burlington. . . . Burlington, Dunham, printer, 1858. (8 p. 22 cm.)
IaGG

399 Sanford, John Fletcher, 1823–1874. Address of the grand master, M. W. J. F. Sanford, delivered before the Grand lodge of Iowa, at its fifteenth grand annual communication, June 1, 1858, at Des Moines. Keokuk: Daily gate city print. 1858.
IaHi*; IaCrM*

400 Sargent, George B. Lecture on the "West;" delivered by special request, at the Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., February 24, 1858, by Hon. George B. Sargent, mayor of Davenport, Iowa. Davenport. Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co. 1858. (27 p. 22 cm.)
S76969
IaHi*; IaGG; MH

401 Tipton, Ia. Union School. The first catalogue of officers, teachers and students of the Tipton union school, for the year ending July 3d, 1858. Tipton, Iowa: Printed at the Advertiser office. 1858. (16 p. 17½ cm.)
IaCrM*

402 Wilkie, Franc Bangs, 1832–1892. Davenport past and present; including the early history, and personal and anecdotal reminiscences of Davenport; together with biographies, likenesses of its prominent men; compendious articles upon the physical industrial, social and political characteristics of the city; full statistics of every department of note or interest, &c. By Franc B. Wilkie. Dav-

enport: Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co. 1858. (333, [1] p. 22½ cm.)

IaHi*; IaCrM*; IaHA*; IaDa*; IaMu*; IU*; IaDaM*; IHi; CSmH; MB; MWA; MdBP; MnSS; Nh; NN

403 Yellow Spring College, Kossuth, Ia. Catalogue of the officers and students in Yellow Spring college, Iowa, for the academical year 1857-8- Burlington: William M. Osborn's book and job printing establishment, Main st. 1858. (xvi p. 20½ cm.)

IaCrM*

Imprints of 1859

404 Baylies' Commercial College, Dubuque, Ia. Descriptive circular of Baylies commercial college, Dubuque, Iowa. Southwest corner of Main and Third sts., in Molony's block. A. Baylies, principal and proprietor. 1859-1860. Dubuque: Palmer, Gilmore & co., printers, Times book and job rooms. 1859. (24 p. 20½ cm.)

IaCrM*

405 Bowen Collegiate Institute, Hopkinton, Ia. The winter term of Bowen collegiate institute will commence Dec. 1, 1859, and continue fourteen weeks. Faculty . . . Dubuque, Printed at the office of the Iowa Christian witness, 110 Main st. [1859?] (Broadside, 21x27 cm.)

IaHoL

406 Cedar Valley Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Report of the third annual exhibition of the Cedar Valley agricultural association, with a brief history of the society since its organization, its constitution, by-laws, and officers for each year; also a notice of the Cedar Valley horticultural and literary society, its constitution, by-laws and officers for A. D. 1859. Cedar Falls, Iowa: Printed at More's job office in Overman's block. 1859. (52, [12] p. 14½ cm.)

Errata on page 52.

DLC*

407 Cedar Valley Baptist Association. Minutes of the fourth anniversary of the Cedar Valley Baptist association, held with the Baptist church in Independence, Buchanan County, Iowa. September 23d, 24th and 25th, 1859. Waverly, Iowa. Printed by C. T. Smeed. 1859. (15, [1] p. 20½ cm.)

IaHA*

408 Central Iowa Baptist Association. Minutes of the eighth anniversary of the Central Iowa Baptist association, held with the Baptist church at Vandalia, September 9th, 10th and 11th, A. D., 1859. Des Moines; Mills brothers, printers. Caloric Building. 1859. (15 p. 18 cm.)
IaHA*; MnHi

409 Central University of Iowa, Pella, Ia. Catalogue of the officers and students of the Central university of Iowa, for the academic year, 1858-9. Burlington, Iowa. Daily Hawk-eye book and job office. 1859. (14 p. 20½ cm.)
IaCrM*
Catalogue for the year 1859-60 was printed in Chicago.

410 Congregational Churches in Iowa. General Assembly. Minutes of the General association of Iowa, at their session in Muscatine, June, 1859. Burlington: Hawkeye book & job establishment. 1859. (25 p. 22½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; IaHA*; WHi

411 Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Ia. Annual catalogue of the officers and students of Cornell college, Mt. Vernon, Linn County, Iowa, for the academical year, 1858-59. Cedar Rapids: Cedar Valley times power press print. 1859. (24 p. 21 cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; IaHA*; ICJ

412 Davenport Baptist Association. Minutes of the seventeenth annual meeting of the Davenport Baptist association, held with the Second Baptist church in Davenport, Scott County, Iowa, September 14th and 15th, 1859. Address minutes of associations and other communications to G. W. Folwell, Davenport, Scott Co., Iowa. Davenport: Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co. 1859. (15 p. 21½ cm.)
IaHA*

413 Des Moines Baptist Association. Minutes of the twenty-first anniversary of the Des Moines Baptist association, held with the Pisgah Baptist church in Dodgeville, Iowa, August 27th, 28th, and 29th, 1859. With circular letter and history. Burlington, Iowa: Hawk-eye book & job establishment. 1859. (16 p. 22 cm.)
IaHA*

414 Des Moines County Agricultural Society. Rules, regula-

tions and premium list, of the Des Moines County agricultural society for the first annual exhibition to be held at Burlington, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 13th, 14th and 15th, 1859. Persons procuring copies of this list will please circulate, and bring a copy with them to the fair. Burlington: C. Dunham, book and job printing establishment. 1859. (24 p. 14½ cm.)
IaB*

415 [Des Moines County Bible Society] [Report, 1859] [Burlington, Thompson & Sheward, 1859?]
Payment for printing noted in the report of expenditures in the 1860 report.

416 Dubuque, Ia. District Board of Directors. First financial statement of the District board of directors, relating to the public schools of Dubuque. March 1, 1859. Dubuque: Printed at "The Sun company's" book and job printing establishment, Main street. 1859. (10 p. 23 cm.)
IaHi*

417 Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company. Catalogue of lands for sale by the trustees of the Dubuque & Pacific R. R. co., at their office, in Dubuque, Iowa, commencing on 6th June, 1859. Dubuque: Printed by "The Sun company", no. 180 and 182 Main st. 1859. (31 p. 21½ cm.)
IaHi*

418 Dubuque Baptist Association. Minutes of the fifth anniversary of the Dubuque Baptist association, held with the Baptist church at Maquoketa, June 10th, 11th, & 12th, 1859. Correspondents will address James Sunderland, Strawberry Point, Iowa. Dubuque, Printed by J. C. Benedict, at the office of the "Iowa Christian witness," 110 Main st., 1859. (16 p. 21 cm.)
MnHi

419 The Dubuque city directory and annual advertiser. Containing also important information, historical and prospective. Dubuque: Printed at the Times book and job rooms, 56 Main street. 1859. (2, 118, [2] p. 22 cm.)
At head of title: "1859-1860".
IaDu*

420 Dubuque Western Railroad Company. Report of the committee to the directors of the Dubuque western railroad company.

March 1st, 1859. Dubuque: Printed at the Daily express and herald office. 1859. (8 p. 22½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaDu*

421 E. Coy & co.'s twin cities directory and business mirror, for the year 1860. Including the cities of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline. Published by E. Coy & co. Vol. I. Davenport: Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co. 1859. (259 p. 23 cm.)
At head of title: "Price, two dollars".
IaHi*; IaDa*

422 Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa. Minutes of the annual convention of the Evangelical Lutheran synod of Iowa. Held at the First Evangelical Lutheran church, Iowa City, Iowa, May 11–16, 1859. [Iowa City] Edmund Harrison, printer. 1859. (24 p. 20½ cm.)
IaHi*

423 The first annual directory, of the city of Burlington, for 1859, containing the name, residence and business of every male citizen; also, a succinct history of the city, names of city officers, school teachers, institutions, &c, &c. Compiled by Watson Bowron. Published by J. L. Corse & son, no. 30, Jefferson street, Burlington, Iowa. Burlington: C. Dunham, book and job printer. 1859. (108 p. 17 cm.)
IaHA*; IaB*

424 Freemasons. Dubuque, Ia. Mosaic Lodge, No. 125. By-laws of Mosaic lodge no. 125, A. F. & A. masons, Dubuque, Iowa. Organized March 25, 1858. Dubuque, Printed by J. C. Benedict, at the office of the Iowa Christian witness, 91 Main street, 1859. (24 p. 16½ cm.)
IaCrM*

425 Freemasons. Grandview, Ia. Lodge No. 23. By-laws of Grandview lodge, no. 23 A. F. & A. M. Faith, hope and charity. Burlington: W. M. Osborn, printer, no. 60 Main street. 1859. (24 p. 15 cm.)
IaCrM*

426 Freemasons. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Constitution and by-laws of the Grand lodge of Iowa, adopted January 3d, 1844, and revised June 3d, 1856, together with a model code of by-laws for

lodges under dispensation, regulations for Masonic trials, installation ceremony for Grand lodges, and forms for various purposes. Muscatine: Raymond, Foster & Eystra, Faust printing house. 1859. (47 p. 20 cm.)
IaCrM*

427 Freemasons. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the Grand lodge of Iowa, of Ancient free and accepted masons, at its sixteenth grand annual communication, held at Davenport, on Tuesday, June 7, A. L. 5859, A. D. 1859. Theodore S. Parvin, P. G. M., grand secretary. Muscatine: Raymond, Eystra & co., Faust printing house and bindery. 1859. (144, lxxxvii p. 21 cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; DSC

428 Freemasons. Iowa. Royal and Select Masters. Grand Council. Proceedings of the Grand council of the state of Iowa, of Royal and select masters, at its third annual assembly held in the city of Davenport, October 13, 1858. Muscatine: Raymond, Eystra & co., Faust printing house and bindery. 1859. (20 p. 21 cm.)
IaCrM*; DSC*; MBFM

429 Freemasons. Iowa. Royal Arch Masons. Grand Chapter. Constitution of the Grand chapter of the state of Iowa, together with the standard code of by-laws for subordinate chapters, installation ceremony and forms. Muscatine: Raymond, Orr & Eystra, Faust printing house and bindery. 1859. (29 p. 21½ cm.)
IaCrM*

430 Freemasons. Iowa. Royal Arch Masons. Grand Chapter. Transactions of the Grand chapter of the state of Iowa, at the fifth grand annual convocation, held at Davenport, commencing Wednesday, October 13, A. D. 1858, A. I. 2388. E. W. Eastman, Eldora, grand high priest. W. B. Langridge, Muscatine, grand secretary. Muscatine: Raymond, Foster & Eystra, Faust printing house. 1859. ([137]-201, 27 p. 21½ cm.)
Pagination continuous with the Transactions, 1857.
IaCrM*

431 Freemasons. Lansing, Ia. Evergreen Lodge, No. 144. By-laws of Evergreen lodge, no. 144, of Free and accepted masons, of the state of Iowa. Lansing: Printed at the Mirror office. 1859. (22 p. 17 cm.)
IaCrM*

432 Freemasons. Lyons, Ia. Lodge No. 93. By-laws and rules of order of Lyons lodge, no. 93, A. F. & A. M. of the state of Iowa. Muscatine: Raymond, Eystra & co., Faust printing house and bindery. 1859. (32 p. 13½ cm.)
IaCrM*

433 Harlan, James, 1820–1899. The democratic party; its responsibility, its practice and policy, since the inauguration of Franklin Pierce, March 4th, 1853; speech delivered June 22nd, 1859, at Des Moines City, before the Republican state convention. Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, Office of the Republican news, 1859. (13 p. 8 vo.)
S30386
MH

434 Hartsock, James Rush, 1818–1894. Address of M. W. Jas. R. Hartsock, G. M. to the Grand lodge of Iowa, June 7th, 1859. Iowa City, Printed by Jerome, Duncan & Tucker, Republican office. 1859. (Cover-title, 16, [1] p. 20 cm.)
IaCrM*

435 Henry County directory, for 1859-'60. Containing a history of the county — a sketch of each township — also the name, place of residence and business of every male in the city of Mt. Pleasant — together with the name of every resident, farmers and others, in the several townships in the county. Burlington, Iowa, Compiled and published by Watson Bowron, directory publisher. [1859?] (132 p. 18 cm.)
Probably printed in Burlington by the Hawk-eye book and job establishment.
IaCrM*; IaHA*; IaDa*

436 Independent Order of Good Templars. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the annual session of the Grand lodge of the Independent order of good templars, of the state of Iowa, held at Des Moines, August 17th, 18th & 19th, 1859. Keokuk: Printed at the Daily gate city office. 1859. (40 p. 22 cm.)
NN*

437 Iowa. Laws, Statutes, Etc. The revenue, road & school laws of the state of Iowa, with other valuable information. Dubuque: Daily express and herald steam printing establishment. 1859. (52 p. 22½ cm.)
IaDu*

438 Iowa City, Ia. Charters. Charter and laws of Iowa City, passed 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, together with a list of the officers of the city from its incorporation to the present time. Also the rules of order of the City council. Published by authority. Iowa City: Edmund Harrison, printer. 1859. (137 p. 21½ cm.)
S35041
IaHi*; MnHi; WHi

439 Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Ia. . . . Exercises of the senior scientific class of the I. W. university. Monday evening, December 26th, 1859. Music under the direction of Miss Page. [Mount Pleasant] Home journal print [1859?] (Cover-title, 3 p. 19 cm.)
At head of title: "The day dawneth."
IaMpI

440 Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Ia. Exhibition of the junior class. Wednesday evening. March 2, 1859. Music under the direction of Miss A. T. Buckingham. Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, Home journal office [1859] (Cover-title, 2 l. 19 cm.)
IaMpI

441 Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Ia. . . . Exhibition of the regular senior class of the I. W. university. Friday evening, December 30th, 1859. Music by Messrs. Wise and Webber. [Mount Pleasant] Home journal print [1859] (Cover-title, [3] p. 19 cm.)
At head of title: "Esse quam videre."
IaMpI

442 Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Ia. Exhibition of the sophomore class, Tuesday evening, Nov. 22d, 1859. Music under the direction of Miss A. T. Buckingham. [Mount Pleasant] Home journal print [1859] (Cover-title, [3] p. 19 cm.)
IaMpI

443 Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Ia. Fourth annual catalogue of the officers and students of the Iowa Wesleyan university for the academical year 1859—9. Mount Pleasant: G. W. Edwards & co. printers, Home journal office. 1859. (28 p. 21½ cm.)
IaCrM*; IaHA*; IaMpI

444 Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Ia. Hamline Literary Society. Annual exhibition of the Hamline literary society. Monday evening, June 20th, 1859. Music under the direction of Miss A. T. Buckingham. [Mount Pleasant] Home journal print [1859] (Cover-title, 2 l. 19 cm.)
IaMpI

445 Jocelyn, George B. An address delivered before the Grand lodge of Iowa, at Davenport, Thursday, June 9th, A. L. 5859, A. D. 1859. By Rev. Bro. B. Jocelyn, grand orator. Muscatine: Published by order of the Grand lodge. Raymond, Eystra & co., Faust printing house and bindery. 1859. (19 p. 21 cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; DSC*; MBFM

446 Keokuk, Ia. Mayor. Inaugural address of William Leighton, esq., mayor of the city of Keokuk. Delivered April 11, 1859. Published by order of the City council. Keokuk: Daily gate city print. 1859. (20 p. 21 cm.)
Appendix: Manufacturing facilities of Keokuk: pp. 16–20.
IaK*

447 Methodist Episcopal Church. Conferences. Iowa. Minutes of the sixteenth session of the Iowa annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, held at Muscatine, Iowa, September 7th to 12th, 1859. Published by order of the conference. Des Moines: Mills brothers, printers, Caloric buildings. 1859. (48 p. 22½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; IaHA*; IaMpI; IEG

448 Nealley Brothers and Bock, Burlington, Ia. Nealley brothers and Bock's wholesale catalogue of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, vines, roses, green house and hardy flowering plants, for the spring of 1859, Bird's nest nurseries, Burlington, Iowa. Burlington: William M. Osborn's book and job printing office, no. 60 Main street. 1859. (8 p. 22 cm.)
IaB*

449 [Odd Fellows, Independent Order of. Iowa Grand Encampment] [Annual communication, 1859] [Burlington? 1859?] ([65]-78 p. 22½ cm.)
Lacks title page. Pagination continuous with annual communication of 1858. Probably printed by the Hawk-eye book and job establishment.
IaDmOF*

450 Odd Fellows, Independent Order of. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Annual communication of the R. W. Grand lodge, I. O. O. F. of the state of Iowa. Held at Oskaloosa, October, 1859. Burlington, Iowa: Hawk-eye book & job establishment. 1859. ([131]-189 p. 22 cm.)
Pagination continuous with the annual communication of 1858.
IaHi*; IaCrM*; IaDmOF*

451 Oskaloosa Baptist Association. Minutes of the Oskaloosa Baptist association held with the Fremont Baptist church, Mahaska County, September 2d, 3d, & 4th, 1859. C. Bullock, moderator. B. Hughes, clerk. J. C. Curtis, corresponding secretary. Fairfield, Iowa. H. N. Moore, book and job printer. 1859. (Cover-title, 7, [1] p. 20½ cm.)
MnHi; PCA

452 Pioneer Settlers' Association, Scott County, Ia. Proceedings of the pioneer settlers' association, of Scott County, Iowa, with a full report of the second festival. 1859. Davenport, Iowa: Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co. 1859. (29 p., 1 l. 22½ cm.)
IaDu*; IaDaM*

453 Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. A. Iowa (Diocese). Journal of the proceedings of the sixth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Iowa, held in Trinity church, Davenport, May 25th and 26th 1859. Davenport: Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co., 1859. (71, [1] p. 21½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaHA*; WHi; NN

454 Shearer, F. A. Funeral sermon, delivered on the occasion of the death of Mrs. Martha A. Trusdell, by Rev. F. A. Shearer, in Iowa City, April 3, A. D. 1859. Ordained and published by her husband. [Iowa City? 1859?] (Cover-title, 10 p. 20 cm.)
IaCrM*

455 Smith, Platt. The Central Pacific railroad; connecting the great cities of the Atlantic with San Francisco and Puget Sound, the two principal harbors of the Pacific: also a description of the principal coal fields of the United States, most of which are traversed by this route. Compiled from the Pacific railroad surveys and other authentic sources. By Platt Smith. Dubuque: Times

nonpareil book and job printing establishment, 56 & 58 Main st. 1859. (37, [1] p. 8 vo.)
S83724; AG1604
CSmH; MB

456 Tierney, Luke. History of the gold discoveries on the South Platte River. By Luke Tierney. To which is appended a guide of the route, by Smith & Oaks. Published by the authors. Pacific City, Ia. Herald office: A. Thomson, printer. 1859. ([5]-27, 5 p. 8 vo.)
W
CoHi

457 Williams' Muscatine directory, city guide, and business mirror. Volume 1. — 1859-'60. Muscatine: R. M. Burnett. 1859. (90, 72 p. 22½ cm.)
It is unlikely that R. M. Burnett was the printer as he is listed in the directory as a shopkeeper selling "Books, stationary, wall paper, &c." The second part, consisting of 72 pages, was probably not printed in Iowa.
IaHi*; IaMu*

458 Yellow Spring College, Kossuth, Ia. Catalogue of the officers and students in Yellow Spring college, Iowa, for the academical year 1858-9. Burlington, Iowa. Daily Hawk-eye book and job office. 1859. (15 p. 20½ cm.)
IaCrM*

459 Young Men's Literary Association, Davenport, Ia. Catalogue of the library of the Young men's literary association, with the presidents annual report. Davenport, Iowa: Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co. 1859. (11, [1] p. 23 cm.)
IaDaM*

460 Young Pioneer Settlers' Association, Scott County, Ia. Organization and proceedings of the Young pioneer settlers' association of Scott County, Iowa, with a full report of the first festival. 1859. Davenport, Iowa: Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co. 1859. (18, [1] p. 22½ cm.)
IaDaM*; IaDu*

Imprints of 1860

461 Burlington, Ia. Finance Committee. Reports of the Finance committee and the City recorder. Also general statement of

the financial condition of the city. Burlington, Iowa. Daily Hawk-eye book and job printing house. 1860. (21 p. 22½ cm.)
IaB*

462 Burlington Baptist Association. Minutes of the first anniversary of the Burlington Baptist association held with the Baptist church at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, August 14th, 15th and 16th, 1860. Communications for the Burlington Baptist association, should be addressed to P. P. Bishop, clerk, Burlington, Iowa. Burlington: W. M. Osborn, book and job printer, no. 60 Main street. 1860. (10, [1] p. 21 cm.)
IaHA*; MnHi

463 Burlington University, Burlington, Ia. Catalogue of the officers and students of Burlington university, preparatory school. Burlington, Iowa. 1859-60. Burlington: W. M. Osborn's book and job printing establishment, Main st. 1860. (19, [1] p. 22 cm.)
IaHA*; DLC

464 Cedar Valley Baptist Association. Minutes of the fifth anniversary of the Cedar Valley Baptist association, held with the Baptist church in St. Charles City, Floyd County, Iowa, September 21st, 22d and 23d, 1860. St. Charles City: Printed by Azro B. F. Hildreth. 1860. (15 p. 23 cm.)
WHi

465 Central Iowa Baptist Association. Minutes of the ninth annual session of the Central Iowa Baptist association held with the Sandyville church, Warren Co., Iowa; commencing September 7th, A. D. 1860. J. Currier, moderator. J. A. Todd, clerk. Wm. Whitehead, cor. sec'y. Des Moines: Mills brothers, printers, Caloric building, 1860. (8 p. 20 cm.)
IaHA*; MnHi

466 Congregational Churches in Iowa. General Assembly. Minutes of the General association of Iowa at their session in Keokuk, June, 1860. Muscatine: T. R. Raymond, Faust printing house and bindery. 1860. (27 p. 22 cm.)
IaCrM*; IaHA*

467 Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Ia. Annual catalogue of the officers and students of Cornell college Mt. Vernon, Linn Co.,

Iowa, for the academic year 1859-'60. Cedar Rapids: Cedar Valley times power press print. 1860. (24 p. 21 cm.)
IaCrM*; IaHA*; ICJ

468 Davenport, Ia. Board of Directors of Common Schools. Rules and regulations of the Board of directors of common schools in the city of Davenport, Iowa. Davenport: Printing and publishing house of Luse, Lane & co. 1860. (18 p., 2 l. 22½ cm.)
IaDaM*

469 Davenport Baptist Association. Minutes of the eighteenth annual meeting of the Davenport Baptist association, held with the Zion Baptist church, LeClaire, Scott County, Iowa, September 12th and 13th, 1860. Address minutes of associations and other communications to A. H. Starkweather, Lyons, Iowa. Davenport: Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co. 1860. (12 p. 21½ cm.)
IaHA*; MnHi

470 Denmark Academy, Denmark, Ia. Catalogue of the trustees, teachers and students of Denmark academy. For the fourteenth year, ending March 1860. Denmark, Iowa. Burlington: C. Dunham, book and job printer. 1860. (16 p. 21 cm.)
IaHi*; IaHA*

471 Des Moines County Bible Society. Fifteenth anniversary of the Des Moines County Bible society. Auxiliary to the American Bible society. February 20, 1860. Burlington, Iowa. [Burlington, Hawk-eye, 1860] (4 p. 20½ cm. Caption title.)
IaB*

472 Description & statistics of the state of Iowa, her past, present & future, with the great inducements now offered for emigration. Sent free to any person on receipt of one letter stamp. Davenport, Iowa: Kent & Goldsbury, publishers, P. O. building. 1860. (Cover-title, 16 p. 21½ cm.)
IaDaM*
Kent, C. H., & co. (Chas. H. K. & James Goldsbury, jr.) were land agents. Cf. Brigham's twin cities directory and business advertiser for 1861 & 1862, p. 55.

473 Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company. . . . Report of the Dubuque & Pacific railroad co., June 1, 1860. Dubuque:

Palmer, Gilmore & co., printers, 56 and 58 Main street. 1860. (20 p. 21½ cm.)
At head of title: "State of Iowa".
IaHi*

474 Dubuque Baptist Association. Minutes of the sixth anniversary of the Dubuque Baptist association, held with the Baptist church at Delhi, June 8th, 9th and 10th, 1860. Correspondents will address Jesse Clement, Dubuque, Iowa. Dubuque: Daily times book and job printing house, 56 & 58 Main street. 1860. (11 p. 21 cm.)
IaHi*

475 Dubuque Catholic Institute. Constitution and by-laws of the Dubuque Catholic institute, of the city of Dubuque, Iowa. Instituted March A. D., 1859. Dubuque. 1860. (15 p. 16 mo.)
S21041

476 English River Baptist Association. Minutes of the first annual meeting of the English River Baptist association held with the South English Baptist church, Oct. 5th and 6th — 1860. Des Moines, Iowa, Mills brothers, printers [1860?] (16 p. 20 cm.)
IaHA*; MnHi

477 Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa. Proceedings of the sixth annual convention of the Ev. Lutheran synod, of Iowa. Held at Tipton, Iowa, September 26th to 31st, 1860. Iowa City: Printed at the Reporter office, Dubuque street, 1860. (32 p. 22 cm.)
IaHi* (Pages 3 and 4 missing)

478 Fithian, William. The great tornado, of the Northwest, Sabbath, June 3, 1860. A descriptive account, based on facts, carefully gathered from personal knowledge and reliable information; showing the origin, terrific aspect, strange veerings, boundings, feats, flights, appalling scenes and thrilling incidents of the way. By Rev. William Fithian, of Mt. Vernon, Iowa. Price 10 cents. Iowa City, Wm. Crum, printer, 1860? (Cover-title, 12 p. 20½ cm.)
IaCrM*; IaHi*

479 Fithian, William. . . . The great tornado, of the Northwest, Sabbath, June 3, 1860. A descriptive account, based on facts, carefully gathered from personal knowledge and reliable informa-

tion; showing the origin, terrific aspect, strange veerings, boundings, feats, flights, appalling scenes and thrilling incidents of the way. By Rev. William Fithian of Mt. Vernon, Iowa. Price 10 cents. Iowa City: Wm. Crum, printer, 1860. (Cover-title, 12 p. 20½ cm.)

At head of title: "Second edition — Great sale." Format identical with first edition.

IaHi*; IaMvC

480 Fox River Baptist Association. Minutes of the thirteenth annual meeting of the Fox River association of regular Baptists, held with the Liberty church, Davis County, Iowa, on the 21st, 22d, and 23d day of September, 1860. Eld. A. Smock, moderator, Floris, Davis County. D. V. Lewis, clerk, Point Isabel, Wapello County. Ottumwa, Iowa: J. W. Norris, printer. 1860. (8 p. 22 cm.)

MnHi

To right of imprint written in pencil: "500 copies at $18.88".

481 Freemasons. Guttenberg, Ia. Prairie La Porte Lodge, No. 147. By-laws of Prairie La Porte lodge, no. 147, of Ancient free and accepted masons, adopted at their regular monthly communication; June 13, A. D. 1860., A. L. 5860. Guttenberg, Iowa, "Register" print [1860?] (8 p. 22 cm.)

IaCrM*

482 Freemasons. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the Grand lodge of Iowa, of Ancient free and accepted masons, at its seventeenth grand annual communication, held at Burlington, on Tuesday, June 5, A. L. 5860, A. D. 1860. Theodore S. Parvin, P. G. M., grand secretary. Muscatine: T. R. Raymond, Faust printing house and bindery. 1860. (164, xlv p. 21 cm.)

IaHi*; IaCrM*; DSC

483 Freemasons. Iowa. Royal and Select Masters. Grand Council. Proceedings of the Grand council of the state of Iowa, of Royal and select masters, for the years 1859 & 1860. Muscatine: T. R. Raymond, Faust printing house and bindery. 1860. (25 p. 21 cm.)

IaCrM*; DSC*

484 Freemasons. Iowa. Royal Arch Masons. Grand Chapter. Transactions of the Grand chapter of the state of Iowa, for

the years 1859 & 1860. M.·. E.·. W. B. Langridge, Muscatine, grand secretary. Muscatine: T. R. Raymond, Faust printing house and bindery. 1860. ([203]-280 p. 22 cm.)
Paged continuously with Transactions, 1858.
IaCrM*

485 Griswold College, Davenport, Ia. . . . The first catalogue of Griswold college, preparatory department. 1859-'60. Davenport: Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co. 1860. (21, [1] p. 20½ cm.)
At head of title: "Diocese of Iowa".
IaCrM*; IaHi*; DLC; ICN; MH; Nh

486 Hartsock, James Rush, 1818–1894. Address of M.·. W.·. Jas. R. Hartsock, grand master, to the Grand lodge of Iowa, at Burlington, on Tuesday, June 5th, A. L. 5860, A. D. 1860. Iowa City: Printed at W. Crum's general printing office. 1860. (31 p. 22½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*

487 Holbrook, John C. Discourses, dedicatory and historical, by John C. Holbrook, pastor of the Congregational church, Dubuque, Iowa. Dubuque, Published by W. J. Gilbert. Printed at the Daily times book and job office, 56 Main street, 1860. (Cover-title, 16 p. 20 cm.)
S32449
IaCrM*; IaHA*; ICT

488 Independent Order of Good Templars. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Proceedings of the annual session of the Grand lodge of the Independent order of good templars, of the state of Iowa. Held at Independence, Aug. 15, 16 & 17, 1860. J. W. Delaplain, G. W. S., Keokuk, Iowa. Keokuk: Printed at "The Sunbeam" office. 1860. (44 p. 22½ cm.)
NN*

489 Independent Order of Good Templars. Right Worthy Grand Lodge of North America. Proceedings of the sixth annual session of the Right worthy grand lodge of North America, of the Independent order of good templars. Held at Nashville, Tennessee, May 22nd and 23rd, A. D. 1860. Erie J Leech, R. W. G. S., Keokuk, Iowa. Keokuk, Iowa. Printed at the "Sunbeam" office, 1860. (39, [1] p. 20½ cm.)
NN*

490 The Iowa state almanac and statistical register for 1860. . . . Edited by T. D. Eagal & R. H. Sylvester. [Davenport] Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co. 1860. (Cover-title, 71, [9] p. 17½ cm.)
IaCrM*; IaDaM*; DLC; MWA

491 Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Ia. Exhibition of the sophomore class, first division. Tuesday evening, November 27th, 1860. Music by the glee club. [Mount Pleasant] Times print [1860] (Cover-title, [3] p. 19½ cm.)
IaMpI

492 Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Ia. Exhibition of the sophomore class, second division. Wednesday evening, Nov. 28th, 1860. Music by Misses Page and Popham and Messrs. Wise and Webber. [Mount Pleasant] Times print [1860] (Cover-title, [3] p. 19½ cm.)
IaMpI

493 Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Ia. Fifth annual catalogue of the officers and students of the Iowa Wesleyan university for the academical year 1859—60. Mount Pleasant: G. W. Edwards & co., printers and book binders: 1860. (24 p. 20 cm.)
IaHA*; IaMpI

494 Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Ia. . . . Reverendo Carolo Elliott, D. D., LL. D., praesidi professoribus honorandis curatoribus honorandis atque reverendis, Universitatis Wesleyanae Iowae; omnibus imprimis fautoribus illius nostrae academiae; universis denique ubicumque terrarum humanitatis cultoribus reique publicae nostrae literariae fautoribus hasce exercitationes nos gradum baccalaurealem recepturi humillime dedicamus. In comitiis Universitatis Wesleyanae Iowae, Jun. 20, anno Domini MDCCCLX. [Mount Pleasant] Journal print [1860] (Cover-title, 3 p. 24½ cm.)
At head of title: "1860."
IaMpI

495 Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Ia. Hamline Literary Society. Exhibition of the Hamline literary society. Tuesday evening, June 19, 1860. Music by the Mount

Pleasant brass band. [Mount Pleasant] News print [1860] (Cover-title, [3] p. 19½ cm.)
IaMpI

496 ISETT, THOMAS M. A synopsis of the doings of the Mississippi and Missouri railroad company, from its organization up to the present date. By Thomas M. Isett. Muscatine: Raymond, Eystra & co., Faust printing house and bindery. 1860. (15 p. 22 cm.)
IaHA*

497 KEOKUK BAPTIST ASSOCIATION. Minutes of the first anniversary of the Keokuk Baptist association, held with the Baptist church in West Point, Iowa, August 21st, 22nd and 23rd, 1860. Address of the association, Rev. G. J. Johnson, corresponding secretary, Fort Madison, Iowa. Fort Madison: Wm. P. Staub, book and job printing establishment. 1860. (7, [4] p. 20½ cm.)
MnHi

498 LEE, HENRY WASHINGTON, 1815–1874. Pastoral visiting. The second charge to the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Iowa, delivered in Christ church, Burlington, on Wednesday, May 30th, 1860. By the Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., bishop of the diocese. Printed by order of the diocesan convention. Davenport: Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co. 1860. (16 p. 20 cm.)
IaCrM*; MB; NN

499 LYONS FEMALE COLLEGE, LYONS, IA. Second annual catalog of the Lyons female college, located at Lyons, Iowa, for the year ending June 26, 1860. Lyons, Iow–, A. P. Durlin's book and job pr——, 1860. (16 p. 21 cm.)
IaHi* (Part of title page missing); DLC
First annual catalog printed in Terre Haute, Indiana.

500 METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. CONFERENCES. IOWA. Minutes of the seventeenth session of the Iowa annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, held at Oskaloosa, Iowa, Aug. 29th to Sept. 3d 1860. Published by order of the conference. Des Moines: Mills brothers, printers, Caloric building. 1860. (46 p. 20 cm.)
IaHA*; IaMpI; IEG

501 METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. CONFERENCES. UPPER IOWA. Minutes of the fifth session of the Upper Iowa annual conference, of

the Methodist Episcopal church, held at the Main St. church, Dubuque, Aug. 29, 1860. Dubuque: Palmer, Gilmore & co., printers, Daily times book and job rooms. 1860. (39 p. 21 cm.)
IaHi*

502 Methodist Episcopal Church. Conferences. Western Iowa. Minutes of the first session of the Western Iowa annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, held at Indianola, August, 22d to 27th, 1860. Published by order of the conference. Des Moines: Mills brothers, printers, Caloric building, 1860. (24, [4] p. 20½ cm.)
IaHA*

503 Odd Fellows, Independent Order of. Iowa. Grand Encampment. Annual communication of the R. W. Grand encampment, I. O. O. F. of the state of Iowa, held at Iowa City, October, 1860. Burlington, Iowa: Hawk-eye book and job establishment. 1860. (Cover-title, [79]-90 p. 22½ cm.)
Pagination continuous with annual communication of 1859.
IaCrM*; IaDmOF*

504 Odd Fellows, Independent Order of. Iowa. Grand Lodge. Annual communication of the R. W. Grand lodge, I. O. O. F., of the state of Iowa, held at Iowa City, October, 1860. Burlington, Iowa: Hawk eye book and job establishment. 1860. ([190]–249 p. 19½ cm.)
Pagination continuous with annual communication of 1859.
IaCrM*; IaDmOF*

505 Oskaloosa Baptist Association. Minutes of the ninth anniversary of the Oskaloosa Baptist association, held with the Center Baptist church, Wapello County, Iowa. September 1, 2, & 3, 1860. Ottumwa, Iowa: J. W. Norris, printer. 1860. ([11] p. 21 cm.)
MnHi; PCA

506 Pioneer Settlers' Association, Louisa County, Ia. Constitution and by-laws of the Pioneer settlers' association of Louisa County, Iowa, with the proceedings of the first and second annual festivals. Wapello, Iowa: John Jenkins, printer. 1860. (1 p. l., [2], 8 p. 21½ cm.)
IaHA*

507 Polk County Bible Society. The annual report of the Bible

society of Polk County, Iowa, auxiliary to the American Bible society, presented at the anniversary meeting, held in Des Moines, January 15, 1860. [Des Moines] Iowa state journal office. 1860. (6, [2] p. 20 cm.)
IaB*

508 Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. A. Iowa (Diocese). Journal of the proceedings of the seventh annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Iowa, held in Christ church, Burlington, May 30th and 31st, 1860. Davenport: Publishing house of Luse, Lane & co., 1860. (61 p., 1 l. 21½ cm.)
IaHi*; IaHA*; NN; WHi

509 Salter, William, 1821–1910. The glory of man, not in pride, nor in the possession of worldly things, but in the true knowledge of God, and in practise of piety. A sermon with reference to the death of Richard F. Barret, M. D., preached in the Congregational church, Burlington, Iowa, Sunday morning, May 20, 1860, by Rev. W. Salter. [Burlington] Printed at the State gazette book and job office. 1860. (14 p. 21 cm.)
IaHA*; IaGG

510 Taylor, John W. . . . Iowa, the "Great hunting ground" of the Indian; and the "Beautiful land" of the white man. Information for immigrants. Published by John W. Taylor, at his real estate and immigrant office, Dubuque, Iowa. July, 1860. Dubuque: Daily times book and job printing house, 56 and 58 Main street. 1860. (16 p. 21½ cm.)
At head of title: "John W. Taylor's descriptive pamphlet. No. 1." Cover-title reads: "The West. Description of Iowa. Information for those seeking new homes or profitable investments."
IaHi*; IaCrM*; IaHA*; MH; NN

511 Washington College, Washington, Ia. Fifth annual catalogue of the officers and students of Washington college, Washington, Ia., for the academic year 1859-60. [Washington] Printed at the office of the Weekly Washington press, 1860.
Longnecker

512 Wells, D. Franklin, 1830–1868. Self culture: an address delivered before the Iowa state teacher's association, at the opening of the session at Tipton, August 28, 1860, by the president, D.

Franklin Wells, of Iowa City. Published by request. Davenport, Iowa: Printing house of Luse, Lane & co. 1860. (Cover-title, 18 p. 20½ cm.)
IaCrM*

513 West Liberty Academy, West Liberty, Ia. Catalogue of the officers and students of West Liberty academy located at West Liberty, Muscatine County. For the year ending July 24, 1860. Muscatine, Iowa, Journal book and job office, Masonic block, 1860. (14 p. 21 cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*

514 Yellow Spring College, Kossuth, Ia. Catalogue of the officers and students in Yellow Spring college, Iowa. For the academical year 1859-0. Burlington, Iowa. Daily Hawk-eye book and job printing office. 1860. (15 p. 20½ cm.)
IaCrM*

APPENDIX

The following imprints may have been printed in Iowa before 1861, but either the place of printing or the date was so doubtful it seemed inadvisable to include them in the Checklist.

1 [Congregational Churches in Iowa. General Assembly] [Minutes of the general association of Iowa, at their session in Dubuque, June, 1850] [n. p., n. d.] (6, [2] p. 20½ cm.)
IaCrM* (Lacks title page)

2 [Congregational Churches in Iowa. General Assembly] [Minutes of the General association of Iowa, at their session in Davenport, June, 1854] [n. p., n. d.] (12 p. 22½ cm.)
IaCrM* (Lacks title page)

3 [Congregational Churches in Iowa. General Assembly] [Minutes of the General association of Iowa, at their session in Denmark, June, 1857] [n. p., n. d.] (13, [1] p. 20½ cm.)
IaHA* (Lacks title page)

4 [Congregational Churches in Iowa. General Assembly] [Minutes of the General association of Iowa, at their session in Dubuque, June, 1858] [n. p., n. d.] (20 p. 23 cm.)
IaHi*; IaCrM*; IaHA*; WHi
Lacks title page.

5 Dubuque, Ia. Plans of the custom house, post office, and court rooms. n. p. [1856.]
S21041

6 [Freemasons. Agency, Ia. Olive Branch Lodge] [By-laws of Olive branch lodge] [n. p., n. d.] (9, [1] p. 14 cm.)
IaCrM* (Lacks title page)

7 [Freemasons. Grandview, Ia. Lodge No. 23] [By-laws of Grandview lodge, no. 23] [n. p., n. d.] (12 p. 13½ cm.)
IaCrM* (Lacks title page)

8 [Freemasons. Keosauqua, Ia. Lodge No. 10] [By-laws of Keosauqua lodge no. 10., Keosauqua, Van Buren Co., Iowa] [n. p., n. d.] (16 p. 13 cm.)
IaCrM* (Lacks title page)

9 Sharp, Mrs. Abigail (Gardner), 1843–1921. Thrilling narrative of the Indian massacre at Spirit Lake, Iowa, March 1857, and capture of Miss Abigail Gardner as given by herself. [n. p., 1857] (Broadside.)
AG3834

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SOME PUBLICATIONS

The Changing West and Other Essays. By Laurence M. Larson. Northfield, Minnesota: Norwegian-American Historical Association. 1937. Pp. xii, 180. Plates. The eight essays that comprise this volume aim to explore the domain of Norwegian-American life and activity, especially in the West and in the Northwest. It is largely a work of appraisal and interpretation by a scholar who has labored long in the field. The first essay gives its title to the book and emphasizes the fundamental processes at work in modern America. The next essay treats of the Norwegian in the field of American scholarship and includes such distinguished names as Knut Gjerset and Karl T. Jacobsen of Luther College. Chapter three tells of the convention riot at Benson Grove in Winnebago County, Iowa, in 1876 and evaluates the supremacy of the Norwegians in this area down to 1916. The essay on Norwegian-American fiction tells of the work of notable Norse from Tellef Grundysen to O. E. Rolvaag. Grundysen was once a drug clerk in Decorah. An essay on the Norwegian element in the northwest is followed by an estimate of the library work of Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. Chapter seven is of interest to Iowans because it treats of such subjects as Luther College and the attitude of the Norwegians toward the common or "Yankee" school. The activity of Rasmus B. Anderson as a protagonist of the common school is emphasized. The book closes with an essay on the lay preacher in pioneer times.

The November, 1937, number of *The National Geographic Magazine* contains an article, *America's First Settlers, the Indians,* by Matthew W. Stirling.

The Army and the Oregon Trail to 1846, by Henry Putney Beers, is one of the articles in *The Pacific Northwest Quarterly* for October, 1937, which is of interest to students of Iowa history.

The Colorado Magazine for November, 1937, contains an article entitled *Diary of a Pike's Peak Gold Seeker in 1860,* by Harry E. Pratt. Although the outfit did not cross Iowa, there are a number of references to Iowa gold seekers.

American Cooperation, 1937, is a collection of papers presented at the thirteenth annual session of the American Institute of Cooperation, held at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa, on June 21–25, 1937.

Minnesota History for September, 1937, contains the following articles and papers: *Fort St. Charles and the Northwest Angle,* by Theodore C. Blegen; *Quakers in Minnesota,* by Thomas E. Drake; *Minnesota Farmers' Diaries,* by Rodney C. Loehr; and *The State Historical Convention of 1937.*

The Official Publications of American Counties A Union List, compiled by James G. Hodgson, Librarian of the Colorado State College, Fort Collins, Colorado, has been recently issued in a volume of 594 pages. It lists 5248 different county publications in 184 libraries throughout the United States. The volume is provided with an index. For Iowa there are 155 publications, many of which include a series published in the various years.

Was the West a Safety Valve for Labor?, by Joseph Schafer; *Middle Western Agricultural History as a Field of Research,* by Everett E. Edwards; *The Background and Legal Aspects of the Pendleton Plan,* by Max L. Shipley; *Oberholtzer's History of the United States Since the Civil War,* by Earle D. Ross; and *Excerpts from Fulkerson's "Recollections of the War Between the States",* by P. L. Rainwater, are the papers and articles in *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for December, 1937.

Bulletin 115 of the Bureau of American Ethnology, published by the Smithsonian Institution, contains the *Journal of Rudolph Friederich Kurz,* translated by Myrtis Jarrell and edited by J. N. B. Hewitt. The journal covers the years 1846 to 1852 and describes Kurz's experiences among the fur traders and American Indians on the Mississippi and the Upper Missouri rivers. The volume con-

tains much interesting material on the Indian tribes which formerly lived in Iowa as well as on the western tribes.

Genesis of Wisconsin's Income Tax Law, an interview with D. O. Kinsman; *Some Recollections of Thomas Pederson; 'On Wisconsin' — The Football Song,* by Louise Phelps Kellogg; *Reminiscences of Nine Decades,* by Burr W. Jones; and *Burr W. Jones,* by Edward A. Birge, are the articles and papers in *The Wisconsin Magazine of History* for September, 1937. An immigrant's letter, written in July, 1848, by Gerhard Kremers, and an editorial comment, *Peopling the Middle West,* by Joseph Schafer, are two other contributions.

The Historical Records Survey has issued *A Preliminary Check List of Missouri Imprints 1808–1850.* The publication is a part of the American Imprints Inventory and was compiled and prepared by the Historical Records Survey, Division of Women's and Professional Projects, Works Progress Administration. The compilation includes 694 imprints printed in Missouri before 1850, including laws and statutes, journals of the legislature, and other government publications. The preface is by Douglas C. McMurtrie, consultant to the National Director of the Historical Records Survey.

Houghton Mifflin Company has recently issued the guide books for the States of Vermont, Rhode Island, and Maine. These guide books were prepared by the workers of the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration. They contain: essays on the people, physical setting, flora and fauna, history, agriculture, industry and commerce, transportation, education, recreation, architecture, and literature of the State as a whole; descriptions of cities and towns, under the heading "Main Street and Village Green"; tours over the State; a chronology of events; and a bibliography. There are also a series of pictures and maps.

IOWANA

A Project in Iowa Ornithology, by T. C. Stephens, appears in *Iowa Bird Life* for September, 1937.

A *Memorial of James Henry Lees,* by George F. Kay, has been

recently reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Geological Society of America* for 1936.

A third installment of *Historical Sketches of College of Medicine,* by John T. McClintock, appears in *The Bulletin of the Linn County Medical Society* for October, 1937.

Reminiscences of a Volunteer, by Lloyd Thurston, Congressman from Iowa, is one of the articles in *The Volunteer* for September, 1937. This is the story of an Iowa soldier in the Philippines in 1898.

County Seats of Jones County, by James E. Remley, was issued in pamphlet form by the business and professional men of Anamosa in honor of the dedication of the new courthouse of Jones County on September 10, 1937.

A pamphlet entitled *St. Peter's Ev. Lutheran Church Eldorado, Iowa,* has been issued as a part of the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of the church. The services were held on September 20–22, 1936.

W. H. Stepanek has compiled and published a *History of the Municipal Affairs of Cedar Rapids.* This pamphlet presents statistics of municipal affairs beginning with the establishment of commission government in 1908 and a list of officers and employees.

Human Relations and Land Values, by W. H. Stacy; *The Ever Normal Granary For Corn,* by Geoffrey Shepherd and W. W. Wilcox; and *The Growth of Farm Tenancy in the United States,* by John D. Black and R. H. Allen, are articles in the *Iowa Farm Economist* for October, 1937.

A continuation of *Physicians — Past and Present of Jasper County, Iowa,* by M. R. Hammer, appears in *The Journal of the Iowa State Medical Society* for September, 1937. *The Story of Bacteriology at the University of Iowa,* by Walter L. Bierring, is included in the issues for October, November, and December, 1937.

The Marion Sentinel issued a centennial edition on August 26, 1937. It contains much valuable material on the early history of

Linn County, including the founding of schools, libraries and churches, tragedies, agricultural changes, industrial development, early settlers, and town histories.

The *Annals of Iowa* for October, 1937, contains the following articles: *History of the Guthrie County High School,* by Lawrence Andrew Logan; *The Guthrie County High School,* by O. E. Klingaman; and *The Place-Names of Des Moines County, Iowa,* by T. J. Fitzpatrick. There is also an editorial on *The Heavy Breaking Plow.*

John L. Benbow of Fort Madison, Iowa, is the author of *The Will To Be Free,* a volume which presents various historical events and movements in the form of fictional drama and dialogue. The short scenes are grouped under three headings, "Visions of America", "The Will To Be Free", and "The Earth Encircling Aryans". A number of the scenes portray events in Iowa.

Under the heading *Iowa Governors Who Were Masons,* Earl B. Delzell presents biographical sketches of Francis Marion Drake, Albert Baird Cummins, and William Lloyd Harding in the September, October, and November, 1937, issue of the *Bulletin of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, A. F. & A. M.* The September issue contains also *Masonic Clubs in the A. E. F.,* by Ray R. Douglass, and *Research Lodges Here and Abroad,* by Burton H. Saxton. The latter article is continued in the October number.

Ralph W. Cram, editor of the *Davenport Democrat,* has been publishing a series of reminiscences in his paper, the first one appearing on September 26, 1937. The weekly articles portray the writer's experiences as a boy, his early printing work, events which happened in Davenport, business activities, and many interesting sidelights on the political happenings of the period. A few of the headings will illustrate the field covered — *Boyhood in the 1870's; Printer's Deviling in the 1880's; A Peep at Davenport's First Incineration; The Rafting Era on The Mississippi; Horace Boies, Democratic Political Rocket;* and *A Bicycle Trip Across Iowa, in 1892.*

SOME RECENT HISTORICAL ITEMS IN IOWA NEWSPAPERS

Early recollections of Independence, by Ed. Woods, Sr., in the *Independence Conservative,* June 2, 1937.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is a former Iowan, in the *Mason City Globe-Gazette,* June 2, 1937.

Sketch of the life of Matt D. Cooney, in the *Dyersville Commercial,* June 2, 1937.

Father of Ruth Suckow is prominent Congregational leader in Iowa, by Harvey Ingham, in the *Des Moines Register,* June 2, 1937.

Burial spot of pioneers from Canada found, in the *Cascade Pioneer,* June 3, 1937.

Iowa Bankers' Association's fiftieth anniversary recalls first meeting, in the *Des Moines Plain Talk,* June 3, 1937.

Sketch of the life of A. E. McDole, in the *Sabula Gazette,* June 3, 1937.

Some Delhi school history, in the *Manchester Press,* June 3, 1937.

Grand Lodge meeting recalls Iowa Masonic history, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* June 6, 1937.

Sketch of the life of W. H. Thompson, in the *Des Moines Register,* June 7, 1937.

West Point Congregational Church celebrates centennial, in the *Fort Madison Democrat,* June 9, 1937.

History of the Lisbon Methodist Church, in the *Mt. Vernon Record,* June 10, 1937.

The Brown family, pioneers of Richland-Ollie Road Community, by Mrs. Dora H. Chacey, in the *Sigourney News,* June 10, 1937.

Account book of 1856-57 reveals business of early Bellefontaine (Henry County) store, in the *Winfield Beacon,* June 10, 1937.

Crawfordsville Methodist church has one hundred years of history, in the *Burlington Hawkeye-Gazette,* June 12, and the *Davenport Democrat,* June 13, 1937.

Pioneer Park of Des Moines has unique features, in the *Des Moines Register,* June 13, 1937.

Former President Hoover plans restoration of birthplace at West Branch, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* June 13, 1937.

Gopher "College" beginnings in old files of *Algona Bee,* in the *Des Moines Register,* June 14, 1937.

Historical sketch of West Chester, in the *Washington Democrat-Independent,* June 16, 1937.

Mrs. Anna M. Dalander is one of the founders of Madrid (called Swede Point), in the *Madrid Register-News,* June 17, 1937.

C. W. Gaston gave Madrid its name, in the *Madrid Register-News,* June 17, 1937.

Hamilton Campbell, Winneshiek County's first white child, recalls pioneer days, in the *Postville Herald,* June 17, 1937.

Elk once roamed around Le Mars, in the *Le Mars Globe Post,* June 17, 1937.

J. L. Harter of Sibley owns a pre-revolutionary musket, in the *Sheldon Mail,* June 17, 1937.

Sketch of life of John F. Riggs, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in the *Des Moines Tribune,* June 19, 1937.

Mrs. Nancy Hurst, 106, is Iowa's oldest woman, in the *Shenandoah Sentinel,* June 22, 1937.

Bronze tablet marking Blake Mansion House is unveiled, in the *Jefferson Bee,* June 22, 1937.

Five generations of the J. S. Wise family meet, in the *Sioux City Journal,* June 22, 1937.

History of Noble, in the *Washington Democrat-Independent,* June 23, 1937.

Former State Representative H. C. Lounsberry dies, in the *Marshalltown Times-Republican,* June 23, 1937.

Cigar Indian valued as relic, in the *Lake Mills Graphic,* June 23, 1937.

Amana Colonies, as seen by George C. Ulen, in the *Decorah Journal,* June 24, 1937.

Town of Dean recalls personality of Henry Clay Dean, in the *Centerville Iowegian,* June 26, 1937.

Crawford County has its original "first log cabin", in the *Carroll Herald,* June 26, 1937.

Plaque marks Old Military Trail, in the *Des Moines Tribune,* June 26, 1937.

A. B. Funk's notable public service, by Harvey Ingham, in the *Des Moines Register,* June 30, 1937.

Ivester Church, oldest in Grundy County, has seventieth anniversary, in the *Grundy Center Register,* July 1, 1937.

Sketch of the life of Harvey Ingham, in the *Des Moines Register,* July 1, 1937.

Bowman Chapel's fiftieth anniversary recalls Bowman history, by Mrs. Warren Baker, in the *Guthrie Center Times,* July 1, 1937.

Newton girl became prima donna, in the *Newton Mirror,* July 1, 1937.

Ida Grove was "Ida" sixty years ago, in the *Ida Grove Pioneer Record,* July 1, 1937.

Mormons camped on old site of Garden Grove, in *Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homestead,* July 3, 1937.

Toledo Presbyterian Church observes eightieth anniversary, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* July 4, 1937.

One hundredth anniversary of Tipton South Bethel Church, in the

Tipton Advertiser, July 8, and the *Davenport Democrat,* July 11, 1937.

"Old Joe" Rhomberg was a civic builder, by Anne Bormann, in the *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* July 11, 1937.

Reminiscences of Mrs. Ellen C. Keeler, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* July 11, 1937.

The Old Settlers' Association of Hardin County, in the *Marshalltown Times-Republican,* July 12, 1937.

Mrs. Sarah Smith recalls pioneer days on her hundredth anniversary, in the *Fairfield Ledger,* July 14, and the *Washington Journal,* July 17, 1937.

History of the Oak Hill church at Afton, in the *Afton Star-Enterprise,* July 15, 1937.

Grant Tyler recalls early Hardin County history, in the *Eldora Herald-Ledger,* July 15, 1937.

Homecoming at oldest log cabin church in Iowa, in the *Carroll Herald,* the *Marshalltown Times-Republican,* and the *Mason City Globe-Gazette,* July 15, 1937.

Historical data on Logan, in the *Logan Observer,* July 15, 1937.

W. R. Harold played in band for Grant's presidential campaign, in the *Toledo Chronicle,* July 15, 1937.

Decorah in 1860, by A. S. Bailey, in the *Decorah Public Opinion,* July 16, 1937.

Mrs. Jackson M. Smith, 100, is Confederate widow, in the *Ottumwa Courier,* July 17, 1937.

Lyons will observe 102nd anniversary, in the *Davenport Democrat,* July 18, 1937.

Guttenberg's centennial celebration, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* July 18, and the *Guttenberg Press,* July 29, 1937.

Dubuque's "visiting excursion" of 1902, in the *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* July 18, 1937.

Historical facts about Jones County, in the *Anamosa Eureka,* July 22, 1937.

Early history of Poweshiek County towns in 1875, in the *Montezuma Republican,* July 22, 1937.

Naming of Brooklyn, in the *Grinnell Herald-Register,* July 22, 1937.

Old Settlers Day at Wellman, by Frances Fisher, in the *Washington Journal,* July 24, 1937.

Reunion at pioneer school near Jacobs, in the *Grinnell Herald-Register,* July 26, 1937.

Historical facts concerning Iowa and Mahaska counties, by Howard Ray Allgood, in the *Oskaloosa Herald,* July 27, 1937.

Giant boulder uncovered at Cedar Falls, in the *Marshalltown Times-Republican,* July 27, 1937.

Mystic was once an Indian camp, in the *Centerville Iowegian,* July 27, 1937.

Naming of Waverly, in the *Waverly Independent,* July 28, 1937.

Sketch of the life of Eugene H. Reilly, in the *Des Moines Register,* July 28, the *Dubuque Tribune* and the *Cascade Pioneer,* July 29, and the *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* July 30, 1937.

New London observes 100th anniversary, in the *New London Journal,* July 29, 1937.

The Grinnell Cyclone, in the *Montezuma Republican,* July 29, 1937.

The marker at site of J. L. McCreery home, in the *Delhi Leader,* July 29, 1937.

Exodus Colony of Massachusetts settled in Sand Spring, in the *Hopkinton Leader,* July 29, 1937.

Towns battled for Delaware County courthouse, in the *Hopkinton Leader,* July 29, 1937.

Early history of Lenox College, in the *Hopkinton Leader,* July 29, 1937.

Only hanging in Delaware County, in the *Hopkinton Leader,* July 29, 1937.

Richland will observe 99th birthday, in the *Keota Eagle,* July 29, 1937.

Moville celebrates golden jubilee, in the *Sioux City Journal,* July 30, 1937.

N. T. Wells, Civil War veteran, recalls pioneer days, in the *Sioux City Tribune,* July 30, 1937.

Plymouth County's first incorporated church, in the *Le Mars Sentinel,* July 30, 1937.

Guttenberg's centennial festival, in the *Des Moines Register,* July 31, 1937.

History of Wellman Methodist Church, by Kittie May Maddock, in the *Washington Journal,* July 31, 1937.

Marker is placed at site of old Fort Robinson, in the *Marshalltown Times-Republican,* July 31, 1937.

H. H. Jack has document used in transfer of prisoners in Civil War, in the *Perry Chief,* July 31, 1937.

The centennial jubilee of the Dubuque Diocese, in the *Catholic Daily Tribune,* July 31, 1937.

William Bray rode in the Pony Express, in the *Davenport Democrat,* August 1, 1937.

Old Military Road marker dedicated at Crawfordsville, in the *Washington Democrat-Independent,* August 4, 1937.

Eli Perkins describes ride on old Iowa Central Railroad, in the *Knoxville Express,* August 5, 1937.

An Indian adventure at New Oregon, in the *Cresco Plain Dealer,* August 5, 1937.

Some Van Buren County history, in the *Cantril Register,* August 5, 12, 26, 1937.

HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES

The Louisiana Historical Society held a meeting at New Orleans on December 20, 1937, to commemorate the one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase. On January 8th a dinner marked the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.

The Missouri Historical Society held a meeting at the Jefferson Memorial at St. Louis on October 29, 1937. Charles Nagel delivered the address on the subject "Glimpses of Unwritten History". At the meeting on November 26th, the speaker was Dr. E. Lee Dorsett and his subject was "Captain Theodore Hunt, U. S. Navy and the Log of the Brig 'Hornet' ".

The Indiana Historical Society sponsored its usual fall historical pilgrimage on October 8–10, 1937. The tour this year included a cruise on the Ohio River from Cincinnati to Madison and return. The Society held its nineteenth annual History Conference at Indianapolis on December 10-11, 1937. The second day of the meeting marked the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the admission of Indiana as a State.

The State of Ohio has made arrangements for the compilation of four of the six volumes of State history which were authorized by the last legislative session. Carl Wittke is editor-in-chief. The first volume, covering the period down to 1803, is to be prepared by Beverley W. Bond, Jr., with a chapter on geology by Wilbur Stout and a chapter by H. C. Shetrone on pre-historic people in Ohio. William T. Utter will write the history for the years 1803–1825; Francis P. Weisenburger is to prepare the history for the years 1825–1851; and Eugene H. Roseboom has been assigned the period between 1851 and 1873.

IOWA

The Early Settlers' Association of Black Hawk County met at Hanna's Grove on August 28, 1937. Dr. Will Bowers gave an ad-

dress on the pioneers. Dr. E. E. Peek of Waterloo was elected president for the ensuing year, C. N. McHugh of Cedar Falls, vice president, and Mrs. J. A. Smith of Waterloo, secretary-treasurer.

The Wyoming Historical Society held its annual meeting at Wyoming on August 25, 1937. Reminiscences of the town were presented by various persons. The following officers were elected: Frances Franks, president; Mrs. S. G. Hutton, Don Wherry, and Pauline Shaffer, vice presidents; Mrs. L. M. Koch, secretary; and Emma Alden, treasurer.

The Union County Historical Society held its annual meeting at Afton on September 8, 1937. The speaker was O. E. Klingaman, Curator of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department at Des Moines, who spoke on the importance of preserving historical articles. A. E. Otis was elected president for the ensuing year, B. L. Tyler, vice president, Mrs. Frank Seeley, secretary and treasurer, W. G. Wilson, curator, and Grace Harsh, historian.

Four chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Linn County sponsored the erection and dedication of a marker designating the location of the cabin erected by William Abbe near the present site of Mount Vernon. The program included "Pages from Local History", by Mrs. P. P. Ink, and an address on the "Iowa Centennial", by Dr. Wm. J. Petersen, of the State Historical Society of Iowa. The presentation was made by Mrs. Imogene Emery and Mrs. John Hall.

The Francis Shaw Chapter of the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution have installed a marker on a boulder in the courthouse park at Anamosa to commemorate the establishment of the Old Military Road which ran from Dubuque to Iowa City. The dedication occurred on September 17, 1937. The inscription reads as follows: "This Highway is the Old Military Road from Dubuque to the northern boundary of Missouri. Authorized by Congress 1838. Marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution 1937."

Kenneth E. Colton of Des Moines was recently appointed assistant editor of the *Annals of Iowa*, taking his position on September

1, 1937. He succeeded David C. Mott who served eighteen years in this position. John Porterfield of Hamburg has been appointed superintendent of the State archives division, succeeding C. C. Stiles who held that office since 1907. W. F. Anderson of Linn Grove replaces Ernest Porter as deputy curator of the Historical, Memorial and Art Department. Paul B. DeWitt of Sioux City has been appointed State law librarian, a position made vacant by the death of A. J. Small, taking office on December 20th. In the newspaper division, Russell Smith of Oelwein has replaced E. F. Pittman.

Public spirited citizens and civic organizations joined in providing a plaque to mark the old stagecoach trail through Greene County. The marker, placed near the Pleasant Hill cemetery, bears the following inscription: "Stage Coach Trail Des Moines to Sioux City 1850–1866 Marked by A. McCuen [and] C. Teagarden W. F. F. Mahanay, Donor". The plaque was the gift of Mrs. W. F. Mahanay. The dedication occurred on November 7, 1937. Talks were given by W. F. Mahanay, who presented the marker, Jesse L. Groves, who accepted for the board of supervisors, A. McCuen, Mrs. Mary Cook, Mrs. Mary B. Black, and several others. The location of the first courthouse in Greene County and the site of the first brick building have also been marked by bronze plaques.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

On October 27, 1937, Dr. Ruth A. Gallaher, Associate Editor of the State Historical Society, gave a talk on "The Iowa Territorial Centennial" at the luncheon of the First District of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs at Muscatine.

The State Historical Society of Iowa has recently assembled a nearly complete file of photostatic copies of newspapers published in Iowa in the year 1838, with earlier issues from the beginning of publication. The following papers are included in the collection: *Iowa News* (Dubuque), June 3, 1837, to December 22, 1838; *Wisconsin Territorial Gazette and Burlington Advertiser,* July 20, 1837, to June 30, 1838; *Iowa Territorial Gazette and Burlington Advertiser,* July 14 to December 29, 1838; *Fort Madison Patriot,*

March 24 to September 2, 1838; and *Iowa Sun and Davenport & Rock Island News,* August 4 to December 29, 1838 (only seven issues).

On November 18 and 19, 1937, Dr. Jacob A. Swisher of the State Historical Society accompanied John R. Fitzsimmons of the State Planning Board on an observation tour to check the installation of the markers of the Mormon Trail in the vicinity of Garden Grove. The work of setting these markers began at Montrose and approximately one hundred and forty of them were used in locating points on the Mormon Trail across Iowa to Council Bluffs. The markers are hand-carved on two-inch oak planks twenty-four by sixteen inches in size and are supported by creosoted oak posts six inches square. The inscription reads: "MORMON TRAIL Iowa Historical Society WPA". The project was carried out by the State Planning Board, assisted by the research staff of the State Historical Society of Iowa, and was financed by Federal WPA funds.

The following persons have recently been elected to membership in the Society: Mrs. Paul T. Castle, Ridgeway, Iowa; Mr. Chas. A. Hacke, Sac City, Iowa; Mrs. Margaret Jones Hinderman, Wapello, Iowa; Mr. Walter E. Kaloupek, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. Raymond Kresensky, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. F. J. Meier, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Henry E. Neidig, Los Angeles, California; Mr. Leland Pearson, Waterville, Iowa; Mr. A. E. Rankin, Hampton, Iowa; Mr. Jesse L. Richardson, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. Wilbur L. Schramm, Iowa City, Iowa; Miss Ernestine L. Smith, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Miss Susie F. Sower, Marshalltown, Iowa; Mr. Carl A. Blake, Ida Grove, Iowa; Dr. Donald C. Conzett, Dubuque, Iowa; Mr. H. S. Hunn, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. John Haskell Kemble, Claremont, California; Mr. Elmer A. Leighton, Granville, Illinois; Mr. C. A. Clark, Waterloo, Iowa; Mr. Jack M. Logan, Waterloo, Iowa; Mr. Alfred S. Martin, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. Fred S. Nichols, Carthage, Illinois; and Mr. H. M. Smith, Waterloo, Iowa.

The following have been enrolled as life members of the Society: Mr. Burton V. Bridenstine, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. Ben F. Butler, Waterloo, Iowa; Mr. William R. Hart, Iowa City, Iowa; and Mr. H. O. Bernbrock, Waterloo, Iowa.

NOTES AND COMMENT

The Johnson County Old Settlers' Association held its annual meeting at Iowa City on September 8, 1937. Levi O. Leonard, president of the association, delivered an address.

David W. Kimberly of Davenport died at his home on November 11, 1937. Senator Kimberly had served for twenty-three years in the General Assembly of Iowa, having been elected Representative from Scott County in 1914 and Senator in 1918. This record of seven elections and no defeats gave him the distinction of having the longest period of legislative service in Iowa. He was born at Deadwood, S. D., on August 6, 1878, and moved to West Liberty, Iowa, with his parents in 1884. Later he established his residence at Davenport. Kimberly Road, completed in 1935, was named in his honor.

Horace M. Towner, a life member of the State Historical Society of Iowa, died at his home at Corning on November 23, 1937. He was born at Belvidere, Illinois, on October 23, 1855, and came to Corning in 1880, where he began the practice of law. In 1895 he was elected district judge. From 1910 until 1923 Mr. Towner was Representative in Congress, but resigned in 1923 to become Governor of Porto Rico. He resigned this office in 1929 and returned to Corning where he resumed his law practice. Mr. Towner, it is said, drafted the Iowa traveling library law and his name was used in the popular designation of the Shepard-Towner law for the protection of maternity and infancy.

Charles J. Fulton, a life member of the State Historical Society and one of the Curators of the Society from 1918 to 1922, died at his home at Fairfield on December 6, 1937. Mr. Fulton was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, on January 27, 1860, and was educated in the rural schools and at Parsons College from which he graduated in 1883. Mr. Fulton was interested in business and was asso-

ciated with the publication of the *Fairfield Ledger*. He served several terms as mayor of Fairfield and was elected State Representative in 1908, serving two terms. In 1921 he was elected State Senator and served eight years in the Senate. Senator Fulton also served on the local school board, was a trustee of Parsons College, and for nearly forty years was secretary of the public library board.

CONTRIBUTORS

Alexander Moffit, Associate Librarian of The Library of the University of Texas. Born at Primghar, Iowa. Attended Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Received the B. S. degree from the State University of Iowa in 1926, the B. S. in L. S. from the University of Illinois in 1931, and the M. S. in L. S. from the same institution in 1935. Member of the staff of the University of Illinois Library, 1931–1936, and of the Library of the University of Texas since 1936.

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RUTH A. GALLAHER *ASSOCIATE EDITOR*

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HISTORIES OF IOWA COUNTIES[1]

Many Iowans of today know little of the history of their State and less of county history. Recent developments indicate that this condition will not continue. The number of community pageants is increasing. The observance of "Iowa History Week" is more widespread. Local historical exhibits attract popular attention. Preparations are being made to celebrate Iowa's centennial anniversaries. The study of Iowa history has become a part of the elementary school curriculum.[2] These developments emphasize not State history only, but local history as well.

Local history may be studied from the standpoint of the town, the township, the county, or some section of the State. In Iowa the county is the most important unit of local government and for that reason, the study of local history tends to stress the county. The forms and contents of county histories are so varied that one can understand them only by a study of their aggregate numbers, their history, their purpose, and their general content.

The total number of Iowa county histories cannot be determined until trained research workers have made a study of each county from the vantage ground of the county itself. This conclusion was reached after weighing the evidence gained from the following method of procedure.

[1] This article is taken from a thesis entitled *Biographical Treatment in County Histories,* submitted in the Graduate College of the State University of Iowa in July, 1934, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in the Department of History. The list of county histories was compiled from data collected while the thesis was being prepared, but was not part of the thesis.

[2] *Course of Study for Elementary Schools,* issued by the Iowa Department of Public Instruction, pp. 223 et seq.; *Code of 1935,* Sec. 4252.

Frank Luther Mott's excellent bibliography of "County, Township, and Town Histories"[3] was first consulted. This was compared with the collection of materials in the library of the State Historical Society of Iowa. From these sources a list of the histories of each county was compiled. Letters were then written explaining the purpose of this bibliography and asking the person addressed to add to the enclosed list "any other histories of your county which have been written for local newspapers, club papers, etc., as well as those written for publication by the individual author, those compiled by the commercial publishing house, or any others that you may suggest". A letter was sent to the librarian in at least one town of each county, preferably to a library receiving the publications of the State Historical Society. In cases where no such designation had been made, information was sought either from a librarian in a county seat town, or from a county historical society.

The number of librarians who responded was gratifying. Some said they had never heard of all the histories in the list sent them; more regretted their inability to add others to the list; some included the names of new histories; a few mentioned histories of which they had heard, but concerning which they could give no facts. A few manuscript county histories were reported. In a few cases no replies were received.

The writer located two hundred and sixty county histories published for ninety-seven different Iowa counties. Historical sketches printed in newspapers have not been included and no attempt was made to list articles on county history in periodicals.[4] Sioux and Grundy counties have no county histories. In four cases the histories of three

[3] In Mott's *Literature of Pioneer Life in Iowa*, pp. 44, 45.

[4] A number of county histories may be found in the *Annals of Iowa* (First Series). For references on Iowa counties see Petersen's *Two Hundred Topics in Iowa History*, pp. 26–28.

counties were published in one volume; in twenty-four instances two counties were combined into one publication.

The earliest county history located appeared in Polk County in 1857; the second, in Floyd County in 1858. Marshall County may boast of the third and fourth county histories in point of time, both published in the sixties. In 1876 Madison County issued a *History and Business Directory.* With the coming of the seventies the county history movement became popular and the end of that decade and the beginning of the next saw the height of the first wave of county history production in Iowa.

In a large measure, the early county history movement is distinctly traceable to the widespread interest in national and local history in the years following the Civil War. Just after the war there occurred a regular landslide of personal accounts of army service, reminiscences of campaigns, political biographies, and second rate histories. These were very popular.[5] Histories, such as Belknap's *New Hampshire,* were written for individual States. In Iowa, A. T. Andreas published his *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Iowa,* containing historical sketches of all Iowa counties. This volume appeared in 1875 and is one of the most useful compilations on early county history in the State. Local historical societies were organized rapidly and definite plans to collect and preserve local materials were made. The old settlers' associations did their share in this work. The papers which were prepared and read at their meetings were often published in the local newspapers and thus the materials were preserved.[6]

The centennial anniversary of American Independence was celebrated by the International Exhibition at Phila-

[5] Bates's *American Literature,* pp. 239, 240; Channing's *A Student's History of the United States,* p. 465.

[6] *Annals of Iowa* (First Series), Vol. II, p. 365.

delphia. National interest in the event was such that, at the suggestion of President U. S. Grant, Congress recommended to the people of the several States that they assemble in their counties or towns to celebrate the Fourth of July, 1876. For these celebrations persons were to be asked to prepare and read historical sketches of the county. It was requested that copies of these sketches, either in print or in manuscript, be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress. Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood of Iowa suggested that copies be sent also to the State Library at Des Moines and to the State Historical Society at Iowa City and to the auditor of the home county. Eight counties filed county histories of this type at Iowa City.[7]

Iowa's pioneer period ended about 1877;[8] the commercial county history movement began in 1878. These facts appear to bear a definite relation to each other. The State had developed rapidly, and was proud of her past. As people from the pioneer period looked back on that past, it would be only natural that they and their children would be interested in seeing their family records in a county history. This may have accounted for the wide sale of county histories during the period.

COUNTY HISTORIES PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR

The earliest county histories were the products of individual initiative; and histories compiled and published by individuals have continued to appear, side by side with the county histories produced by commercial publishing houses. In some cases the author wrote and published the book himself, financing the production and overseeing the sale of the books. In other cases the author sold the history to

[7] Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa,* Vol. IV, pp. 310, 311.

[8] Mott's *Literature of Pioneer Life in Iowa,* p. 6.

a publishing house, retaining the credit or the blame for the work, while the company disposed of the book in its own way. For convenience such county histories may be designated as "authors' publications". At least seventy of these histories produced by private initiative have been published. Almost one-third of them appeared before 1878 (when the commercial histories first appeared) and another third were published after 1900.

The list of authors' publications includes those dealing with such subjects as the part the county took in either the Civil or World War, the history of a certain group of people within the county, or a cross-section of the early history. A few authors have published histories similar to those of the commercial publishing houses. Some research students have chosen a part of a county's history for their theses.[9] Many of the histories of the authors' publications group are of unusual excellence.

COMMERCIAL COUNTY HISTORIES

A much larger number of county histories were compiled under the direction of commercial publishing houses and then published and sold by them. These commercial publishing houses entered the Iowa field about 1876. The D. K. Kett Publishing Company (afterwards the Western Historical Company) of Chicago was the first of the commercial companies in the Iowa field. This company came here after conducting a similar work throughout Illinois.[10] Between the years 1878 (when it delivered its first books

[9] Theses have not been included in the list of county histories unless in printed form. Manuscript theses are usually deposited in the library of the college which confers the degree.

[10] *The Manchester Press* for October 26, 1877, says "Mr. H. F. Kett, representing the publishing house of Kett and Co., was in town yesterday, looking over the ground, preparatory to issuing a history of Delaware County; his house has already published histories of the counties of Illinois".

in Iowa) and 1880 it is known to have published at least twenty-one county histories.[11] It is interesting to note that two-thirds of these twenty-one histories were sold to counties in the Black Hawk Purchase, the oldest settled portion of Iowa. Other commercial publishing houses entered the field as time passed.

The methods of publication employed by the various commercial companies were probably similar. As a first move, a representative of a company would visit a county to make a pre-survey of the field. He brought with him samples of the product which his company had made for other counties, testimonials of character, written recommendations of his company from some of the leading citizens in a locality where it had published a county history, as well as clippings from well-known newspapers, which commented favorably on the work. Upon his arrival in the county, he took up his residence in the principal town, called on newspaper editors and on influential citizens, inserted an advertisement in the local papers, and prevailed on the newspapers to print the clippings from other localities. If the community seemed favorably disposed, he advertised a complete prospectus of the proposed book, often going into considerable detail as to what the company would include in its publication.[12]

If the representative was satisfied that the field was "ripe", the canvassing crew was notified and soon arrived. This group consisted of varying numbers of men, but was invariably in charge of one man who took up permanent quarters and from this location scouted for clues for the

[11] The counties for which this company issued histories were: Appanoose, Benton, Black Hawk, Cedar, Clinton, Delaware, Des Moines, Dubuque, Fayette, Henry, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jones, Lee, Linn, Marshall, Monroe, Muscatine, Van Buren, and Wapello.

[12] *The Manchester Press,* October 26, 1877, to June 28, 1878; *Manchester Democrat,* December 5, 1877, to August 13, 1878.

"historical writer" and directed the work of the remainder of the men, whose duty it was to secure subscriptions. To accomplish this task one or two members of the crew called personally on the residents of each township. Each person who bought a book was to receive a biographical write-up. For an additional sum, varying in amount for different companies, he might have his picture inserted. These arrangements were probably made by the members of the canvassing crew. The canvass over and sufficient subscriptions assured to guarantee the venture, the crew departed and the historical writer arrived and began work.

Through the county newspapers the historical writer issued a plea for aid from every person in the county who knew anything of the county's history. He called personally on old settlers. He went through the files of all old newspapers of that county. He searched the courthouse for such documentary evidence as the records of the county might afford him. His residence on the ground could not have been long, however, for delivery of the county histories was often made less than twelve months from the time the orders were taken.[13]

It must not be supposed that the historical writer wrote all the material in the book. Far from it. The use of a certain type of material in the histories published for different counties by the same company, and the extension of its use to other companies for their several county histories was a common practice. For instance, the history of the "Northwest", which is common to all the early county histories, had only three different versions. One version appeared in the eight county histories published by the Union Publishing Company, Springfield, Illinois, and the two histories produced by the Continental Historical Company, also of Springfield, Illinois. Another version appeared in

[13] *Manchester Democrat*, August 13, 1878.

the twenty-one county histories of the Western Historical Company, Chicago, the two published by the Iowa Historical Company at Des Moines, the four by the State Historical Company of Des Moines, and the single county history issued by the Iowa Historical and Biographical Company of Des Moines. A third version appeared in the ten histories of the Union Historical Company of Des Moines.

These commercial histories may be roughly grouped into three classes, differing in content, in appearance, and in the basis of compilation. The sale of books was, of course, the important motive of each commercial house. In all cases these histories were a combination of history and collective biography, the emphasis varying with the plan of selling the books.

FIRST SERIES OF COMMERCIAL COUNTY HISTORIES

The first group of commercial histories appeared between 1878 and 1885. The history of the county was the major emphasis, with biographical sketches of the residents, usually grouped by townships, as a secondary device to aid in selling the books. Histories of this group may be identified externally by the dates of publication, names of the publishers, and the outward appearance of the volumes; and internally by the purpose of publication as stated in the preface, the contents, and the arrangement of material.

In external appearance these county histories are very similar. Soberly bound in black, brown, or blue, with a modest title inconspicuously printed on the durable covers, they remind one of a solid business man, somewhat too rotund of form for his shortness of stature. A glance between covers shows overcrowded pages and paragraphs lacking in logical form. An incomplete index at the front of the book and brief biographical notices at its back are characteristic of this series.

The purpose of publication, as stated by a representative company in a preface, was the desire "to merit public favor" and to make the book a success "on a business basis" by a "reliable, full and attractive" presentation.[14] The index in each history of this class reveals that many pages are devoted to the "Northwest Territory", the history of Iowa, the history of the county for which the book was written, and a series of biographical notices. Other miscellaneous features appear, such as an abstract of the laws of the State or directions for making a will. A motley collection of pictures of Indians, early explorers, and early scenes of settlement mingle oddly with the bewhiskered, cravated gentlemen who appear so awkward in their "Sunday-best".

The facts presented in the "History of the Northwest" frequently duplicate those in the "History of Iowa". History was the aim of the book; the publishers placed the major emphasis on events and biography was a minor detail. On the whole these publishers relied on the sale of the volumes for their profit. Fifty-seven histories of this class were located. The highest point in production occurred in 1878 when thirteen county histories appeared. By 1884 fifty-seven counties had been successfully canvassed. Fourteen commercial publishing companies had a hand in the production of these histories, but the Western Historical Company with twenty-one, the Union Historical Company with ten, and the Union Publishing Company with eight, account for three-fourths of the total number.

Each of these companies had its own distinctive style. With ten exceptions, all other publishing companies of this class used entirely the facts presented by either the Western Historical Company, the Union Publishing Company, or the Union Historical Company for their History of the

[14] *The History of Iowa County, Iowa* (1881), preface.

Northwest and the History of Iowa. This fact makes it possible to study in some detail the type of treatment used by each company. These three companies wrote of the same period and there is much similarity in their choice of historical characters but much dissimilarity in their selection of facts and presentation of material.

SECOND OR BIOGRAPHICAL SERIES OF COMMERCIAL COUNTY HISTORIES

Like the first series, the biographical county histories may be recognized outwardly by the dates of publication, the names of publishers, and the appearance of the volumes; inwardly by the purpose of publication, the content, and the manner of presentation. The dates of publication — 1882–1906 — overlap those of the first and third series of histories. The highest peak of publication, eight county histories in one year, was reached in 1887. The thirty-five county histories of this class were produced by nine commercial publishing companies, the Chapman Publishing Company producing eight and the Lewis Publishing Company ten.

These "job lot" biographical histories have ornate, overdecorated covers. The volumes resemble a large woman, dressed in rich colors. The books are thick and heavy. The titles are elaborate. The purpose of publication announced by the S. J. Clarke Publishing Company is typical of the entire group. The preface states that "instead of going to musty records, and taking therefrom matters that can be appreciated by the few, our corps of writers have gone to the people . . . and from their lips have the history of their life struggles."[15] These volumes were the most expensive of all the county histories and sold to the original subscribers at prices ranging from ten to twenty-five dollars each, the companies depending upon the biographical write-ups to sell their publications.

[15] *Biographical Record of Boone County* (1902), preface.

The content of these volumes varies widely. Some publishing companies included the lives of "five hundred great men". George Peck, author of *Peck's Bad Boy,* was given a whole column of space, equal in amount to the space allotted to William Deering, inventor of the Deering harvester. Most of the volumes include the biographies of Presidents, Governors of Iowa, and local subscribers to the county histories. Of the last group, "an energetic and wealthy farmer who has made an astounding success", usually gets two pages; a man of "sterling character", half a page. Presidents of the United States and Governors of Iowa are treated equally in space.

The facts presented follow a definite plan. The book opens with an elaborate title page, a flowery preface, and a quotation from Macaulay declaring that "the history of a country is best told in the lives of its people". A miscellaneous array of biographies follows. There is almost no history. The book closes with a complete index.

Nine county histories of this group follow the plan adopted by the Lewis Publishing Company which issued ten of its own. These nineteen histories include a history of Iowa, biographies of Presidents, Governors, and local men. Seven other county histories resemble the eight issued by the Chapman Publishing Company. These omit the history of Iowa, but include other features used by the Lewis Publishing Company. The remaining county histories of this group are so dissimilar that it is impossible to evaluate their data.

THIRD SERIES OF COMMERCIAL COUNTY HISTORIES

A third series of county histories may be designated only by names of the publishers and the dates of publication, for the outward appearance of these county histories varies. In this case the contents furnish the means of identification.

Nine commercial publishing companies produced the seventy-five county histories of this group. The B. F. Bowen Company published ten of these and the S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, forty-four. The dates of publication, 1900 to 1917, overlap the period when the greatest number of county histories were written by private authors.

In outward appearance the volumes are quiet and unassuming. The B. F. Bowen Company published its histories, sometimes in one volume and sometimes in two. The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, with few exceptions, used the two volume arrangement. The volumes are of medium weight and size and are easier to handle than the publications of the other groups. No specific purpose of publication may be cited for the entire group; each company stresses a different one. The general aim of all the companies was to bring the history of the county up to date and publish it in a form which would sell readily.

In many instances the facts were borrowed from early county histories. In some instances the commercial companies interested in county histories sent a representative to visit the county and propose the publication of a volume of history and one of biography. To win local interest an editor from the county would be hired to oversee the collection of data for the volume of history; in every instance the company took charge of the preparation, publication, and sale of the volume of local biography. In other cases, persons desirous of publishing the history of their county, would hire an author to write it. To provide funds for its publication, the author or a committee of those interested would ask a commercial publishing company to propose the terms by which the county history might be published without cost to the committee. In many cases it was arranged to give the profits of the second volume to the publishing company, in return for the publication of the first volume.

The contents of the volumes follow a similar plan of arrangement; chapter headings are frequently identical and the same topics are treated within the chapters, but the facts presented differ for each county. These county histories contain no features of general interest such as the "History of Iowa" and the "Biographies of the Governors" which appear in the older histories. Not only is there a difference in the facts presented, but there is also a difference in the excellence with which the authors develop them. As each history published by the same company was edited or written by a different person, it is impossible to make a general statement concerning the value of the material used by any one company.

The B. F. Bowen county histories do not duplicate the material used in the county histories of any other company; and their histories for different counties do not contain the same facts. The second volume, however, does present similar features in the arrangement of material and the "write-ups" accorded the subscribers. The subjects of the biographical treatment in the second volume are entirely local men. To use their lives as subjects of study in Iowa history is unsatisfactory because they are so numerous, no material for checking the data is available, and many of the characters have a very limited appeal. In some cases, it was charged, the material in these histories was dictated by the desire to secure biographical subscribers. The longer the biographies were the more profit the company made. A total of seventy-five county histories may be classed in this group.

SUMMARY

Whatever criticism may be made concerning the county histories of the various classes, it is very evident that there is a real interest in the history of the Iowa counties. Be-

cause the field for the sale of each county history is limited largely to interested persons in the area, it is easy to understand why commercial publishers have relied for profit to a large extent on the desire of residents to have their biographies included. A list of all county histories located, including some historical atlases, is given below.[16]

ADAIR COUNTY

History of Guthrie and Adair Counties, Iowa. Springfield, Illinois: Continental Historical Company. 1884. (*Commercial 1*)

Kilburn, Lucian M., *Editor. History of Adair County Iowa and Its People.* 2 Vols. Chicago: Pioneer Publishing Company. 1915. (*Commercial 3*)

ADAMS COUNTY

History of Montgomery and Adams Counties. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company. 1892. (*Commercial 2*)

Rawson, A. A. *Monograph of A. A. Rawson and Early Days of Adams County.* Red Oak, Iowa: Thos. D. Murphy Co. 1900.

ALLAMAKEE COUNTY

Alexander, W. E. *History of Winneshiek and Allamakee Counties Iowa.* Sioux City, Iowa: Western Publishing Company. 1882. (*Commercial 1*)

Hancock, Ellery M. *Past and Present of Allamakee County Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1913. (*Commercial 3*)

APPANOOSE COUNTY

Biographical and Historical Record of Wayne and Appanoose Counties, Iowa. Chicago: Inter-State Publishing Company. 1886. (*Commercial 2*)

The History of Appanoose County, Iowa. Chicago: Western Historical Company. 1878. (*Commercial 1*)

Lewis, S. Thompson, *Editor. Biographical and Genealogical History of Appanoose and Monroe Counties, Iowa.* New York and Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company. 1903. (*Commercial 2*)

[16] Newspaper historical editions and articles in periodicals have not been included, although much valuable material may be found in such sources.

Taylor, L. L., *Editor. Past and Present of Appanoose County Iowa,* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1913. (*Commercial 3*)

AUDUBON COUNTY

Andrews, H. F., *Editor. History of Audubon County Iowa Its People, Industries and Institutions.* Indianapolis, Indiana: B. F. Bowen and Company, Inc. 1915. (*Commercial 3*)

Biographical History of Shelby and Audubon Counties, Iowa. Chicago: W. S. Dunbar and Company. 1889. (*Commercial 2*)

BENTON COUNTY

Hill, Luther B., *Editor. History of Benton County Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company. n. d. (*Commercial 2*)

The History of Benton County, Iowa. Chicago: Western Historical Company. 1878. (*Commercial 1*)

BLACK HAWK COUNTY

Hartman, John C., *Editor. History of Black Hawk County Iowa and Its People.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1915. (*Commercial 3*)

Historical and Biographical Record of Black Hawk County, Iowa. Chicago: Inter-State Publishing Company. 1886. (*Commercial 2*)

The History of Black Hawk County, Iowa. Chicago: Western Historical Company. 1878. (*Commercial 1*)

Van Metre, Isaiah, *Editor. History of Black Hawk County, Iowa, and Representative Citizens.* Chicago: Biographical Publishing Company. 1904. (*Commercial 3*)

BOONE COUNTY

A Biographical Record of Boone County Iowa. New York and Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1902. (*Commercial 2*)

Goldthwait, N. E., *Editor. History of Boone County, Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: Pioneer Publishing Company. 1914. (*Commercial 3*)

The History of Boone County, Iowa. Des Moines: Union Historical Company. 1880. (*Commercial 1*)

BREMER COUNTY

History of Butler and Bremer Counties, Iowa. Springfield, Illinois: Union Publishing Company. 1883. (*Commercial 1*)

Lucas, W. V. *Pioneer Days in Bremer County.* Waverly, Iowa: Waverly Democrat. 1918.

BUCHANAN COUNTY

Biographical Sketches of Delaware and Buchanan Counties. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company. 1890. (*Commercial 2*)

Chappell, Henry Church, and Chappell, Katharyn Joella. *History of Buchanan County Iowa And Its People.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1914. (*Commercial 3*)

Percival, C. S., and Percival, Elizabeth, *Editors. History of Buchanan County, Iowa, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches.* Cleveland, Ohio: Williams Brothers. 1881. (*Commercial 1*)

Roszell, O. H. P. *History of Buchanan County, Iowa.* Read at Centennial Celebration at Independence, July 4, 1876. Pamphlet. Independence, Iowa: n. p. 1876. (*Author*)

BUENA VISTA COUNTY

Eilers, Tom D. *Buena Vista's Part in the World War.* Storm Lake, Iowa. Published by the author. 1920. (*Author*)

Wegerslev, C. H., and Walpole, Thomas. *Past and Present of Buena Vista County Iowa.* Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1909. (*Commercial 3*)

BUTLER COUNTY

Hart, Irving H. *History of Butler County, Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1914. (*Commercial 3*)

History of Butler and Bremer Counties, Iowa. Springfield, Illinois: Union Publishing Company. 1883. (*Commercial 1*)

With the Colors from Butler County, 1917, 1918, 1919. Greene, Iowa: n. p. n. d. (*Author*)

CALHOUN COUNTY

A Biographical Record of Calhoun County Iowa. New York and Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1902. (*Commercial 3*)

Stonebraker, Beaumont E., *Editor. Past and Present of Calhoun County Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: Pioneer Publishing Company. 1915. (*Commercial 3*)

CARROLL COUNTY

Atlas of Carroll County. Davenport, Iowa: Iowa Publishing Company. 1906.

Biographical and Historical Record of Greene and Carroll Counties, Iowa. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company. 1887. (*Commercial 2*)

MacLean, Paul, *Editor. History of Carroll County Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1912. (*Commercial 3*)

CASS COUNTY

Beard, J. C. *Cass County in the World War.* Atlantic, Iowa: Published by the author. 1919. (*Author*)

History of Cass County. Springfield, Illinois: Continental Historical Company. 1884. (*Commercial 1*)

History of Cass County, Iowa. Springfield, Illinois: Journal Company, printers. 1884.

Taylor, Henry, and Co., *Editors. Compendium of History and Biography in Cass County, Iowa.* Chicago: Rogers and Hall Company. 1906. (*Commercial 2*)

Young, Lafe. *History of Cass County, Iowa, together with Brief Mention of Old Settlers.* Pamphlet. Atlantic, Iowa: Published by the author. 1877. (*Author*)

CEDAR COUNTY

Aurner, Clarence R., *Editor. A Topical History of Cedar County Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1910. (*Commercial 3*)

The History of Cedar County with a History of Iowa. 2 Vols. Cedar Rapids and Chicago: Historical Publishing Company. 1901. (*Commercial 3*)

The History of Cedar County, Iowa. Chicago: Western Historical Company. 1878. (*Commercial 1*)

CERRO GORDO COUNTY

History of Franklin and Cerro Gordo Counties, Iowa. Springfield, Illinois: Union Publishing Company. 1883. (*Commercial 1*)

Rule, Edith. *True Tales of Cerro Gordo County.* Mason City, Iowa: Klepto Loose Leaf Co. 1927. (*Author*)

Wheeler, J. H., *Editor. History of Cerro Gordo County Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company. Preface, 1910. (*Commercial 2*)

CHEROKEE COUNTY

Biographical History of Cherokee County, Iowa. Chicago: W. S. Dunbar and Company. 1889. (*Commercial 2*)

CHICKASAW COUNTY

Alexander, W. E. *History of Chickasaw and Howard Counties Iowa.* Decorah, Iowa: Western Publishing Company. 1883. (*Commercial 1*)

Fairbairn, Robert H. *History of Chickasaw and Howard Counties Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Co. 1919. (*Commercial 3*)

Feuling, E. J. *Chickasaw County Honor Roll.* New Hampton, Iowa: New Hampton Tribune. 1920. (*Author*)

Powers, J. H. *Historical and Reminiscences of Chickasaw County, Iowa.* Des Moines: Iowa Printing Company. 1894. (*Author*)

Standard Historical Atlas of Chickasaw County. Chicago: Anderson Publishing Company. 1915.

CLARKE COUNTY

Biographical and Historical Record of Clarke County, Iowa. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company. 1886. (*Commercial 2*)

CLAY COUNTY

Gilbreath, W. C. *The History of Clay County, Iowa.* n. p n. d. (*Author*)

Gillespie, Samuel, and Steele, James E. *History of Clay County, Iowa.* Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1909. (*Commercial 3*)

CLAYTON COUNTY

History of Clayton County, Iowa. Chicago: Inter-State Publishing Company. 1882. (*Commercial 1*)

Portrait and Biographical Record of Dubuque, Jones and Clayton Counties, Iowa. Chicago: Chapman Publishing Company. 1894. (*Commercial 2*)

Price, Realto E., *Editor. History of Clayton County, Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: Robert O. Law Company. 1916. (*Commercial 3*)

CLINTON COUNTY

Biographical Record of Clinton County, Iowa. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1901. (*Commercial 3*)

The History of Clinton County, Iowa. Chicago: Western Historical Company. 1879. (*Commercial 1*)

LePrevost, Estelle. *Clinton County History.* Clinton, Iowa: Allen Printing Company. 1930. (*Author*)

Portrait and Biographical Album of Clinton County, Iowa. Chicago: Chapman Brothers. 1886. (*Commercial 2*)

Wolfe, Patrick B., *Editor. Wolfe's History of Clinton County, Iowa.* 2 Vols. Indianapolis, Indiana: B. F. Bowen Company. 1911. (*Commercial 3*)

CRAWFORD COUNTY

Biographical History of Crawford, Ida and Sac Counties, Iowa. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company. 1893. (*Commercial 2*)

Chapin, Lon F. *Early Days in Iowa.* Pasadena, California: Southwest Publishing Company. 1931. (*Author*)

Meyers, F. W. *History of Crawford County Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1911. (*Commercial 3*)

DALLAS COUNTY

The History of Dallas County, Iowa. Des Moines: Union Historical Company. 1879. (*Commercial 1*)

Wood, R. F., *Editor. Past and Present of Dallas County, Iowa.* Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1907. (*Commercial 3*)

DAVIS COUNTY

Ethell, Henry C. *Rise and Progress of Civilization in the Hairy Nation; Comparative Topical Review of the Stages of Progress in the Brief History of Davis County, Iowa.* Bloomfield, Iowa: Published by the author. 1883. (*Author*)

Evans, Harry C. *The Pioneers and Politics of Davis County, Iowa.* Bloomfield, Iowa: Bloomfield Democrat. 1929. (*Author*)

Federated Women's Clubs of Davis County, *Compilers and Publishers.* Edited by Dillon Payne. *Pioneer History of Davis County, Iowa.* Bloomfield, Iowa: Bloomfield Democrat. 1924–1927. (*Author*)

History of Davis County, Iowa. Des Moines: State Historical Company. 1882. (*Commercial 1*)

Moore, S. A. *History of Davis County, Iowa.* Read at Bloomfield, July 4, 1876. Pamphlet. Bloomfield, Iowa: Moore and Ethell. 1876. (*Author*)

DECATUR COUNTY

Biographical and Historical Record of Ringgold and Decatur Counties, Iowa. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company. 1887. (*Commercial 2*)

Howell, J. M., and Smith, Heman C., *Editors. History of Decatur County Iowa and Its People.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1915. (*Commercial 3*)

DELAWARE COUNTY

Bailey, Belle. *Stories of the Beginning of Delaware County, Covering the Period . . . . from 1834 to 1850.* Manchester, Iowa: Published by the author. 1932. (*Author*)

Bailey, Belle. *Stories of Delaware County History Covering the Period . . . . from 1850 to 1870.* Manchester, Iowa: Published by the author. 1935. (*Author*)

Biographical Sketches of Delaware and Buchanan Counties. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company. 1890. (*Commercial 2*)

The History of Delaware County, Iowa. Chicago: Western Historical Company. 1878. (*Commercial 1*)

Merry, John F., *Editor. History of Delaware County Iowa and Its People.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1914. (*Commercial 3*)

DES MOINES COUNTY

Andreas, A. T. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Des Moines County, Iowa.* Chicago: Lakeside Building. 1873.

Antrobus, Augustine M., *Editor. History of Des Moines County Iowa and Its People.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1915. (*Commercial 3*)

The History of Des Moines County, Iowa. Chicago: Western Historical Company. 1879. (*Commercial 1*)

DICKINSON COUNTY

History of Emmet County and Dickinson County, Iowa. 2 Vols. Chicago: Pioneer Publishing Company. 1917. (*Commercial 3*)

Smith, Roderick A. *A History of Dickinson County, Iowa.* Des Moines: Kenyon Printing and Manufacturing Company. 1902. (*Author*)

DUBUQUE COUNTY

Goodspeed, W. A. *History of Dubuque County.*[17] Dubuque, Iowa: Published by the author. n. d. (*Author*)

The History of Dubuque County, Iowa. Chicago: Western Historical Company. 1880. (*Commercial 1*)

Langworthy, Lucius H. *Dubuque: Its History, Mines, Indian Legends, Etc.* Dubuque: Published by the Dubuque Institute. 1855. (*Author*)

Oldt, Franklin T., *Editor. History of Dubuque County Iowa.* Chicago: Goodspeed Historical Association. n. d. (*Commercial 3*)

Portrait and Biographical Record of Dubuque, Jones and Clayton Counties, Iowa. Chicago: Chapman Publishing Company. 1894. (*Commercial 2*)

EMMET COUNTY

History of Emmet County and Dickinson County Iowa. 2 Vols. Chicago: Pioneer Publishing Company. 1917. (*Commercial 3*)

FAYETTE COUNTY

Fitch, Geo. W. *Past and Present of Fayette County, Iowa.* Indianapolis, Indiana: B. F. Bowen and Company. 1910. (*Commercial 3*)

[17] This history is the same as the volume edited by Franklin T. Oldt, but the title pages are different.

The History of Fayette County, Iowa. Chicago: Western Historical Company. 1878. (*Commercial 1*)

Portrait and Biographical Album of Fayette County, Iowa. Lake City Publishing Company. 1891. (*Commercial 2*)

FLOYD COUNTY

Cheyney, B. F. *Floyd County, Iowa. Its Advantages and Inducements to Those Seeking Homes in the West.* n. p. 1858. (*Author*)

Honor Roll of Floyd County (World War). Charles City, Iowa: Charles City Press. n. d.

History of Floyd County, Iowa. Chicago: Inter-State Publishing Company. 1882. (*Commercial 1*)

Webster, Clement L. *History of Floyd County, Iowa.* Pamphlet. Charles City, Iowa: Published by the author. 1897. (*Author*)

FRANKLIN COUNTY

History of Franklin and Cerro Gordo Counties, Iowa. Springfield, Illinois: Union Publishing Company. 1883. (*Commercial 1*)

Stuart, I. L., *Editor. History of Franklin County Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1914. (*Commercial 3*)

FREMONT COUNTY

History of Fremont County, Iowa. Des Moines, Iowa: Iowa Historical Company. 1881. (*Commercial 1*)

History of Mills and Fremont Counties. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company. 1901. (*Commercial 3*)

GREENE COUNTY

Biographical and Historical Record of Greene and Carroll Counties Iowa. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company. 1887. (*Commercial 2*)

Stillman, E. B. *Past and Present of Greene County, Iowa.* Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1907. (*Commercial 3*)

GRUNDY COUNTY

GUTHRIE COUNTY

History of Guthrie and Adair Counties, Iowa. Springfield, Illinois: Continental Historical Company. 1884. (*Commercial 1*)

Maxwell, Mrs. S. B. *Centennial History of Guthrie County, Iowa.* Des Moines: Carter, Hussey and Curl, printers. 1876. (*Author*)

Past and Present of Guthrie County, Iowa. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1907. (*Commercial 3*)

HAMILTON COUNTY

Biographical Record and Portrait Album of Webster and Hamilton Counties, Iowa. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company. 1888. (*Commercial 2*)

A Biographical Record of Hamilton County Iowa. New York and Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1902. (*Commercial 2*)

Crosley, C. E., *Compiler. World War Newspaper History of Hamilton County's Service Men.* n. p. 1920.

Lee, J. W., *Editor. History of Hamilton County Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1912. (*Commercial 3*)

HANCOCK COUNTY

History of Kossuth, Hancock and Winnebago Counties, Iowa. Springfield, Illinois: Union Publishing Company. 1884. (*Commercial 1*)

History of Winnebago and Hancock Counties. Chicago: Pioneer Publishing Company. 1917. (*Commercial 3*)

HARDIN COUNTY

History of Hardin County, Iowa. Springfield, Illinois: Union Publishing Company. 1883. (*Commercial 1*)

Moir, William J., *Editor. Past and Present of Hardin County Iowa.* Indianapolis, Indiana: B. F. Bowen Company. 1911. (*Commercial 3*)

HARRISON COUNTY

Hunt, Charles W., and Clark, Will L. *History of Harrison County Iowa.* Indianapolis, Indiana: B. F. Bowen and Company. 1915. (*Commercial 3*)

McKenney, H. H. *Pioneer History of Harris Grove 1851–1861.* Logan, Iowa: Democrat Print. n. d. (*Author*)

Smith, Joe H. *History of Harrison County, Iowa.* Des Moines: Iowa Printing Company. 1888. (*Author*)

HENRY COUNTY

Biographical Review of Henry County, Iowa. Chicago: Hobart Publishing Company. 1906. (*Commercial 2*)

The History of Henry County, Iowa. Chicago: Western Historical Company. 1879. (*Commercial 1*)

Portrait and Biographical Album of Henry County, Iowa. Chicago: Acme Publishing Company. 1888. (*Commercial 2*)

HOWARD COUNTY

Alexander, W. E. *History of Chickasaw and Howard Counties Iowa.* Decorah, Iowa: Western Publishing Company. 1883. (*Commercial 1*)

Fairbairn, Robert H. *History of Chickasaw and Howard Counties.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1919. (*Commercial 3*)

HUMBOLDT COUNTY

The History of Humboldt County. Chicago: Historical Publishing Company. 1901. (*Commercial 3*)

History of Kossuth and Humboldt Counties, Iowa. Springfield, Illinois: Union Publishing Company. 1884. (*Commercial 1*)

Taft, S. H. *Humboldt History Reads Like Story.* Semi-Centennial Address. Fort Dodge, Iowa: Fort Dodge Messenger. 1913. (*Author*)

IDA COUNTY

Biographical History of Crawford, Ida and Sac Counties, Iowa. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company. 1893. (*Commercial 2*)

Chapin, Lon F. *Early Days in Iowa.* Pasadena, California: Southwest Publishing Company. 1931. (*Author*)

IOWA COUNTY

Dinwiddie, James C. *History of Iowa County Iowa and Its People.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1915. (*Commercial 3*)

The History of Iowa County, Iowa. Des Moines: Union Historical Company. 1881. (*Commercial 1*)

Portrait and Biographical Record of Johnson, Poweshiek and Iowa Counties. Chicago: Chapman Brothers. 1893. (*Commercial 2*)

JACKSON COUNTY

Ellis, James W. *History of Jackson County Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1910. (*Commercial 3*)

The History of Jackson County, Iowa. Chicago: Western Historical Company. 1879. (*Commercial 1*)

Owen's Gazeteer and Directory of Jackson County, Iowa. Davenport, Iowa: Owen Publishing Company. 1878.

Portrait and Biographical Album of Jackson County, Iowa. Chicago: Chapman Brothers. 1889. (*Commercial 2*)

JASPER COUNTY

The History of Jasper County, Iowa. Chicago: Western Historical Company. 1878. (*Commercial 1*)

Weaver, James B., *Editor. Past and Present of Jasper County Iowa.* 2 Vols. Indianapolis, Indiana: B. F. Bowen and Company. 1912. (*Commercial 3*)

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Fletcher, Charles H. *Jefferson County, Iowa Centennial History.* Pamphlet. Fairfield, Iowa: Ledger Office. 1876. (*Author*)

Fulton, Charles J. *History of Jefferson County Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1914. (*Commercial 3*)

The History of Jefferson County, Iowa. Chicago: Western Historical Company. 1879. (*Commercial 1*)

JOHNSON COUNTY

Aurner, Clarence R. *Leading Events in Johnson County Iowa History.* 2 Vols. Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Western Historical Press. 1912. (*Commercial 3*)

Dreyer, Dick. *Johnson County Honor Roll.* Iowa City, Iowa: Published by the author. 1919. (*Author*)

History of Johnson County, Iowa. Iowa City, Iowa: n. p. 1883. (*Commercial 1*)

Portrait and Biographical Record of Johnson, Poweshiek and Iowa Counties. Chicago: Chapman Brothers. 1893. (*Commercial 2*)

Shimek, Bohumil. *Bohemians in Johnson County.* Published by the author. 1913. (*Author*)

JONES COUNTY

Corbit, Robert McClain. *History of Jones County, Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1910. (*Commercial 3*)

The History of Jones County, Iowa. Chicago: Western Historical Company. 1879. (*Commercial 1*)

Portrait and Biographical Record of Dubuque, Jones and Clayton Counties, Iowa. Chicago: Chapman Publishing Company. 1894. (*Commercial 2*)

KEOKUK COUNTY

Athearn, Walter Scott. *Brief History of Keokuk County Iowa.* Pamphlet. Sigourney, Iowa: Sigourney News. 1897. (*Author*)

A Genealogical and Biographical History of Keokuk County Iowa. Chicago and New York: Lewis Publishing Company. 1903. (*Commercial 2*)

The History of Keokuk County, Iowa. Des Moines: Union Historical Company. 1880. (*Commercial 1*)

KOSSUTH COUNTY

History of Kossuth, Hancock and Winnebago Counties, Iowa. Springfield, Illinois: Union Publishing Company. 1884. (*Commercial 1*)

History of Kossuth and Humboldt Counties, Iowa. Springfield, Illinois: Union Publishing Company. 1884. (*Commercial 1*)

Reed, Benjamin F. *Early History of Kossuth County, Iowa from the Earliest Settlements to the Present Time.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1913. (*Commercial 3*)

LEE COUNTY

Coffman, J. F. and Co., *Compilers. Lee County Gazeteer containing history and descriptive sketch of the county and sketches of the several townships, together with city directories of Keokuk and Ft. Madison.* Keokuk, Iowa: Gate City and Job Rooms. 1868.

The History of Lee County, Iowa. Chicago: Western Historical Company. 1879. (*Commercial 1*)

Portrait and Biographical Album of Lee County, Iowa. Chicago: Chapman Brothers. 1887. (*Commercial 2*)

Roberts, Nelson C., and Moorhead, S. W., *Editors. Story of Lee County Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1914. (*Commercial 3*)

LINN COUNTY

Atlas of Linn County. Davenport, Iowa: Iowa Publishing Company. 1906.

Biographical Record of Linn County.[18] Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1901. (*Commercial 3*)

Brewer, Luther A., and Wick, Barthinius L. *History of Linn County, Iowa.* Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Torch Press. 1911. (*Commercial 3*)

Dotson, A. F. *Honor Roll of Linn County, Iowa.* Cedar Rapids: Torch Press. 1919.

The History of Linn County, Iowa. Chicago: Western Historical Company. 1878. (*Commercial 1*)

Laurance, Charles A. *Pioneer Days in Cedar Rapids.* Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Laurance Press Company. 1936. (*Author*)

Lazell, Fred J. *Linn County a Brief Review of Its History from 1838 to 1923.* Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Published by the Linn County Board of Supervisors. 1923. (*Author*)

Marion Soldiers' and Sailors' Club. *Linn County Soldiers and Sailors Serving Our Flag* (World War). n. p. n. d. (*Author*)

Portrait and Biographical Album of Linn County, Iowa. Chicago: Chapman Brothers. 1887. (*Commercial 2*)

LOUISA COUNTY

Springer, Arthur. *History of Louisa County Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1912. (*Commercial 3*)

LUCAS COUNTY

History of Lucas County, Iowa. Des Moines, Iowa: State Historical Company. 1881. (*Commercial 1*)

[18] This volume appears to be the biographical volume which ordinarily was part of the county histories published by the S. J. Clarke Publishing Company.

Stuart, Theodore M. *Past and Present of Lucas and Wayne Counties, Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1913. (*Commercial 3*)

LYON COUNTY

Compendium of History, Reminiscence and Biography of Lyon County, Iowa. Chicago: George A. Ogle and Company. 1904-1905.

Hyde, S. C. *Historical Sketch of Lyon County, Iowa and a Description of the County and Its Resources.* Sioux City, Iowa: Perkins Brothers. 1873. (*Author*)

Monlux, George. *Early History of Lyon County.* Rock Rapids, Iowa: Published by the author. 1909. (*Author*)

MADISON COUNTY

Davies, J. J., *Editor. History and Business Directory of Madison County, Iowa.* Des Moines: Mills and Company. 1869. (*Author*)

The History of Madison County, Iowa. Des Moines: Union Historical Company. 1879. (*Commercial 1*)

Mueller, Herman A., *Editor. History of Madison County Iowa and Its People.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1915. (*Commercial 3*)

MAHASKA COUNTY

Edmundson, William. *A Short Sketch of the Early History of Mahaska County, Iowa.* Pamphlet. n. p. n. d. (*Author*)

Hedge, Manoah. *Past and Present of Mahaska County.* Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1906. (*Commercial 3*)

History of Mahaska County, Iowa. Des Moines: Union Publishing Company. 1878. (*Commercial 1*)

Hoffmann, Phil. *Roustabout's History of Mahaska County.* n. p. n. d. (*Author*)

Phillips, Semira A. *Proud Mahaska, 1843–1900.* Oskaloosa, Iowa: Herald Print. 1900. (*Author*)

Portrait and Biographical Album of Mahaska County. Chicago: Chapman Brothers. 1887. (*Commercial 2*)

MARION COUNTY

Donnel, William M. *Pioners of Marion County.* Des Moines, Iowa: Republican Steam Printing House. 1872. (*Author*)

The History of Marion County, Iowa. Des Moines: Union Historical Company. 1881. (*Commercial 1*)

McCown, Alfred B. *Down on the Ridge.* n. p. 1900. (*Author*)

Wright, John W., and Young, W. A., *Editors. History of Marion County Iowa and Its People.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1915. (*Commercial 3*)

MARSHALL COUNTY

Battin, William, and Moscrip, F. A. *Past and Present of Marshall County Iowa.* 2 Vols. Indianapolis, Indiana: B. F. Bowen and Company. 1912. (*Commercial 3*)

Description and History of Marshall County, Iowa. Marshalltown, Iowa: Taylor and Barnhart. 1862. (*Author*)

The History of Marshall County, Iowa. Chicago: Western Historical Company. 1878. (*Commercial 1*)

Sanford, Nettie. *History of Marshall County, Iowa.* Clinton, Iowa: Leslie McAllaster and Company. 1867. (*Author*)

Whitacre, Joseph A. and Moore, W. J., *Compilers. Marshall County in the World War.* Marshalltown, Iowa: Marshall Printing Company. 1919.

MILLS COUNTY

History of Mills County, Iowa. Des Moines: State Historical Company. 1881. (*Commercial 1*)

History of Mills and Fremont Counties. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company. 1901. (*Commercial 3*)

MITCHELL COUNTY

Clyde, J. F., and Dwelle, H. A., *Editors. History of Mitchell and Worth Counties Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1918. (*Commercial 3*)

History of Mitchell and Worth Counties, Iowa. Springfield, Illinois: Union Publishing Company. 1884. (*Commercial 1*)

Story, Mrs. M. S., Lapham, Mrs. J. A., Hastings, Mrs. S. W. (Committee). *Woman's Columbian Souvenir of Mitchell County,*

Iowa. Osage, Iowa: Mitchell County World's Fair Association. 1893.

MONONA COUNTY

History of Monona County, Iowa. Chicago: National Publishing Company. 1890.

Progress and Resources of Monona County, Iowa. (No other data given.)

MONROE COUNTY

Hickenlooper, Frank. *An Illustrated History of Monroe County, Iowa.* Albia, Iowa: Published by the author. 1896. (*Author*)

The History of Monroe County, Iowa. Chicago: Western Historical Company. 1878. (*Commercial 1*)

Lewis, S. Thompson. *Editor. Biographical and Genealogical History of Appanoose and Monroe Counties, Iowa.* New York and Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company. 1903. (*Commercial 2*)

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

History of Montgomery County, Iowa. Des Moines: Iowa Historical and Biographical Company. 1881. (*Commercial 1*)

History of Montgomery and Adams Counties. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company. 1892. (*Commercial 2*)

Merritt, W. W., Sr. *A History of the County of Montgomery.* Red Oak, Iowa. Express Publishing Company. 1906. (*Author*)

MUSCATINE COUNTY

The History of Muscatine County, Iowa. Chicago: Western Historical Company. 1879. (*Commercial 1*)

Jack, O. J., *Compiler. Brief History of Muscatine.* Muscatine, Iowa: Journal Book and Job Printing House. 1870.

Mahin, John, *Compiler. Muscatine City Directory and Advertiser for 1856 Containing History of the City and County.* Muscatine, Iowa: Enquirer's Office. 1856.

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Richman, Irving B. *History of Muscatine County Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1911. (*Commercial 3*)

Walton, J. P. *Pioneer Papers* (Collected). Muscatine, Iowa: n. p. 1899. (*Author*)

Walton, J. P. *Scraps of Muscatine History* (Collected). Muscatine, Iowa: n. p. 1893. (*Author*)

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Peck, J. L. E., Montzheimer, Otto H., and Miller, William J. *Past and Present of O'Brien and Osceola Counties, Iowa.* 2 Vols. Indianapolis, Indiana: B. F. Bowen and Company, Inc. 1914. (*Commercial 3*)

Perkins, D. A. W. *History of O'Brien County, Iowa.* Sioux Falls, South Dakota: Brown and Saenger. 1897. (*Author*)

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Perkins, D. A. W. *History of Osceola County, Iowa.* Sioux Falls, South Dakota: Brown and Saenger, printers. 1892. (*Author*)

PAGE COUNTY

History of Page County, Iowa. Des Moines, Iowa: Iowa Historical Company. 1880. (*Commercial 1*)

Kershaw, W. L. *History of Page County Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1909. (*Commercial 3*)

Miller, E. *History of Page County, Iowa, from the Earliest Settlement in 1843 to the First Centennial of American Independence, July 4, 1876.* Clarinda, Iowa: Published by the author. 1876. (*Author*)

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McCarty, Dwight G. *History of Palo Alto County Iowa.* Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Torch Press. 1910. (*Author*)

Martin, J. L. *History of Palo Alto County.* Pamphlet. Prepared for celebration at Emmetsburg, Iowa, July 4, 1876. Emmetsburg, Iowa: n. p. 1876. (*Author*)

PLYMOUTH COUNTY

Freeman, W. S., *Editor. History of Plymouth County Iowa.* 2

Vols. Indianapolis, Indiana: B. F. Bowen and Company. 1917. (*Commercial 3*)

History of the Counties of Woodbury and Plymouth, Iowa. Chicago: A. Warner and Company. 1890-1891. (*Commercial 1*)

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Flickinger, Robert E. *The Pioneer History of Pocahontas County, Iowa.* Fonda, Iowa: George Sanborn, editor of the Fonda Times, publisher. 1904. (*Author*)

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Andrews, L. F., *Editor. Pioneers of Polk County and Reminiscences.* 2 Vols. Des Moines: Baker Trisler Company. 1908. (*Author*)

Brigham, Johnson. *Des Moines Together With the History of Polk County Iowa.* 2 Vols. Des Moines: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1911. (*Commercial 3*)

Dixon, J. M. *Centennial History of Polk County, Iowa.* Des Moines: State Register, printers. 1876. (*Author*)

The History of Polk County, Iowa. Des Moines: Union Historical Company. 1880. (*Commercial 1*)

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Portrait and Biographical Album of Polk County, Iowa. Chicago: Lake City Publishing Company. 1890. (*Commercial 2*)

Turrill, H. B. *Historical Reminiscences of the City of Des Moines* (Includes sketch of county). Des Moines: Redhead and Dawson. 1857. (*Author*)

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY

Baskin, O. L., *Editor. History of Pottawattamie County, Iowa.* Chicago: O. L. Baskin and Company. 1883. (*Commercial 1*)

Biographical History of Pottawattamie County, Iowa. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company. 1891. (*Commercial 2*)

Field, Homer H., and Reed, Joseph R. *History of Pottawattamie County, Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1907. (*Commercial 3*)

POWESHIEK COUNTY

The History of Poweshiek County, Iowa. Des Moines: Union Historical Company. 1880. (*Commercial 1*)

Parker, L. F. *History of Poweshiek County Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1911. (*Commercial 3*)

Portrait and Biographical Record of Johnson, Poweshiek and Iowa Counties. Chicago: Chapman Brothers. 1893. (*Commercial 2*)

RINGGOLD COUNTY

Biographical and Historical Record of Ringgold and Decatur Counties, Iowa. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company. 1887. (*Commercial 2*)

Biographical and Historical Record of Ringgold and Union Counties, Iowa. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company. 1887. (*Commercial 2*)

SAC COUNTY

Biographical History of Crawford, Ida and Sac Counties, Iowa. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company. 1893. (*Commercial 2*)

Hart, Wm. H. *History of Sac County Iowa.* Indianapolis, Indiana: B. F. Bowen and Company, Inc. 1914. (*Commercial 3*)

SCOTT COUNTY

Biographical History and Portrait Gallery of Scott County. Chicago: American Biographical Publishing Company. 1895. (*Commercial 2*)

Burrows, J. M. D. *Fifty Years in Iowa* (Davenport and Scott County). Davenport: Glass and Company. 1888. (*Author*)

Downer, H. E. *History of Davenport and Scott County Iowa.* Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1910. (*Commercial 3*)

History of Scott County. Chicago: Inter-State Publishing Company. 1882. (*Commercial 1*)

Richter, August P. *Geschichte der Stadt Davenport und des County Scott.* Davenport, Iowa: Published by the author. 1917. (*Author*)

Scott County Council of National Defense. *History of the War Activities of Scott County Iowa 1917-1918.* Davenport, Iowa. n. d. (*Author*)

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Louis, John J. *Shelby County — A Sociological Study.* Iowa City, Iowa: Reprinted from THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS (State Historical Society), Vol. II, pp. 83–101, 218–255, January and April, 1904.

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STORY COUNTY

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Goodspeed, W. A., *Compiler.*[19] *Memoirs Story County, Iowa.* Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Company. 1890.

Payne, W. O. *History of Story County Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1911. (*Commercial 3*)

TAMA COUNTY

Caldwell, J. R. *History of Tama County.* Springfield, Illinois: Lewis Publishing Company. 1910. (*Commercial 3*)

Chapman, Samuel D., *Editor. History of Tama County, Iowa.* Toledo, Iowa: Toledo Times Office, printers. 1879.

History of Tama County, Iowa. Springfield, Illinois: Union Publishing Company. 1883. (*Commercial 1*)

TAYLOR COUNTY

History of Taylor County, Iowa. Des Moines: State Historical Company. 1881. (*Commercial 1*)

UNION COUNTY

Biographical and Historical Record of Ringgold and Union Counties, Iowa. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company. 1887. (*Commercial 2*)

[19] W. A. Goodspeed also compiled a history of Dubuque County.

Colby, C. J. *Centennial Sketches and Directory of Union County.* Creston, Iowa: Published by the author. 1876. (*Author*)

Ide, George A. *History of Union County Iowa.* Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1908. (*Commercial 3*)

VAN BUREN COUNTY

The History of Van Buren County, Iowa. Chicago: Western Historical Company. 1878. (*Commercial 1*)

WAPELLO COUNTY

Evans, S. B., *Editor. History of Wapello County, Iowa.* Chicago: Biographical Publishing Company. 1901. (*Commercial 3*)

The History of Wapello County, Iowa. Chicago: Western Historical Company. 1878. (*Commercial 1*)

Portrait and Biographical Album of Wapello County, Iowa. Chicago: Chapman Brothers. 1887. (*Commercial 2*)

Voigt and Dunaway, *Compilers. Honor Roll of Wapello County, Iowa.* Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Published by the compilers. n. d. (*Author*)

Waterman, Harrison L., *Editor. History of Wapello County Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1914. (*Commercial 3*)

WARREN COUNTY

The History of Warren County. Des Moines: Union Historical Company. 1879. (*Commercial 1*)

Martin, W. C. *History of Warren County from Earliest Settlement to 1908.* Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1908. (*Commercial 3*)

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Burrell, Howard A. *History of Washington County Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1909. (*Commercial 3*)

The History of Washington County, Iowa. Des Moines: Union Historical Company. 1880. (*Commercial 1*)

Matthews, J. T., *Compiler. Washington County in the World War.* n. p. n. d. (*Author*)

Portrait and Biographical Album of Washington County, Iowa. Chicago: Acme Publishing Company. 1887. (*Commercial 2*)

WAYNE COUNTY

Biographical and Historical Record of Wayne and Appanoose Counties, Iowa. Chicago: Inter-State Publishing Company. 1886. (*Commercial 2*)

Stuart, Theodore M. *Past and Present of Lucas and Wayne Counties, Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1913. (*Commercial 3*)

WEBSTER COUNTY

Biographical Record and Portrait Album of Webster and Hamilton Counties, Iowa. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company. 1888. (*Commercial 2*)

Duncan, H. W., *Compiler. Honor Roll of Webster County, Iowa 1917 1918 1919.* Fort Dodge, Iowa: Webster Specialty Company. n. d. (*Author*)

Morgan, E. G. *The Centennial History of Webster County, Its Towns and Townships, also the City of Fort Dodge.* Pamphlet. Fort Dodge, Iowa: n. p. 1876. (*Author*)

Pratt, Harlow M. *History of Fort Dodge and Webster County Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: Pioneer Publishing Company. 1913. (*Commercial 3*)

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Haywood, W. C. *Winnebago County, Iowa Its History, Resources and Natural Advantages.* Forest City: Published by the author. n. d. (*Author*)

History of Kossuth, Hancock and Winnebago Counties, Iowa. Springfield, Illinois: Union Publishing Company. 1884. (*Commercial 1*)

History of Winnebago and Hancock Counties. Chicago: Pioneer Publishing Company. 1917. (*Commercial 3*)

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Alexander, W. E. *History of Winneshiek and Allamakee Counties, Iowa.* Sioux City, Iowa: Western Publishing Company. 1882. (*Commercial 1*)

Bailey, Edwin C., *Editor. Past and Present of Winneshiek County.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1913. (*Commercial 3*)

Hexom, Charles Philip. *Indian History of Winneshiek County.* Decorah, Iowa: A. K. Bailey and Son. 1913. (*Author*)

Sparks, Charles H. *History of Winneshiek County with Biographical Sketches of Its Eminent Men.* Decorah, Iowa: James Alexander Leonard, publisher. 1877. (*Author*)

WOODBURY COUNTY

History of the Counties of Woodbury and Plymouth, Iowa. Chicago: A. Warner and Company. 1890. (*Commercial 1*)

Marks, Constant R., *Editor. Past and Present of Sioux City and Woodbury County, Iowa.* Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1904. (*Commercial 3*)

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Cyde, J. F., and Dwelle, H. A., *Editors. History of Mitchell and Worth Counties, Iowa.* 2 Vols. Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company. 1918. (*Commercial 3*)

History of Mitchell and Worth Counties, Iowa. Springfield, Illinois: Union Publishing Company. 1884. (*Commercial 1*)

WRIGHT COUNTY

Birdsall, B. P. *History of Wright County.* Indianapolis, Indiana: B. F. Bowen and Company. 1915.

Stevenson, J. H., *Editor. History and Business Directory of Wright County, State of Iowa.* Des Moines: Mills and Company. 1870. (*Author*)

Luella E. Cook

Manchester Iowa

IOWA IMPRINTS BEFORE 1861

[*A Checklist of Iowa Imprints, 1837–1860,* was printed in the January number of THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS. The imprints listed there were numbered and many of the footnotes in this article [1] refer to these imprints by number. THE EDITOR.]

The Iowa country, first seen by Father Marquette and Louis Joliet in 1673, long remained unknown. No white settlements had been made there when the territory west of the Mississippi River was ceded to Spain in 1762, but a few scattered settlements appeared during the period of Spanish sovereignty which lasted officially until 1800 when Spain receded Louisiana to France and actually until the purchase of the area by the United States in 1803.

After the acquisition of Louisiana by the United States, the Iowa country was successively under various territorial jurisdictions until 1821, when Missouri having been admitted as a State, the area north of it and west of the Mississippi River was left without civil government. During this period American pioneers began to trickle into the area and after the Black Hawk Purchase became public domain on June 1, 1833, there was a rush of settlers. In 1834 Congress reluctantly made the Iowa country a part of the Territory of Michigan and two years later the Iowa district was included in the newly created Territory of Wisconsin. In another two years, on July 4, 1838, the Territory of Iowa was established, including within its boundaries pres-

[1] This article and the *Checklist* were prepared as parts of a thesis submitted to the Graduate College of the University of Illinois in 1935, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Library Science. The work was done under the direction of Professor Amelia Krieg, Assistant Director of the Illinois Library School. A number of additions were made later. The symbol IU found in several imprints in the series indicates the Library of the University of Illinois.

ent-day Iowa, Minnesota, and part of the Dakotas. In 1846, the State of Iowa was admitted into the Union.

Iowa's population increased rapidly. In August, 1836, the first census of the Iowa district of the Territory of Wisconsin was taken. The northern part of the district, known as Du Buque County, had a white population of 4274 persons and the southern part of the district, Demoine County, a population of 6257 persons, a total of 10,531 in all.

Two years later, in May, 1838, when a second census of the district was taken, the population had grown to 22,859. The Federal census of 1840 revealed a population of 43,112, a growth of four hundred per cent in four years. And this was only the beginning, for the stream of humanity pouring into Iowa in search of new homes continued to grow.

Along the Mississippi and inland, strategically located trading posts grew into Iowa's first villages and these in turn grew into towns and cities. Most important to early Iowans were the towns located along the Mississippi River. The paths of immigrants in search of homes in the hinterland led through these villages and towns. These were the points of contact with the East. Here Iowans sold their hogs and cattle and corn and wheat, and here they bought their sugar and salt and guns and plows.

PRINTING IN THE RIVER TOWNS

Only a few towns attained sufficient size before 1860 to support independent book and job printers. Most books and pamphlets were printed in newspaper offices, providing a not to be despised source of income when newspapers were struggling desperately for existence. The history of printing in early Iowa is mainly the history of newspapers.

Dubuque.— Miners from the lead mines in Illinois were among the first who rushed into Iowa upon the opening of

the Black Hawk Purchase in 1833. The Mines of Spain, as they had been known when operated by Julien Dubuque, offered an opportunity for men to make their fortunes. A year later, in 1834, the settlement, then numbering five hundred persons, named itself Dubuque in his honor.[2]

John King, one of the settlers of the new town, saw the need for a newspaper, and in 1835 he returned to Ohio where he bought a Smith hand press.[3] To make certain that he would have an able assistant he engaged William Cary Jones. The contract between them reads as follows:

> Articles of agreement, made this 31st day of March, A. D. 1836, between John King, of Dubuque, Michigan Territory, and William C. Jones, of Chillicothe, Ohio, Witnesseth: that the said John King, hereby binds himself to pay to the said Wm. C. Jones the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, fifty dollars of which to be in hand paid, and the balance in sums as they become due on demand; and further to provide the said Wm. C. Jones with suitable boarding and lodging during one year, from and after the 20th day of April . . . . in consideration that the said Wm. C. Jones do go to the town of Dubuque, in Michigan, with the said John King, and there for the term of one year as aforesaid, do faithfully perform the duties of foreman in the printing office of the said John King, and likewise such other duties in superintending the publication of the newspaper as may be required.
>
> Signed, John King.
> Wm. Cary Jones.[4]

Andrew Keesecker, a printer who came to King's attention while he was visiting the office of the *Galenian* at

[2] Richman's *Ioway to Iowa*, p. 150.

[3] Authorities disagree as to the kind (or name) of the press purchased. It is described as a "Smith hand press" and as a "Washington hand press made by Charles Mallet". For the various accounts, see Petersen's *Du Buque Visitor* in *The Palimpsest*, Vol. XVII, p. 119; Parish's *Three Men and a Press* in *The Palimpsest*, Vol. I, pp. 56–60; *The Iowa Journalist*, Vol. I, November, 1925, pp. 10–15.

[4] Springer's *Memoranda Relating to the Early Press of Iowa at Iowa City and Dubuque*, p. 14.

Galena, Illinois, was employed in the office of the new paper.

The first newspaper to be published within the present limits of Iowa, the *Du Buque Visitor,* appeared on May 11, 1836, with the heading "Dubuque, (Lead Mines,) Wisconsin Territory", notwithstanding the fact that the Territory of Wisconsin had not yet been organized and Dubuque was still part of Michigan Territory. The name of the paper was changed to the *Iowa News* when W. W. Coriell and John B. Russell became part owners with King in 1837.[5]

It is probable that the *Du Buque Visitor* or the *Iowa News* printed the *Description of Land and Deed of Trust of Lands Owned by the* [Dubuque Lead Mining] *Company,*[6] a pamphlet which in all likelihood is the first item of printing produced in Iowa outside of newspapers. The printing is crude and the paper is coarse. Since the place of printing, the name of the printer, and the date are not given, only a careful comparison of the pamphlet and the two papers can verify this supposition.

In 1842 the *Iowa News* ceased publication and the press was sold and moved to Lancaster, Wisconsin, where it was used to print the *Grant County Herald.* The travels of this pioneer press were, however, just beginning. It was next sold to J. M. Goodhue, who moved it to St. Paul where he published the *Minnesota Pioneer.* So far it had printed the first newspaper in Iowa (the *Du Buque Visitor*); the first newspaper in western Wisconsin (the *Grant County Herald*); and the first newspaper in Minnesota (the *Minnesota Pioneer*).[7]

Like the press, the men who printed this first Iowa news-

[5] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 177; Petersen's *Du Buque Visitor* in *The Palimpsest,* Vol. XVII, p. 128.

[6] Imprint No. 1, in the *Checklist* published in the January, 1938, issue of THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS.

[7] The press used by the *Du Buque Visitor* has been claimed by both Minne-

paper had interesting histories. John King remained in Dubuque after disposing of his share in the *Iowa News* to become a judge in later years. Jones, after leaving Dubuque, edited and published a newspaper in New Orleans. Later he practised law in San Francisco and became a captain in the Union army during the Civil War. He was captured and imprisoned at Selma, Alabama, and while he was a prisoner he printed a paper by hand on the walls of one of the rooms in the prison.[8]

Andrew Keesecker was born in Shepherdstown, Virginia, on January 29, 1810. When eight years old he was apprenticed in the printing trade. Six years later, at the age of fourteen, he became a journeyman printer in Baltimore, Maryland. He worked at his trade a short time and then went to sea. After five years as a sailor he returned to this country, worked at his trade in a number of cities in the United States, and next became a riverman on the Mississippi. In 1833, when the lead mines of Galena were attracting considerable attention, Keesecker forsook the river to become compositor on the *Galenian* at Galena, Illinois. Here King found him and induced him to come to Dubuque. From his arrival in Iowa in 1836 until his death thirty-six years later (while he was still setting type), Keesecker was at all times connected with the printing trade in some capacity.[9]

In 1842, after the suspension of the *Iowa News,* Keesecker and D. S. Wilson purchased the *Miners' Express,* Dubuque's second newspaper if we consider the *Visitor*

sota and South Dakota. See McMurtrie's *The Beginnings of Printing in Iowa* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XIX, p. 5; Parish's *Three Men and a Press* in *The Palimpsest,* Vol. I, pp. 59, 60; *The Iowa Journalist,* Vol. I, November, 1925, p. 14.

[8] Parish's *Three Men and a Press* in *The Palimpsest,* Vol. I, pp. 57, 58; *The Iowa Journalist,* Vol. I, November, 1925, p. 12.

[9] Springer's *Memoranda Relating to the Early Press of Iowa at Iowa City and Dubuque,* pp. 12, 13.

and the *Iowa News* as one. This partnership issued Dubuque's second imprint,[10] using the firm name, Wilson & Keesecker, rather than the name of the newspaper. This publication, *By-laws of Dubuque Lodge, U. D.,* was printed in 1843 while the lodge was under the dispensation of the Grand Lodge of the State of Missouri. In 1844 a new set of by-laws of the Dubuque Masonic Lodge No. 3,[11] now organized under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, was issued bearing the imprint, A. Keesecker, although he was supposedly still in partnership with Wilson at that time.

In 1845 the *Miners' Express* was sold to George Greene.[12] Three years later, Harrison H. Holt and Keesecker became the owners, and they in turn sold an interest to W. H. Merritt. William Y. Lovell, later county superintendent of schools in Dubuque County, next purchased the paper,[13] but shortly afterwards it reverted to Holt and Keesecker. The paper published by William H. Merritt and Company became a daily in 1851. Keesecker and others joined the firm somewhat later. In 1854 the paper was sold to the *Dubuque Herald.*[14]

The *Dubuque Herald* was established in 1851 by Harrison H. Holt, D. A. Mahony,[15] W. A. Adams, and A. A. White. In 1853 the *Constitution and By-laws of the Northwestern Medical Society* was printed in the Herald office carrying the imprint, "Mahony, Stanton, & Dorr".[16]

[10] Imprint No. 7.

[11] Imprint No. 10.

[12] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 177.

[13] Imprint No. 39.

[14] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 177.

[15] D. C. Mott uses the spelling Mahoney.— *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 178.

[16] Imprint No. 137.

After the purchase of the *Miners' Express* the paper was named the *Express and Herald.* Merritt, Mahony, and Dorr were the publishers. Following several changes in ownership, sometime in 1860, the paper's name was changed to the *Dubuque Herald* and it was published by the partnership Mahony and Keesecker.[17] The first publication of the *Express and Herald* was an interesting broadside promoting the sale of lots in the "newly laid out town" of Bowen's Prairie.[18] In spite of the great advantages of the place enumerated by the promoter, Bowen's Prairie failed to survive.

The first number of the *Dubuque Tribune,* published by A. P. Wood, was issued in 1847. Wood, the owner, was also the printer.[19] Envious of Keesecker's reputation for speed and accuracy as a compositor, Wood challenged his superiority. After some discussion it was decided that they should set up the Lord's Prayer, the first to finish to announce it by saying Amen. Keesecker finished and began to stutter. Wood set the few remaining words and cried, "Amen", whereupon Keesecker managed to stammer, "That's what I have been trying to say for the last half hour". The umpire, the *Tribune* "imp", decided in Keesecker's favor.[20]

In 1854 Wood sold the *Tribune* to W. A. Adams and A. W. Hackley. The following year Hackley became sole owner. Between the time of W. A. Adams' connection with the *Herald* in 1851 and his part ownership of the *Tribune* in 1854, he apparently established himself as a book and

[17] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, pp. 178, 179.

[18] Imprint No. 176.

[19] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 178.

[20] Springer's *Memoranda Relating to the Early Press of Iowa at Iowa City and Dubuque,* p. 16.

job printer, for in 1852-1853, five publications were issued with his imprint. Adams became active again as a book and job printer during the years 1856, 1857, and 1858. Of this period eleven imprints have been located which bear his name, the name of the Nonpareil office, or both. In 1858 or 1859 the Nonpareil Publishing House was purchased by C. A. Gilmore and Bernard Corr.[21]

The *Dubuque Times,* which had been founded by a stock company in 1857, was acquired by Frank W. Palmer, E. W. Upham, and C. A. Gilmore after a brief suspension late in 1858.[22] The *Times* purchased the Nonpareil Book and Job Printing House not later than 1859, for in that year Platt Smith's prospectus, *The Central Pacific Railroad,*[23] was printed by the Times Nonpareil Book and Job Printing Establishment.

Four Dubuque publications, one printed in 1858, two printed in 1859, and the fourth undated but probably printed in 1860, all having the imprint, Iowa Christian Witness, make it appear that a newspaper or periodical of that name was published in Dubuque in those years. J. C. Benedict, whose name is on three of the Iowa Christian Witness imprints is listed in W. A. Adams' *Directory of the City of Dubuque,* 1857-1858, as a printer at the Tribune office. It should be noted that the directory was compiled and printed in the year prior to the date on the first of the four imprints.[24]

Two publications were found which were printed in the office of the *Dubuque Morning Sun.* In three other news-

[21] For publications by W. A. Adams see Imprints No. 113, 116, 121, 125, 128, 225, 226, 255, 334, 350, 353, 354, 358, 359, 360, 361. Imprint No. 342 bears the name Gilmore and Corr.

[22] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 180.

[23] Imprint No. 455.

[24] Imprints No. 336, 405, 418, and 424. Katherine Y. Macy states that the

paper offices — the *Republican,* the *Observer,* and the *Daily Northwest* — at least one pamphlet was printed.[25]

Burlington.— The year before the opening of the Black Hawk Purchase, a few settlers crossed the river below Flint Hills — the Shok-ko-kon of the Indians — to lay out claims and to build cabins and fences. A detachment of troops from Fort Armstrong burned their cabins, destroyed their fences, and drove the settlers back to the Illinois side to await the opening of the new territory. In June, 1833, when the Purchase became officially part of the public domain, the settlers again crossed the river to rebuild their cabins and fences, and in the fall of that year the town of Burlington was platted. Burlington was named the second capital of the Territory of Wisconsin, the legislature meeting there in the fall of 1837. Upon the formation of the Territory of Iowa, in 1838, Burlington became the temporary capital of the new Territory.[26]

Prior to the naming of Burlington as capital of Wisconsin Territory, the seat of government had been at Belmont, now in the State of Wisconsin. There the firm of James Clarke and John B. Russell published the *Belmont Gazette* and secured a contract as Territorial printers. When the second session of the Legislative Assembly met at Burlington in November, 1837, Clarke had already established the *Wisconsin Territorial Gazette and Burlington Advertiser* in the new capital.[27] Again Clarke was named "Printer to the Legislative assembly".[28]

Christian Witness was established in Dubuque sometime in 1860.— Macy's *Notes on the History of Iowa Newspapers, 1836–1870* (University of Iowa Extension Bulletin, No. 175, July 1, 1927), p. 43.

[25] Imprints No. 163, 238, 374, 416, and 417.

[26] *The Beginnings of Burlington* in *The Palimpsest,* Vol. II, pp. 351–365.

[27] Salter's *James Clarke* in the *Iowa Historical Record,* Vol. IV. pp. 1–3.

[28] Imprint No. 3.

In 1839 Clarke was appointed Secretary of the Territory of Iowa.[29] In the fall of that year John H. McKenny acquired an interest in the *Territorial Gazette.* Although supposedly owning only a part interest in the paper, "J. H. McKenny, printer" is the imprint on two items[30] printed in 1841 and 1842. In 1842 Bernhart Henn and James M. Morgan became the owners, and in 1845 Clarke and James Tizzard succeeded to ownership.[31]

Clarke was appointed Governor of the Territory of Iowa in 1845 and sold his interest to a Mr. Thurston. When Iowa achieved statehood the name of the paper was changed to the *Iowa State Gazette.* Thurston sold his share to Dr. Gates in 1847, who in turn disposed of his interest to James Clarke in 1848. Two years later Clarke died the victim of a cholera epidemic, and the paper passed into the control of Tizzard and Woodward, assisted by a Dr. Harvey.[32]

In 1851, this firm issued the *Constitution of the National, Grand, and Subordinate Divisions of the Order of the Sons of Temperance,* with the imprint, "James Tizzard & Co."[33] A change in ownership occurred between then and some time in 1854, for in the years 1854 and 1855 a number of publications appeared bearing the imprint, "Harvey, M'Kenny & Co."[34] In 1855, the paper was sold to William Thompson who took David Sheward into partnership with him. In April, 1860, the paper was sold to Oliver I.

[29] Antrobus's *History of Des Moines County and Its People* (1915), Vol. I, pp. 432, 433.

[30] Imprints No. 4 and 6.

[31] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 175.

[32] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers in the Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 175; *The History of Des Moines County, Iowa* (1879), pp. 414, 415.

[33] Imprint No. 44.

[34] Imprints No. 144, 146, 150, 175, and 178.

Taylor.[35] Among the publications of the Gazette office in these years is the *Constitution of the Hawk-eye Pioneer Association, of Des Moines County, Iowa.*[36]

James G. Edwards was a printer in Illinois before coming to Iowa. He published the *Western Observer,* the first newspaper in Jacksonville, Illinois, and also printed the earliest known Jacksonville imprint. He also published the *Illinois Patriot* from 1831 until 1837.[37]

On March 24, 1838, Edwards printed the first number of the *Fort Madison Patriot,* Fort Madison's first newspaper, on a press acquired from Dr. Isaac Galland who had used it to print the *Western Adventurer and Herald of the Upper Mississippi* at Montrose, the second newspaper in the territory that is now Iowa. Late that same year Edwards moved to Burlington where on December 13, 1838, he printed the one number of the *Burlington Patriot* which was destined to appear; subscriptions were not numerous enough to warrant printing a second number.[38]

Though unsuccessful in establishing a newspaper at this time, he did succeed in obtaining some Territorial printing. *The Acts of the Legislature of Wisconsin,* 1837-1838, bears the imprint: "Burlington, Iowa: Printed by James G. Edwards. 1838".[39] Edwards founded the successful *Iowa Patriot* in June, 1839, the third newspaper he had attempted to establish in Iowa. In September, 1839, the name was changed to the *Hawk-Eye and Iowa Patriot,*[40]

[35] *The History of Des Moines County, Iowa* (1879), pp. 414, 415.

[36] Imprint No. 375.

[37] Wirick's *A Checklist and Study of Illinois Imprints Through 1850* (1932), p. 14; Scott's *Newspapers and Periodicals of Illinois, 1814–1879* (Revised and enlarged edition, 1910), p. 203.

[38] Macy's *Notes on the History of Iowa Newspapers, 1836–1870* (University of Iowa Extension Bulletin, No. 175), pp. 35, 63, 64.

[39] Imprint No. 2.

[40] *The History of Des Moines County, Iowa* (1879), p. 419. For publications

and in 1843 the name was again changed to *The Hawk-Eye.* Edwards was responsible for the nickname, Hawkeye,[41] as applied to Iowa, having first suggested it in the columns of the *Fort Madison Patriot.*

In 1845, J. M. Broadwell purchased an interest in the *Hawk-Eye,* and the firm remained Edwards and Broadwell until the retirement of Edwards in 1851. After some changes in ownership, Clark Dunham and John L. Brown became owners of the establishment. On July 4, 1855, they purchased the *Telegraph* naming the resultant consolidation *Hawk-Eye and Telegraph.*[42]

The *Telegraph* had been established in 1850 by James M. Morgan, who had been part owner of the *Iowa Territorial Gazette* and its editor, and J. H. McKenny, who had been part owner of the *Gazette* before its purchase by Henn and Morgan. The firm Morgan and McKenny was succeeded by the Burlington Telegraph Printing Company, Morgan continuing as editor under the management of James W. Grimes, J. F. Tallant, and John G. Foote. Grimes became Governor of Iowa in 1854, and the *Telegraph* being of no immediate use was sold to the *Hawk-Eye.* The name of the combined papers became the *Hawk-Eye and Telegraph* for a time, but in 1857 the paper was again named *The Hawk-Eye.* Dunham became sole owner in March, 1856. The Hawk-Eye Press under the ownership of the firm Dunham and Brown, and later under Dunham alone, became very

by James G. Edwards and the Hawk-Eye office see Imprints No. 2, 14, 15, 18, 24, 25, 29, 36, 42, 47, 107, 139, 188, 189, 199, 204, 214, 215, 218, 220, 241, 246, 257, 267, 281, 282, 307, 321, 322, 323, 324, 345, 346, 376, 390, 391, 398, 409, 410, 413, 414, 423, 435, 449, 450, 458, 461, 470, 471, 503, 504, and 514.

[41] Shambaugh's *The Naming of Iowa* in *The Palimpsest,* Special Iowa Number, May, 1926, pp. 18, 19.

[42] Lazell's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in *The Iowa Journalist,* Vol. II, p. 5; Macy's *Notes on the History of Iowa Newspapers, 1836–1870* (University of Iowa Extension Bulletin, No. 175), p. 36; Stout's *The Beginnings of Iowa Journalism* (Manuscript thesis), pp. 82, 83.

active: forty publications were found printed by this press in a period of six years.[43]

W. M. Osborn's Book and Job Printing Establishment seems to have been the only firm in Burlington at this time which did job printing exclusively. Ten imprints were found printed by Osborn during the years 1857 to 1860.[44]

Davenport.— Davenport, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River opposite Rock Island, was platted in 1835 and was named in honor of Colonel George Davenport, an army man and trader at Fort Armstrong. The ferry operated at this point became a popular place for immigrants to cross the river into Iowa, and as a result of this traffic, the town grew to be one of Iowa's leading cities in the 1840's and 1850's.

One imprint was found which was printed in 1842 by A. Logan,[45] owner of the first paper established at Davenport, the *Iowa Sun and Davenport and Rock Island News.* On August 26, 1841, Alfred Sanders printed the first number of the *Davenport Gazette,* Davenport's second newspaper.[46] In 1844, Levi Davis purchased a third interest in this paper for five hundred dollars.[47] This partnership lasted thirteen years. During these years eleven imprints were issued from this office, the first bearing the date 1847 and the last, 1856.[48] In 1857 Addison H. Sanders purchased Davis's interest, and the firm name became Sanders and Brother.[49]

[43] Antrobus's *History of Des Moines County and Its People,* Vol. I, pp. 434–438; Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 176.

[44] Imprints No. 268, 284, 304, 335, 373, 403, 425, 448, 462, and 463.

[45] Imprint No. 5.

[46] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, pp. 210, 211.

[47] *History of Scott County, Iowa* (1882), p. 575.

[48] Imprints No. 27, 51, 52, 53, 63, 76, 89, 106, 122, 145, and 219.

[49] *History of Scott County, Iowa* (1882), p. 575.

The *Daily Evening News,* established in September, 1856, by George C. Harrington and Franc B. Wilkie, issued one imprint — Reid's *Carrier's Address to the Patrons of the Daily Evening News.*[50] Hard times and the loss of two thousand dollars wagered on the election of 1856 forced Harrington and Wilkie to sell the *News* to the *Iowa State Democrat.*[51] Two imprints from the *Iowa State Democrat* office were found.[52] At the time they were printed, 1857 and 1858, the paper was owned by David N. Richardson and George R. West.

In Davenport the positions of the newspapermen and the job printers were reversed. Here a job printing house, Luse and Coles, and its successors occupied a dominant position in respect to the number of books and pamphlets issued as compared to the number issued by the newspaper offices of the city. The job printing firm was established in 1854[53] and in the following year it printed at least four pamphlets.[54] Imprints issued by the printing house in 1856[55] give the firm name as A. P. Luse and Company.

A Mr. Lane must have joined the firm early in 1857, for all imprints issued that year and on through 1860 give the firm as Luse, Lane & Co.[56] This enterprising firm also printed three short-lived newspapers, two of which were the *Davenport Daily Times* and the *Temperance Organ,* Iowa's first temperance newspaper. The third newspaper

[50] Imprint No. 329.

[51] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 213; *History of Scott County, Iowa* (1882), pp. 595, 596.

[52] Imprints No. 279 and 330.

[53] Wilkie's *Davenport Past and Present* (1858), p. 268.

[54] Imprints No. 181, 186, 196, and 203.

[55] Imprints No. 224, 227, 242, 243, 256, 259, and 261.

[56] D. C. Mott states that Hiram Price was part owner of Luse, Lane & Co.— Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 213.

printed by them was the *Chip Basket,* a facetious paper, edited by Hiram A. Reid.[57]

In 1858, Luse, Lane & Co. was described by Franc B. Wilkie as the only book publishing house in the State. Then capitalized at thirty thousand dollars, it had done business totaling twenty-eight thousand dollars the previous year. In 1858, four years after the firm's organization, it occupied a three-story building and employed in its various departments some twenty or twenty-five people. A contemporary wrote of this firm:

> The size of this Establishment, and its enterprise in having pioneered book-publishing in Iowa, deserves a particular notice. They own and occupy a building, three stories, twenty feet front by ninety-six deep. Their Press Room is furnished with a Chronometer Engine of two horse power, one Medium Hoe Press, one Adams Press, one Adams Card Press, and two Hand Presses. The Composing Room contains 412 founts of Type, 260 of which are placed in a Revolving Rack, a most ingenious and room-saving invention by MR. CHESTER BARNEY, the Foreman of the Printing Office. The Bindery has two Standing Presses, (made by S. O. Shorey, of Davenport) two Hikock's Ruling Machines, one Paging Machine, seven Hand Presses, and one Stabbing Machine.— They have published during the past year the Debates of the Constitutional Convention, in two large sized oct. volumes of 600 pages each, and also the Iowa Form Book; besides a multitude of Blank Books for nearly every County in the State, and for many of adjacent States. They have ample facilities for doing every kind of work as well and cheap as it can be done East. A large Store Room is on the lower floor, amply supplied with Stationery, Law Blanks, and in short everything pertaining to the business.[58]

Bloomington (Muscatine).— Bloomington (the name was changed to Muscatine in 1849) was located on the "great bend of the Mississippi, one of the most pleasing prospects

[57] Macy's *Notes on the History of Iowa Newspapers, 1836–1870* (University of Iowa Extension Bulletin, No. 175), p. 95.

[58] Wilkie's *Davenport Past and Present* (1858), pp. 267, 268.

to be found in the West''.[59] The town's first paper, the *Iowa Standard,* began publication in October, 1840, with William Crum and W. D. Bailey as owners. The following spring Crum, who had then become sole owner, moved the paper to Iowa City. Four days after the first issue of the *Iowa Standard,* the initial number of the *Herald* appeared, published by Thomas Hughes and John B. Russell.[60]

In October, 1841, Hughes moved to Iowa City, leaving his associate in charge of the *Herald.* Under a verbal contract Russell purchased Hughes's interest in the paper but was unable to make the stipulated payments.[61] During the years 1844 and 1845, the four publications[62] issued from the Herald office bear the imprint ''Jno. B. Russell, printer''. Hughes, receiving no payments from Russell, removed him and employed Dr. Charles O. Waters as editor. In 1846 the paper was sold to Mark T. Emerson.[63] Following Emerson's death the same year (1846), the paper was purchased by N. L. Stout and William P. Israel. F. A. C. Foreman purchased the paper in the fall of 1848. Foreman had previously published a paper at New Boston, Illinois, named *The Broadhorn.* Practical printer as well as editor of the *Herald,* Foreman should have succeeded, but he was a man of intemperate habits. His drinking was responsible for the suspension of the paper in 1849.[64] In view of this weakness it is amusing to note that the *Pro-*

[59] Springer's *Memoranda Relating to the Early Press of Iowa at Iowa City and Dubuque,* p. 3; Parker's *The Iowa Handbook for 1856,* p. 72.

[60] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 204.

[61] Springer's *Memoranda Relating to the Early Press of Iowa at Iowa City and Dubuque,* pp. 7, 8.

[62] Imprints No. 9, 11, 12, and 16.

[63] Springer's *Memoranda Relating to the Early Press of Iowa at Iowa City and Dubuque,* p. 8.

[64] Richman's *History of Muscatine County, Iowa,* Vol. I, pp. 388, 389.

ceedings of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Iowa was the only publication found which was printed by the *Herald* during the period of Foreman's ownership.[65]

Late in the year 1849, Noah McCormick bought the plant and resumed publication, renaming the paper the *Muscatine Journal.* He was succeeded by Jacob and John Mahin in 1852. Orion Clemens became a member of the firm the following year. After a number of changes in ownership, John Mahin became sole proprietor in 1857. An exception to most of the wandering printers of the period, Mahin remained editor of the paper until 1903.[66]

The *Democratic Enquirer,* owned by H. D. La Cossitt, was first published on July 7, 1848. La Cossitt continued as owner until 1854, when he sold out to Jerome Carskadden and T. Meason Williams. The large number of imprints (twenty-three) coming from this press during the years 1848 to 1853 indicates that La Cossitt was active and aggressive in the pursuit of business. A number of publications of the Masonic Lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Sons of Temperance have the imprint, "Brother H. D. La Cossitt".[67]

That his membership in the Sons of Temperance may have been for business reasons seems likely from what Mr. John Mahin says: "In the elections of 1849 the democrats had been victorious in their local contests. The editor of their organ, H. D. LaCossitt, had assisted in the jollifica-

[65] Imprint No. 45.

[66] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 204; Richman's *History of Muscatine County, Iowa,* Vol. I, pp. 391, 392.

[67] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 205. See also Imprints No. 46, 49, 62, 64, 66, 68, 74, 78, 79, 80, 81, 83, 88, 92, 94, 95, 102, 103, 104, 109, 110, 127, and 136 for publications by La Cossitt. For later publications see Imprints No. 152, 191, 205, 211, 236, and 253.

tion over that event by ladeling out whiskey from a bucket to a number of young men and boys."[68]

In 1860 after several changes in ownership[69] the name was changed to the *Muscatine Review.* No imprint of the *Democratic Enquirer* was found dated later than 1856.

The Faust Printing House and Bindery, the only job printing establishment in Muscatine, printed twenty-eight items in the years 1856 to 1860, one less than the total number printed by the *Democratic Enquirer.* The name of the firm owning the Faust Printing House changed frequently, but it seems the enterprise at all times was directed by T. R. Raymond. In 1856 the firm name appeared in imprints as Raymond, Foote and Eystra;[70] in 1857, as Raymond, Foote and Company;[71] and in 1858, as Raymond, Foster and Eystra.[72] In 1859, two variations appeared, Raymond, Orr, and Eystra, and Raymond, Eystra and Company,[73] and late in 1860 the name was T. R. Raymond.[74] No information concerning T. R. Raymond was found other than what could be gleaned from books and pamphlets printed by the Faust Printing House.

Keokuk.— Keokuk, at the southeastern tip of Iowa, was laid out in 1837. Despite the ideal location near the confluence of the Des Moines and Mississippi rivers it remained only a small settlement around the trading post for several years. Not until 1847 was the town incorporated.[75]

[68] Richman's *History of Muscatine County, Iowa,* Vol. I, pp. 396, 397.

[69] Richman's *History of Muscatine County, Iowa,* Vol. I, pp. 397, 398.

[70] Imprints No. 231, 232, 233, and 234.

[71] Imprint No. 326.

[72] Imprints No. 367, 368, 369, 426, and 430.

[73] Imprints No. 427, 428, 429, 432, 445, and 496.

[74] Imprints No. 466, 482, 483, and 484. Nine imprints — those numbered 252, 289, 295, 296, 301, 303, 305, 317, and 365 —gave no firm name.

[75] Richman's *Ioway to Iowa,* p. 159.

For ten years after its incorporation, Keokuk experienced a rapid growth principally due to the Des Moines River traffic, but the coming of the railroads greatly diminished the transfer of merchandise by river, and Keokuk waned. During the period of rapid growth many newspapers sprang up in Keokuk, most of them short lived and even the journals which survived did not achieve stability but passed through the hands of many different men.

The *Iowa Morning Star and Keokuk Commercial Advertiser,* Keokuk's first newspaper, was established by Thomas Gregg in 1845, but seems to have been issued for only a few weeks.[76] After the establishment of the short-lived *Iowa Argus* in 1846, and the *Keokuk Register* in 1847, the *Keokuk Dispatch* appeared in 1848. This was Keokuk's fourth newspaper but the first to succeed. It was published by John B. Russell and Reuben L. Doyle.[77]

This same John B. Russell had been the partner of James Clarke in publishing the *Belmont Gazette* at Belmont (Wisconsin), the first capital of the Territory of Wisconsin. When the second capital was located at Burlington, the partnership was dissolved: Clarke came to Burlington to found the *Territorial Gazette and Burlington Advertiser,* and Russell — with W. W. Coriell as a partner — purchased a part interest in Dubuque's *Iowa News* from John King. In 1838 the firm became Russell and Reeves and continued as such until a brief suspension in 1840 when Russell disposed of his interest.[78]

In October, 1840, John B. Russell and Thomas Hughes established the *Bloomington Herald* and here Russell remained until 1845. What he did in the years between 1845 and 1848 when he helped found the *Keokuk Dispatch* was

[76] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 193.

[77] *History of Lee County, Iowa* (1879), p. 534.

[78] McMurtrie's *Early Printing in Wisconsin* (1931), p. 132.

not discovered. After selling his interest in the *Dispatch* to Reuben L. Doyle in 1849, he remained as associate editor until he died in 1850, a cholera victim. It may be noted that he died in the same year and from the same cause as James Clarke, his partner in the *Belmont Gazette.*[79] The first publication from Keokuk that has been found was printed by "Russell & Doyle, printers" in 1848.[80]

At various times and for intervals of varying length beginning with the sale of a part interest to S. W. Halsey, in 1850, George Green, T. B. Cuming, G. W. Armstrong, W. A. Hornish, H. W. Beers, and D. Reddington were identified with the ownership of the *Keokuk Dispatch.* In 1854, when Reddington owned the *Dispatch,* the name was changed to the *Saturday Post.*[81] The name Dispatch office may have been retained by the job office for a time: one imprint dated 1855 [82] was found which had been "Printed at the Dispatch office".

Some time in November, 1855, the Post Company, now composed of D. Reddington, George Rees, and Ben F. Dodson, began publication of the *Daily Post* at the same time publishing the *Keokuk Saturday Post* in the same office.[83] Two pamphlets were found bearing the imprint of the Post Book and Job Office.[84] The office of the *Post* was the scene of Samuel L. Clemens' Keokuk newspaper experience.[85]

[79] A. H. Allen's *Biographical Index* in McMurtrie's *Early Printing in Wisconsin,* p. 132. This states that Russell established the *Keokuk Dispatch* in 1843. See Richman's *History of Muscatine County, Iowa,* Vol. I, pp. 384, 385.

[80] Imprint No. 40.

[81] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 194.

[82] Imprint No. 198.

[83] Stout's *The Beginnings of Iowa Journalism* (Manuscript thesis), pp. 64, 65.

[84] Imprints No. 245 and 258.

[85] Lorch's *Mark Twain in Iowa* in THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS, Vol. XXVII, pp. 418–453.

The *Keokuk Register* was established in 1847 by J. W. and R. B. Ogden. When James B. Howell and James H. Cowles moved the *Des Moines Valley Whig* to Keokuk from Keosauqua, they purchased the *Keokuk Register* and issued the combined papers under the name *Des Moines Valley Whig and Keokuk Register.*[86]

In 1854 the name was changed to the *Daily Whig.* A year later the paper became the *Gate City* and in 1857 the name, *Daily Gate City*[87], appeared on four publications printed in that office. Howell, under the firm name of J. B. Howell and Company, also published a weekly paper known as the *Des Moines Valley Whig.*[88] Three imprints were found which were printed by this firm in the years 1856 and 1857.[89]

The *Daily Evening Times* was established by A. T. Walling and Dr. G. St. Clair Hussey in July, 1855. Later in the year the *Morning Glory* was purchased and absorbed by the *Times.* In 1857, the paper was sold to Charles D. Kirk who changed the name to the *Keokuk Daily Journal.* One publication printed in the Daily Journal office was found dated 1858.[90] At the time this was published, Kirk may have been the owner of the *Journal* or perhaps he had already sold the paper to the firm of Newton, Hussey, and Gwin.[91]

Orion Clemens, a brother of Samuel L. Clemens, was established as a job printer in Keokuk in 1855. Seven items[92]

[86] Roberts and Moorehead's *History of Lee County, Iowa,* Vol. I, p. 238.

[87] Imprints No. 274, 306, 315, and 331.

[88] Stout's *The Beginnings of Iowa Journalism* (Manuscript thesis), pp. 70–72.

[89] Imprints No. 212, 223, and 264.

[90] Imprint No. 388.

[91] Macy's *Notes on the History of Iowa Newspapers, 1836–1870* (University of Iowa Extension Bulletin, No. 175), p. 66. Givin is given as an alternative spelling for Gwin, but the man was, apparently, James M. Gwin.

[92] Imprints No. 195, 217, 240, 249, 250, 262, and 316.

were found with his imprint; one published in 1855, five in 1856, and one in 1857. The State Historical Society copy of the *Keokuk Directory and Business Mirror* for 1857 has a colored leaflet pasted on the fly leaf which reads, "Two Printing Offices FOR SALE! The Greatest Bargains in the West! Directory Book and Job Office, in Keokuk, For Sale for $3,000 — at least two-thirds cash. HALF INTEREST IN THE MUSCATINE JOURNAL, A Republican paper, published in the City of Muscatine, Iowa. To be sold in about two weeks, at Sheriff's sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, under a mortgage for my benefit. Debt, interest and costs, about $500. ORION CLEMENS. Keokuk, Iowa, June 5th, 1857. P. S.—I sell to remove South." Apparently he was successful in selling the job office for no later imprints with his name were found.

Two publications were printed which bear the imprint, "Ogden and Delaplain, printers, Ben Franklin book and job office".[93] R. B. Ogden, the younger of the brothers who established the *Keokuk Register,* was the proprietor of a job printing office, but whether or not he is the same Ogden who was a member of the firm Ogden and Delaplain could not be determined. Delaplain may have been J. W. Delaplain who purchased an interest in the *Daily Gate City* in 1863.[94]

A pamphlet was found printed by Loomis and Swinton in 1851.[95] Two pamphlets were found which were printed in 1860 by *The Sunbeam,* a temperance newspaper which existed in Keokuk for several years.[96] No further information was available about the printing activities of either of these firms.

[93] Imprints No. 183 and 209.

[94] Roberts and Moorehead's *History of Lee County, Iowa,* Vol. I, pp. 534, 535.

[95] Imprint No. 93.

[96] Imprints No. 488 and 489.

Fort Madison.— The *Fort Madison Courier* established in July, 1841, by R. Wilson Albright was sold in December of the same year to William E. Mason who changed the name of the paper to the *Lee County Democrat.* After another change in ownership, Albright again obtained control of the paper in 1842. In 1847, he sold the *Democrat* to George H. Williams who changed its name to the *Iowa Statesman.* It was soon purchased by J. D. Spaulding who had associated with him for a short time W. W. Phelps, a young printer from Nauvoo.[97] The first Fort Madison imprint found, the *By-laws of the Fort Madison Lodge,* was printed by Spaulding and Phelps in 1849.[98] In 1850, the Stateman office printed *Strictures on Dr. I. Galland's Pamphlet, Entitled, "Villainy Exposed",* by D. W. Kilbourne.[99]

The *Iowa Statesman* was sold to Lewis V. Taft and others in 1856 and the name was changed to the *Plain Dealer.* Two more changes in ownership intervened before the paper was purchased in 1859 by Wm. P. Staub.[100] One publication was found printed by Wm. P. Staub in the year 1860.[101]

One publication printed in Fort Madison in 1853[102] bears the imprint, "Printed at the Evangelist book and job office". Nothing further was learned concerning either a newspaper or a job office by that name located at Fort Madison.

Bellevue.— In 1847, Andrew Keesecker, previously a

[97] Roberts and Moorehead's *History of Lee County, Iowa,* Vol. I, pp. 532, 533.

[98] Imprint No. 57.

[99] Imprint No. 77.

[100] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 192.

[101] Imprint No. 497.

[102] Imprint No. 123.

printer in the office of the *Du Buque Visitor,* established the *Western Democrat* at Andrew, with M. H. Clark as editor. In 1849, Ansel Briggs became the owner of the paper, followed in 1852 by J. B. Dorr. Dorr moved the press to Bellevue but shortly sold the plant to Peter Moriarty. Moriarty changed the name of the paper to the *Jackson County Press.*[103] Of the two Bellevue imprints found the first was printed by the *Jackson County Press* in 1853.[104] The second pamphlet, printed in Bellevue in 1856,[105] has the imprint "R. C. Andrews & co., printers". It seems probable that R. C. Andrews and Company purchased the *Jackson County Press.*

Lyons City (Lyons).— Hawes and Stow,[106] publishers of the *Lyons Mirror,* printed the first separate in Lyons, Iowa, in 1858.[107] The second and only other Lyons imprint located was printed in 1860 by A. P. Durlin, publisher of the *Lyons Advocate.*[108]

Lansing.— One pamphlet was found which had been printed in Lansing at the Mirror office in 1859.[109]

Guttenberg.— The *Mississippi Valley Register* of Guttenberg printed a pamphlet probably in the year 1860.[110]

More than two-thirds of the books and pamphlets printed

[103] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 186.

[104] Imprint No. 132.

[105] Imprint No. 228.

[106] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 171. Stow's name is also found spelled Stone.

[107] Imprint No. 387.

[108] Imprint No. 499.

[109] Imprint No. 431.

[110] Imprint No. 481.

in Iowa before 1861 were printed in five of these river towns: Dubuque, Burlington, Muscatine, Davenport, and Keokuk. It is not strange that most printing in pioneer Iowa, other than newspapers, was done at these points, for they were the centers of cultural and economic importance in the new Commonwealth. The newspapers were not solely responsible for the dominant position of these river towns in Iowa's printing, for three of early Iowa's four important job printing establishments were located in these towns.

THE WESTWARD SPREAD OF PRINTING

Soon after "Iowaland" was opened for settlement, the ever increasing stream of immigrants began to exert pressure upon the western boundary of the Black Hawk Purchase. Treaties with the Indians in 1836, 1837, and 1842 transferred most of southern and central Iowa to the government. Each year settled areas along the rivers extended toward the west and northwest. In 1840 the settled area was mostly east of a line drawn from Dubuque through Iowa City and extended to the Missouri boundary. Ten years later most of the white population of Iowa was located east of a line drawn from the northeast corner of Iowa to a point on the Missouri boundary midway between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Populated areas in finger-like projections extending along the Des Moines, Skunk, Iowa, Cedar, Wapsipinicon, and Turkey rivers, reached farther and farther to the northwest. Land along the Missouri boundary was occupied and, in addition, a strip of land along the east bank of the Missouri River to a point beyond the present location of Council Bluffs had been settled.[111]

[111] *Eleventh Census of the United States* (1890); *Statistical Atlas of the United States* (1908), Maps No. 15, 16, 17.

By 1860 Iowa's population had grown to 674,913.[112] Only the northwest corner of the State remained open for settlement. The frontier had moved westward.

Iowa City.— In 1839, at the farthermost tip of the settled area extending along the Iowa River, the capital of the Territory of Iowa was located. The new town, named Iowa City, was surveyed and the lots were sold.

When the Fourth Legislative Assembly met at Iowa City on December 6, 1841, three newspapers were already struggling for existence, each hoping to attain a position of prominence in the new capital.[113]

The *By-Laws of Iowa City Lodge,*[114] Iowa City's first imprint, was printed by Noah Mendenhall in 1843, but no information was found connecting Mendenhall with any newspaper. Only the imprint bearing his name indicates that he was an Iowa City printer.

On December 4, 1841, the first number of Iowa City's third newspaper, the *Iowa Capitol Reporter,* was issued by Thomas Hughes and Verplank Van Antwerp. Hughes was experienced as a printer, having worked previously for the *Davenport Sun,* the *Territorial Gazette and Burlington Advertiser,* and the *Iowa News* at Dubuque, and having owned the *Bloomington Herald.*[115]

The *Iowa City Argus,* a Democratic newspaper established in July, 1841, was purchased by the *Reporter* and it was agreed that the *Reporter* should be awarded the contract for Territorial printing.[116] After the two papers were

[112] *Eighth Census of the United States* (1860), Population, p. 156.

[113] Gue's *History of Iowa,* Vol. I, p. 208.

[114] Imprint No. 8.

[115] Springer's *Memoranda Relating to the Early Press of Iowa at Iowa City and Dubuque,* p. 6.

[116] Springer's *Memoranda Relating to the Early Press of Iowa at Iowa City and Dubuque,* p. 10.

merged, Van Antwerp sold his interest to Jesse Williams. The partnership of Williams and Hughes lasted until 1844 when Williams purchased Hughes' interest.[117] Two pamphlets, both publications of local Masonic organizations, were printed in 1844 and 1845 by Jesse Williams.[118] In 1846 the *Iowa Capital Reporter* was sold to A. H. and G. D. Palmer.[119]

During the years 1847 and 1848, when A. H. and G. D. Palmer were joint owners of the *Reporter,* three imprints were issued,[120] but in none of these imprints does the name of G. D. Palmer appear: the two printed in 1847 bear the imprint, "Printed by A. H. Palmer"; and the one printed in 1848 bears the imprint, "Printed by Abraham H. Palmer".

In 1850, the paper was owned by Edgar and Edmund Harrison. Two of the several publications printed by them during the years 1851 to 1853 are of more than ordinary interest: the first, the articles of incorporation of the Dubuque and Keokuk Railroad Company,[121] printed in 1851; and the second, *Address and Poem; Delivered at the Laying of the Corner Stone of Iowa Female Collegiate Institute,* printed in 1853.[122] Richard H. Sylvester, author of the poem in the second item, was at that time editor of the *Reporter.* Three years later, in 1856, he became a partner of the Harrison brothers.[123] The *Annual Report of the*

[117] Stout's *The Beginnings of Iowa Journalism* (Manuscript thesis), pp. 40–45.

[118] Imprints No. 13 and 17.

[119] Stout's *The Beginnings of Iowa Journalism* (Manuscript thesis), pp. 40–45. In 1843 the *o* in *Capitol* was changed to *a.*

[120] Imprints No. 31, 32, and 50.

[121] Imprint No. 85.

[122] Imprint No. 142.

[123] Stout's *The Beginnings of Iowa Journalism* (Manuscript thesis), pp. 40–45.

Colonization Society of the State of Iowa,[124] printed in 1857, bears the imprint of the new firm, "Sylvester, Harrison & brother".

In 1857, A. G. Tucker bought the shares of the Harrison brothers. The new firm, A. G. Tucker & Co., printed the *Iowa City Directory and Advertiser,* for 1857.[125] During the years 1856 and 1857 some changes in name occurred. The paper became the *Daily Evening Reporter,* the *Daily Crescent,* and then the *Iowa State Reporter.* In 1858, Edmund Harrison replaced Tucker.[126] Harrison probably acquired Sylvester's interest a little later, for both the *Charter and Laws of Iowa City* and the *Minutes of the Annual Convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa, 1859,* bear the imprint and date, "Edmund Harrison, printer. 1859".[127]

The *Iowa City Standard,* Iowa City's first newspaper, was established in 1841 by William Crum. Before moving to Iowa City, Crum had published the *Iowa Standard* at Bloomington (Muscatine), Iowa. A. P. Wood, who later printed the *Dubuque Tribune,* was editor. Wood bought the paper in 1844. After another change in ownership, it was purchased by Silas Foster.[128] *The Constitution and By-laws of the Iowa City Chapter of the Sons of Temperance,* 1847, the first separate found to have been issued by this press has the imprint, "Printed by Silas Foster".[129]

The following year the name of the paper was changed to the *Iowa City Republican* by its new owner, Dr. S. M.

[124] Imprint No. 277.

[125] Imprint No. 309.

[126] Stout's *The Beginnings of Iowa Journalism* (Manuscript thesis), pp. 40–45.

[127] Imprints No. 422 and 438.

[128] *History of Johnson County, Iowa* (1883), pp. 368, 369.

[129] Imprint No. 34.

Ballard. Dr. Ballard, however, soon sold it to C. W. Hobart and John Teesdale. Teesdale before coming to Iowa had been a printer in Ohio. Later he became sole owner.[130]

In 1857, when Teesdale was owner of the *Republican,* three publications were issued, with the imprint, "J. Teesdale, printer"— the *Constitution, By-laws, and List of Officers of the Citizens' Library Association of Iowa City,* and two Masonic publications.[131] In 1858, Jerome and Duncan, new owners of the paper, printed the *Constitution and By-laws of the Iowa City Dragoons.*[132]

One publication was found, printed by this office in 1859, on which the imprint is "Jerome, Duncan & Tucker, Republican Office".[133] Probably A. G. Tucker, who had previously been part owner of the *Iowa State Reporter,* was then assistant manager of the job printing department of the *Republican.*[134] However, his name is included in the imprint, suggesting that he may have been part owner.

The *Minutes of the Fifth (i. e. Sixth) Anniversary of the Davenport Baptist Association* was "Printed at the Observer office", Iowa City, in 1847.[135] No evidence that a newspaper so named was ever published at Iowa City was found.

The *Constitution and By-laws of Star Division of No. 74, of the Sons of Temperance, of Iowa City* was "Printed by John Clark, 1852".[136] No further information concerning John Clark was found. In 1857, the firm Crum and Boye,

[130] Macy's *Notes on the History of Iowa Newspapers, 1836–1870* (University of Iowa Extension Bulletin, No. 175), p. 59.

[131] Imprints No. 275, 298, and 299.

[132] Imprint No. 377.

[133] Imprint No. 434.

[134] Stout's *The Beginnings of Iowa Journalism* (Manuscript thesis), pp. 24, 25.

[135] Imprint No. 28.

[136] Imprint No. 114.

probably job printers, printed the *Reports of the President and Other Officers of the Citizens' Library Association* and the *Charter and Laws of Iowa City.*[137]

There were two editions of *The Great Tornado of the Northwest,* a pamphlet by William Fithian.[138] Both were printed by William Crum who may have purchased Boye's interest in the firm Crum and Boye. This may be the William Crum who established Iowa City's first newspaper.

Keosauqua.—The Minutes of the Eighth Anniversary of the Des Moines Baptist Association was printed in 1846 by J. and J. M. Shepherd, who were owners of the *Iowa Democrat and Des Moines River Intelligencer.*[139] The *Western American,* founded in 1851, was purchased by Seth Milligan and Rufus Summerlin in 1853. In 1854, Summerlin became sole owner.[140] Apparently the name of the paper was changed to the *Democratic Union* sometime before 1854, for a pamphlet was found which bears the imprint, "Printed at the Union office. 1853."[141]

A new map of Iowa, one of two maps printed in Iowa before 1861, was printed in Keosauqua in the office of the *Des Moines Valley Whig,* probably in the year 1848.[142] The *Des Moines Valley Whig,* established in 1846 by James B. Howell and James H. Cowles, was published in Keosauqua until 1849, when the press was moved to Keokuk where it was used to publish the *Des Moines Valley Whig and Keokuk Register.*

[137] Imprints No. 276 and 308.

[138] Imprints No. 478 and 479.

[139] Imprint No. 20; Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 216.

[140] Stout's *The Beginnings of Iowa Journalism* (Manuscript thesis), pp. 50–52.

[141] Imprint No. 124.

[142] Imprint No. 41.

Kanesville (Council Bluffs).— Orson Hyde, an elder in the Mormon church, was among the first of the Mormons who crossed the Mississippi River on their way to Utah. Five months later, in July, 1846, the leaders in the long line of marchers reached the Missouri River at the point where Council Bluffs now stands. In this settlement which they named Kanesville, Elder Orson Hyde made his home for a number of years. The *General Epistle from the Council of the Twelve Apostles,* 1847, may have been printed in Kanesville in 1847.[143] Another edition is known to have been printed in Liverpool, England, at a later date.

Some time later, probably in 1848, Hyde founded the *Frontier Guardian,* which he published until 1852, when he moved on to Salt Lake City, taking most of his materials with him.[144] Two very interesting publications came from this press, the *Constitution of the State of the Deseret* and a report of a meeting of the Beloit Company.[145] The first of these imprints, published in 1849, was the first constitution drafted by the people who settled in Utah. The second, a broadside dated 1850, is a set of resolutions and list of members of the Beloit Company, a company of California immigrants.

Fairfield.— Augustus R. Sparks, owner of the *Iowa Sentinel,* a newspaper established in Fairfield in 1847,[146] printed Fairfield's first imprint in 1848, *The Minutes of the Des Moines River Association of Regular Baptists,* for 1848.[147] One publication dated in 1853 and one dated 1854 were printed by A. R. Fulton and W. W. Junkin, owners of

[143] Imprint No. 26.

[144] Bloomer's *The Mormons in Iowa* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. II, pp. 590–600.

[145] Imprints No. 55 and 67.

[146] *The History of Jefferson County, Iowa* (1879), pp. 481, 482.

[147] Imprint No. 38.

the *Fairfield Ledger.*[148] In 1859, G. N. Moore, then owner of the *Fairfield Jeffersonian* printed the only publication found to have come from that office.[149]

Mount Pleasant.— The *Iowa Freeman,* first printed in Fort Madison, was moved to Mount Pleasant in 1848. About the end of July, 1849, when G. G. Galloway became owner, the paper was renamed the *Iowa Free Democrat,* but soon the "Free" was changed to "True". A. R. Wickersham owned the paper from April, 1851, to April, 1853. Just when the publication was suspended is unknown.[150] One pamphlet, a temperance lecture by George H. Williams, was printed during 1849 by this press, at that time known as the *Iowa Free Democrat.* Another with the imprint, "A. R. Wickersham, 1853", was probably printed in the office of the *Iowa True Democrat.*[151] Each of the following imprints is found on a publication: "G. G. Galloway, printer, 1853"; "McFarland & Galloway, printers. 1854"; and "McFarland & Wickersham, printers. 1854".[152] Though it seems reasonable to believe that these men were connected with the *Iowa True Democrat,* its successor, or some other paper, no evidence could be found that a paper then existed in Mount Pleasant.

One pamphlet was found printed in the Iowa Observer office in 1854 and another in the Weekly Observer office in 1855.[153] Presumably the *Iowa Observer* was the predecessor of the *Weekly Observer.*[154]

[148] Imprints No. 141 and 157.

[149] *The History of Jefferson County, Iowa* (1879), p. 482; Imprint No. 451.

[150] Stout's *The Beginnings of Iowa Journalism* (Manuscript thesis), p. 62.

[151] Imprints No. 65 and 130.

[152] Imprints No. 131, 164, and 165.

[153] Imprints No. 174 and 210.

[154] Macy's *Notes on the History of Iowa Newspapers, 1836–1870* (University

The *Mount Pleasant Observer* was established by G. G. Galloway in 1856. Elliott and Mahaffy,[155] D. S. Elliott, and Elliott and Edwards followed Galloway as owners in the order named. Under Elliott and Edwards the paper was re-christened the *Home Journal.* G. W. Edwards became the next owner in March, 1859.[156] Three of the four publications issued by the Observer office during the year 1856 bear the imprint Elliott and Mahaffy.[157] One pamphlet was found, printed in 1857, by D. S. Elliott.[158] After the change of the name of the paper to the *Home Journal* in 1857, most of the publications issued by that office have the imprint, "Home journal office", but two publications were found,[159] one printed in 1859 and one in 1860, which include the name of the firm "G. W. Edwards & co." in the imprint.

Four publications were printed in Mount Pleasant in 1858 in the "Office of the Mt. Pleasant advertiser" of which H. L. Robinson was the owner.[160] That the Advertiser office was a newspaper office was not definitely determined but such would seem to be the case.

The speech of Senator James Harlan upon the Democratic party, delivered before the Republican State convention of 1856, is the more important of two pamphlets printed in the office of the *Republican News.*[161] No further information concerning this newspaper was found. The programs of the exhibition of the first and second divisions

of Iowa Extension Bulletin, No. 175), p. 52. The *Iowa Observer* probably existed in 1855 at Mount Pleasant.

[155] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 18. The name was spelled Mahaffey.

[156] *The History of Henry County, Iowa* (1879), p. 477.

[157] Imprints No. 247, 248, and 251.

[158] Imprint No. 311.

[159] Imprints No. 443 and 493.

[160] Imprints No. 370, 380, 382, and 393.

[161] Imprint No. 433.

of the sophomore class of Iowa Wesleyan University on November 27 and 28, 1860, have the imprint, "Times print".[162] On no one of these three publications is either the date of publication or the place of publication given, but it seems likely all three were printed in 1860 at Mount Pleasant.

Ottumwa.— The *Des Moines Courier,* Ottumwa's first newspaper, was established in 1848, by J. H. D. Street and R. H. Warden.[163] The first separate printed in Ottumwa, the *By-laws of Tri-luminar Lodge of Oskaloosa,* has the imprint, "Printed at the Des Moines courier office, by Street and Warden. 1849".[164] In 1851, Warden bought Street's share in the newspaper. Two pamphlets were printed in 1854 with the imprint "Demoine courier print".[165] In 1860, this press, then owned by J. W. Norris, issued two publications under the imprint "J. W. Norris, printer".[166]

Fort Des Moines (Des Moines).—When the State offices were moved to Iowa's new capital city, Des Moines, in 1857, two newspapers, the *Iowa Statesman* and the *Iowa Citizen,* were already well established there.[167] The *Iowa Star,* founded in 1849, was owned in 1852 by Bates and Hull, the firm name which appears on the first Fort Des Moines imprint.[168] Renamed the *Iowa Statesman* in 1855, it was renamed the *Iowa State Journal* in 1857 by William Porter,

[162] Imprints No. 491 and 492.

[163] *The History of Wapello County, Iowa* (1878), pp. 483, 484.

[164] Imprint No. 60.

[165] Imprints No. 155 and 156.

[166] Imprints No. 480 and 505.

[167] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, pp. 206–208.

[168] Imprint No. 99.

who had just acquired it. Porter retained control until 1860, when he sold to Stilson Hutchins.[169]

The *City Charter and Ordinances of the City of Des Moines,* printed by "William Porter, city printer", is one of three separates printed in Des Moines in 1857.[170] Another interesting pamphlet printed in the Journal office is entitled, *A Description of Central Iowa.*[171] The *Historical Reminiscences of the City of Des Moines,*[172] bears the imprint "Redhead & Dawson. 1857". No further evidence was found which would indicate that the firm of Redhead and Dawson was actually the printer of this book. The members of the firm, Wesley Redhead and Charles C. Dawson, were described as "Wholesale and retail dealers in books, stationery, paper hangings, and fancy goods, at the Post office".[173] This partnership, which made a specialty of textbooks, controlled the book trade of the city for many years.[174] Apparently Redhead and Dawson did not print the book but, as its publishers, probably had it printed in Des Moines.

In the fall of 1856, N. W. Mills started a job printing office in Des Moines, where Frank M. Mills, his brother, soon joined him. The first handbill printed was for Woodward and Hepburn, drygoods merchants. The firm, Mills Brothers, the only printing office in the city doing exclusively job printing, grew rapidly.[175]

[169] Porter's *Annals of Polk County, Iowa, and City of Des Moines* (Des Moines, Geo. A. Miller printing company, 1898), pp. 603, 604.

[170] Imprint No. 283.

[171] Imprint No. 347.

[172] Imprint No. 333.

[173] Turrill's *Historical Reminiscences of the City of Des Moines, Iowa* (Redhead & Dawson, 1857), p. 137.

[174] Andrews's *Pioneers of Polk County, Iowa* (Des Moines, Baker-Trisler Company, 1908), Vol. I, p. 112.

[175] Andrews's *Pioneers of Polk County, Iowa,* Vol. I, pp. 189, 190.

When they purchased the *Iowa State Register* in 1866, Mills Brothers had become the largest book and job printing house in the State of Iowa.[176] The third of the Des Moines publications, printed in 1857, a funeral sermon by the Rev. N. Summerbell, bears the imprint of this firm "N. W. Mills & Co.".[177] As the only job printing establishment in Des Moines, Mills Brothers was the city's most prolific printing house. Seven of the twelve Des Moines imprints came from its presses.

After some changes in ownership, the *Iowa Citizen,* established in 1856 by Thomas H. Sypherd, was purchased by John Teesdale in December, 1857. Teesdale came from Iowa City where he had published the *Iowa City Republican.* When he failed to be named State printer in 1860, he sold the Des Moines paper, then named the *Iowa State Register,* to Frank W. Palmer, and became postmaster of the city.[178] Two pamphlets were issued by this press in 1858 — the *Minutes of the Seventh Anniversary of the Central Baptist Association*[179] and the *By-laws of the Adel Masonic Lodge.*[180]

Oskaloosa.— In 1850, John R. Needham and H. M. McNeely established the *Iowa Herald,* the first newspaper in Oskaloosa. Later in the same year the name was changed to the *Oskaloosa Herald.* McNeely's share was owned successively by John W. Murphy, James H. Knox, James W. Brown, and Charles Beardsley.[181] Imprints

[176] Porter's *Annals of Polk County, Iowa, and the City of Des Moines,* p. 610.

[177] Imprint No. 332.

[178] Porter's *Annals of Polk County, Iowa,* Vol. I, p. 606.

[179] Imprint No. 339.

[180] Imprint No. 364.

[181] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 199; Stout's *The Beginnings of Iowa Journalism* (Manuscript thesis), pp. 83, 84.

other than the name of the newspaper appearing on the publications of this office are: "Needham and McNeely, printers", "John R. Needham", "Needham & Murphy", and "Needham & Brown, printers".[182] The imprint, John R. Needham, suggests that sometime in 1856, John R. Needham may have been sole owner for a time. One publication was located which was printed in 1854 by Cameron and Ingersoll, who had founded the *Oskaloosa Times* in January of that year.[183]

Marion.— The *Prairie Star,* established in 1852, by Azor Hoyt, was soon sold to G. H. and J. S. Jennison who changed its name to the *Linn County Register.* The firm name, G. H. and J. S. Jennison, appears upon the only Marion publication found, the *By-laws of Marion Lodge No. 6, of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons.*[184]

Tipton.— The *Cedar County Advertiser* was established at Tipton, in 1853, by Charles Sweetland with Wells Spicer and H. C. Piatt as editors. After several changes in ownership, during which the name was changed to the *Tipton Advertiser,* the paper was purchased in 1857 by S. S. Daniels and N. C. and H. P. Moffett. Three publications were found which bear the imprint of this press, "Printed at the Advertiser office", the earliest published in 1854 and the latest in 1858.[185]

Cedar Falls.—Two publications were found that were printed in Cedar Falls during this period. The first, dated 1855, was printed by McClure and Packard, then publishers

[182] Imprints No. 105, 169, 237, and 254.

[183] *History of Mahaska County, Iowa* (1878), p. 333.

[184] *The History of Linn County, Iowa* (1878), p. 448; Imprint No. 129.

[185] *History of Cedar County, Iowa* (1878), p. 457; Imprints No. 158, 270, and 401.

of the *Cedar Falls Banner.* The second was printed in 1859 at "More's job office".[186]

Pella.—The *Pella Gazette* was established in 1855 by E. H. Grant and the Reverend H. P. Scholte. In 1857 or 1858, the paper was suspended until 1859, when it was revived for a short time by S. M. Hammond with Scholte as editor.[187] It is noteworthy that Scholte, who was instrumental in leading the Dutch settlers in the Pella settlement from Holland and who was editor of the *Pella Gazette,* was also author of the only book on slavery printed in Iowa before 1861. This publication, *American Slavery, in Reference to the Present Agitation of the United States,* was printed in the Gazette office in 1856.[188]

Washington.— Two publications were printed in Washington before 1861. The first was printed by B. F. Parker, in 1855.[189] No further information was found concerning Parker. The second imprint was issued by the *Weekly Washington Press* in 1860, the paper then being owned by A. R. Wickersham who had established it in 1856.[190] Prior to 1856, Wickersham had been a printer at Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

Decorah.— The *Decorah Republican* printed (in 1856) the only imprint found, the *By-laws of Decorah Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.*[191]

[186] Imprints No. 187 and 406. See also *Historical and Biographical Record of Black Hawk County, Iowa* (1886), pp. 545-547.

[187] Wright's *History of Marion County, Iowa, and Its People* (1915), Vol. I, pp. 267, 268.

[188] Imprint No. 260.

[189] Imprint No. 194.

[190] Imprint No. 511. See also Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 219.

[191] Imprint No. 229.

Garnavillo.—The *Clayton County Herald,* of which A. W. Drips was then publisher, printed Garnavillo's only imprint in 1856.[192] As in a number of instances in which only one imprint was found for a town, this publication was the by-laws of the local Masonic lodge.

Knoxville.— The three Knoxville publications found were printed in the office of the *Knoxville Journal* in 1856 and 1857.[193] William M. Stone, a Knoxville lawyer, purchased a press used in the office of the *Valley Whig* at Keokuk and in October, 1855, began publication of the *Knoxville Journal.* A fire destroyed the press in March, 1856, and the paper was suspended until George W. Edwards, who owned a press, formed a partnership with Stone. Stone soon sold his interest to Edwards who shortly sold his interest to John M. Bailey. In the winter of 1857-1858, E. G. Stanfield purchased the paper.[194] Edwards later became owner and publisher of the *Mount Pleasant Home Journal.*

Centerville.— The first issue of the *Appanoose Chieftain* was printed at Centerville in May, 1856, by the Fairbrother Brothers. Six months later they sold the paper to Al. and George Binckley who published it for two years. In 1858, they sold it to W. P. Gill and J. T. Place.[195] Two publications were found which were printed in Centerville, one in 1857 and the other in 1858.[196] The first of these two pamphlets, the *Minutes of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Fox River Baptist Association, held September 25–27, 1857,* was

[192] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 169; Imprint No. 230.

[193] Imprints No. 216, 235, and 272.

[194] Wright's *History of Marion County, Iowa, and Its People,* Vol. I, p. 268.

[195] Taylor's *Past and Present of Appanoose County, Iowa* (1913), Vol. I, p. 303.

[196] Imprints No. 288 and 372.

printed in 1857 by F. M. Fairbrother. As this date is approximately a year after he and his brother sold the *Chieftain,* it seems probable that he became a job printer. The second pamphlet was printed in the Chieftain office.

Mount Vernon.— The Iowa Conference Seminary Annual Exhibition July 9th, 1857,[197] printed by the Mount Vernon Index job office, was the only Mount Vernon publication located. No reference could be found to any newspaper published in Mount Vernon before 1860; this imprint, however, would indicate that a newspaper was either contemplated or actually published in 1857.

Waverly.— A. Miles founded the *Waverly Republican* in March, 1856. In November of the same year C. T. Smeed acquired an interest in the paper, and in the following April, James O. Stewart bought Miles's share.[198] The *Minutes of the second* [1857] *session of the Cedar Valley Baptist Association* was printed by Smeed and Stewart in 1857, and the *Minutes of the fourth anniversary of the association* was printed by C. T. Smeed in 1859.[199] Apparently Smeed became sole owner between these dates.

Cedar Rapids.— In 1857, the *Cedar Valley Times,* which had been established in 1851 as the *Progressive Era,* was owned by J. G. Davenport and Company; two years later Davenport became sole owner.[200] Annual catalogues of Cornell College for the years 1857-1858, 1858-1859, and 1859-1860,[201] all three printed by the *Cedar Valley Times,* were the only Cedar Rapids imprints located.

[197] Imprint No. 310.

[198] *History of Butler and Bremer Counties* (1883), pp. 935, 936.

[199] Imprints No. 271 and 407.

[200] Stout's *The Beginnings of Iowa Journalism* (Manuscript thesis), pp. 93, 94.

[201] Imprints No. 344, 411, and 467.

Chariton.— One Chariton imprint was found, the *Minutes of the Eden Baptist Association,* printed in the Little Giant office in 1858.[202]

Fort Dodge.— In 1858, Azariah S. White, founder and publisher of the *Fort Dodge Sentinel,* printed *A Brief Description of Fort Dodge, Iowa.*[203]

St. Charles City (Charles City).— A. B. F. Hildreth and D. D. W. Carver, owners of the *Republican Intelligencer* of St. Charles City, printed at least two items[204]— the *Minutes of the Cedar Valley Baptist Association* in 1858 and a very interesting broadside describing Floyd County, Iowa. B. F. Cheney, who came to Iowa about 1853, received so many requests from relatives and friends in the East for information about his new home that he had this broadside printed, probably in 1858.[205] In 1859, Hildreth became sole owner of the paper. One pamphlet was found, printed in 1860, on which the imprint, "Azro B. F. Hildreth", appears.[206]

Sioux City.—The only Sioux City imprint found for the period down to 1861 was a pamphlet printed in 1858, by F. M. Ziebach, owner of the *Sioux City Register.*[207]

Pacific City.— The imprint, "Herald office: A Thomson, printer", appears on the *History of the Gold Discoveries*

[202] Imprint No. 363.

[203] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 221; Imprint No. 337.

[204] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, pp. 181, 182; Imprints No. 338 and 341.

[205] Letter from Olive Hand to the writer, dated April 12, 1934.

[206] Imprint No. 464.

[207] Imprint No. 371; *History of the Counties of Woodbury and Plymouth, Iowa* (1890-1891), p. 161.

on the South Platte River, by Luke Tierney, printed in 1859. The *Pacific City Herald* was published from 1858 until 1860 or later in Pacific City, Mills County, a town just across the Missouri River, from Plattsmouth, Nebraska. Thomson seems to have been part owner of the paper for the known period of its existence.[208]

Wapello.— John Jenkins, one of the last owners of the *Wapello Intelligencer,* which is supposed to have suspended publication about the end of 1859, printed the *Constitution and By-laws of the Pioneer Settlers' Association of Louisa County, Iowa,* in 1860.[209] It is probable that this pamphlet was printed in the office of the *Wapello Intelligencer* since Jenkins was connected with that paper.

Before 1861, one hundred and forty-one books and pamphlets had been printed in twenty-six inland towns of Iowa, that is, in towns not located on the Mississippi River. Sixty-nine of these imprints were printed in two towns, Iowa City and Mount Pleasant. Of the remaining twenty-four towns, eleven issued only one imprint each.

SUBJECT MATTER IN IOWA IMPRINTS

Fraternal Organizations.— Settlers arrived in Iowa singly, by family, or in small groups; rarely did they come in large bands. After the struggle to establish themselves, many began to feel the absence of relatives and friends, and fraternal organizations experienced a very rapid growth during the forties and fifties.

If we may judge from the number of existing publications, the three most important fraternal organizations

[208] Imprint No. 456; Stout's *The Beginnings of Iowa Journalism* (Manuscript thesis), pp. 187, 188.

[209] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 197; Imprint No. 506.

were the Freemasons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Sons of Temperance, the Freemasons being much the strongest of the three brotherhoods.

The first Masonic Lodge to be founded in the Territory of Iowa was organized in 1840, at Burlington[210] while that town was yet the capital of the Territory. Among the petitioners for this lodge were Robert Lucas, first Governor of the Territory of Iowa, and Theodore S. Parvin, who had accompanied Governor Lucas from Ohio as his private secretary, but who was at that time Secretary to the Territorial Council.

Upon his arrival in Iowa in 1838, Governor Lucas appointed T. S. Parvin the first librarian of the Territorial Library. His first duty was to go to Philadelphia and Cincinnati to purchase books for the new library for which the legislature had appropriated five thousand dollars. From 1838 until the time of his death in 1901, Mr. Parvin was connected with some library — the Territorial Library, or the Library of the State University of Iowa, or the Iowa Masonic Library.

When the Grand Lodge of Iowa was organized in 1844, T. S. Parvin was elected Grand Secretary, a position he held, with the exception of the year 1852, until his death. This versatile and capable man, whose profession was law, occupied many positions of importance in the new State in addition to those already named. He served, at one time or another, as district attorney for the middle district of Iowa, clerk of the United States district court, county judge, government weather observer, and as regent, curator, librarian, and professor of history at the State University of Iowa.[211] It is to this man that we are indebted for

[210] Morcombe's *History of the Grand Lodge of Iowa A. F. and A. M.* (Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1910), Vol. I, pp. 68–71.

[211] Morcombe's *History of the Grand Lodge of Iowa A. F. and A. M.*, Vol. I, pp. 275–285.

the exceptionally fine collection of publications dealing with Freemasonry in Iowa. But interested as he was in Iowa Masonry, he found time to collect many books and pamphlets pertaining to Iowa.

The first Masonic publication in Iowa was the *By-laws, of Burlington Lodge* printed in 1841.[212] On the verso of the title page of the Iowa Masonic Library copy is a note signed by T. S. Parvin which reads: "The first Masonic book printed in Iowa". A complete file of the *Proceedings of the Grand Lodge* through 1860, as well as a number of editions of its constitution and by-laws were found. The by-laws of the local lodges account for the largest number of Masonic imprints.

In addition to the publications of the Freemasons, the Sons of Temperance, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, one or more publications were found to have been published by the Daughters of Temperance, the Independent Order of Good Templars, and the Templars of Honor and Temperance.

Religion.— Publications dealing with religion, of which the *Minutes of the Davenport Baptist Association, 1842,* was the earliest,[213] number one hundred and seventeen out of a total of five hundred and fourteen Iowa imprints studied. The churches represented were Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Christian, Evangelical Lutheran, Baptist, Congregational, Protestant Episcopal, Mormon, and Methodist Episcopal. Of these, the Baptist publications, numbering sixty-five, were far more numerous than those of any other sect. The Baptist plan of organization with numerous associations was responsible for the large number of publications. Publications of the Baptists, other than

[212] Imprint No. 4.

[213] Imprint No. 5.

local association reports, number only fourteen against the same number for the Episcopalians, thirteen for the Congregationalists, and ten for the Methodists.

One of Iowa's early churchmen, the Reverend Asa Turner, realized the need of Iowa for intelligent ministers to found churches. Accordingly, in 1843, he induced eleven men to come to Iowa from Andover Theological Seminary.[214] In time these men came to be known as the "Iowa Band". Of these eleven men who came to Iowa with the backing of the Home Missionary Society (an organization then jointly sponsored by the Congregationalists and the Presbyterians) Dr. William Salter became the best known. As preacher, teacher, author, and historian, he was long a leader in the State.[215] Dr. Salter was a prolific writer in later years. Two of his writings printed in Iowa before 1861 were sermons: *Some Objections to the Old Testament* and *The Glory of Man,* a funeral sermon.[216]

In spite of the capabilities of the Iowa Band, the Congregational Church did not "find congenial soil and atmosphere in early Iowa". The fact that, until about 1856, the Southern element was so important in Iowa's population may account to some extent for the preference of early Iowans for Baptist churches rather than the Congregational churches from Puritan New England. The publications for which these two popular churches were responsible were almost without exception reports.

The most distinguished of the early Episcopalians was the Reverend Henry Washington Lee, the first bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Iowa. He was the author of five addresses to diocesan conventions, together with a

[214] Magoun's *The "Iowa Band" of 1843* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. I, pp. 526, 527.

[215] Jordan's *The Discovery of William Salter's Almanac-Diary* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVII, pp. 466, 467.

[216] Imprints No. 139 and 509.

Thanksgiving sermon, *The True Elements of Civil Prosperity.*[217]

Of the one hundred and seventeen religious imprints, reports of associations numbering eighty-six comprise by far the largest part with sermons numbering twelve a poor second. One Bible is among Iowa religious imprints.

Education.— In 1846, the Burlington *Hawk-Eye,* of which James G. Edwards, a former Jacksonville, Illinois, printer, was part owner, printed the first educational imprints located by the author — the *Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Illinois College*;[218] and the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth annual reports of the Ladies Association for Educating Females of Jacksonville, Illinois.[219] Edwards' previous contacts with these organizations, both of which were located in Jacksonville, Illinois. were, no doubt, responsible for his obtaining the work. In addition to these publications, Miss Wirick states that the report of the Ladies Association for Educating Females for the year 1838, was printed in Burlington, Iowa.[220]

Academies, lyceums, seminaries, colleges, and universities were planned in many pioneer communities of Iowa. C. R. Aurner estimates that by 1846 fifty or more such institutions had been established. Of these schools, Denmark Academy was the most conspicuous. Founded in 1845 through the efforts of the Reverend Asa Turner, the man responsible for the "Iowa Band", the school remained small until Reverend Henry K. Edson became principal in 1852. Under him the school developed rapidly. The first catalogue, published in 1853, and the catalogues for the suc-

[217] Imprints No. 202, 318, 319, 320, 385, and 498.

[218] Imprint No. 24.

[219] Imprints No. 14, 18, and 25.

[220] Wirick's *A Checklist and Study of Illinois Imprints Through 1850* (1932), p. 36.

ceeding years through 1860 were located in the search for Iowa imprints, with but one exception — 1859.[221]

Even though most Iowans did not favor the creed of the Congregationalists, they apparently approved of their schools, for Denmark Academy continued to thrive long after all its contemporaries had passed out of existence. Iowa College was founded in Davenport, in 1848, and moved to Grinnell, in 1859. The catalogue of Iowa College for the year 1849-1850 was located, but perhaps of more interest is the *Commencement Programme,* for July 18th, 1855. The commencement address of that year was delivered by Dr. George F. Magoun, president of the school.[222]

When Iowa College moved to Grinnell, Bishop Henry Washington Lee acquired the Davenport buildings to house Episcopalian Griswold College. The first catalogue of Griswold College was published in 1860.[223]

Two Methodist colleges — Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute, renamed Iowa Wesleyan University and later Iowa Wesleyan College, and Iowa Conference Seminary, at Mount Vernon, later known as Cornell College — were prominent among the institutions of higher education in early Iowa. The catalogues of Iowa Conference Seminary for the years 1854, 1855, and 1856 were printed in Illinois. Catalogues of Cornell College (the name was changed from Iowa Conference Seminary in 1857) for the next four years were printed in Iowa.[224] The publications of Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute and Iowa Wesleyan University, numbering twenty-four, were more numerous than those of any other educational institution of that period. Of more

[221] Richman's *The Bible* in *The Palimpsest,* Vol. XII, p. 133; Aurner's *History of Education in Iowa* (1914), Vol. III, pp. 27–29.

[222] Richman's *Ioway to Iowa,* p. 294; Imprints No. 76, 196, and 203.

[223] Imprint No. 485.

[224] Imprints No. 278, 344, 411, and 467.

than passing interest among their publications are the *Act of Incorporation and Amendment of Iowa Wesleyan University* and the *Addresses Delivered Upon the Installation of Rev. Lucien W. Berry, D. D., as President of Iowa Wesleyan University.*[225] Annual catalogues were found from the first, in 1854, through 1860.

Publications of Alexander College, Bowen Collegiate Institute, Burlington University, Central University of Iowa, Oskaloosa Normal School, Lyons Female College, Washington College, West Liberty Academy, and Yellow Spring College were also found. The *Descriptive Circular of Baylies' Commercial College,* Dubuque, Iowa, was the only imprint found which was issued by a business school.[226]

No publications of the public schools printed before the middle of the 1850's were found. Those located were almost entirely limited to reports of the boards of education in the principal cities and of county superintendents of schools. In the small school districts there was little need of a printed report other than that which appeared in the local newspaper. The only public school catalogue found was *The First Catalogue of Officers, Teachers and Students of the Tipton Union School.*[227]

Miscellaneous Subjects.— During Iowa's pioneer period economic conditions were not such that cultural pursuits could be encouraged, for the frontiersman was so busy building a home in the new country that even had he had a cultural hunger, he had but little time to appease it.

Only five publications were found which might be classed as literature — all five poetry and all five by the same author, Hiram Alvin Reid. *The Heart-lace and Other*

[225] Imprints No. 246 and 247.

[226] Imprint No. 404.

[227] Imprint No. 401.

Poems, Iowa's first book of poems, was printed in 1856.[228] Of the four remaining literary publications, three were carriers' addresses to the patrons of three Davenport newspapers. Late in 1857, each Davenport daily — the *Daily Evening News,* the *Daily Gazette,* and the *Iowa State Democrat* — announced that it would give a prize for the best carrier's address submitted. Hiram A. Reid sent a poem to each paper. Unknown to each other, the publisher of each of the three papers selected the winning entry, and on January 1, 1858, each newspaper sent to its subscribers a leaflet on which was printed the *Carrier's Address,* in each case by Hiram A. Reid.[229]

Publications of libraries were also very scarce. Only three were found. The Citizens' Library Association of Iowa City published its *Constitution, By-laws and List of Officers, and the Reports of the President and Other Officers,* and in 1859, the Young Men's Literary Association of Davenport published a catalogue of its library.[230]

Transportation was a serious problem to early Iowans. Steamboats were unsuccessful except on the Mississippi, the Missouri, and possibly the Des Moines rivers. People traveled by stagecoaches or on horseback. Freight was hauled on heavy wagons often pulled by oxen. Hogs and cattle were driven to market. It is not surprising that Iowans eagerly anticipated the coming of the railroads.

About the time the Territory of Iowa was formed, John Plumbe, Jr., of Dubuque, planned a railroad extending westward from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean. In 1851, the *Articles of Incorporation of the Dubuque and Keokuk Railroad Company, North*[231] was printed, and in

[228] Imprint No. 259.

[229] Imprints No. 328, 329, and 330.

[230] Imprints No. 275, 276, and 459.

[231] Imprint No. 85.

1853, the *Articles of Incorporation of the Dubuque and Pacific Rail Road Company*[232] was printed, but not until 1853 was the first rail laid in Iowa.

A number of books and pamphlets were written describing some sections of the State, setting off their advantages and more or less openly inviting settlers. Typical of these publications is *A Description of Central Iowa: with Especial Reference to Polk County and Des Moines.*[233] Such booklets were needed by tens of thousands when immigrants were seeking new homes in Iowa, and even if some of the authors were overly optimistic in their descriptions, they may be forgiven, for these publications did fill a very definite need.

Pioneer settlers' associations were organized in some of the older counties before 1860. Scott County boasted of two such organizations — The Pioneer Settlers Association, organized in 1858, and The Young Pioneer Settlers Association, a rival organization formed in 1859.[234]

City directories were published for a number of Iowa's larger cities, the earliest being the *Davenport City Business Directory,* of 1853.[235] Only one county directory was located, the *Henry County Directory* for 1859-1860.[236] Keokuk was the first Iowa city to print its city charter,[237] and Davenport the first to print the ordinances of the city.[238]

Only one almanac was found which was printed in Iowa before 1861, the *Iowa State Almanac and Statistical Register* for 1860. [239]

[232] Imprint No. 125.

[233] Imprint No. 347.

[234] Imprints No. 394 and 460.

[235] Imprint No. 122.

[236] Imprint No. 435.

[237] Imprint No. 91.

[238] Imprint No. 280.

[239] Imprint No. 490.

Physicians were among Iowa's first settlers. Some of them coming before it was possible to eke out a livelihood by practice of their profession were, like the preachers and teachers, forced to supplement their income by farming. By 1849, however, a medical school had been established at Keokuk. Iowa's first imprint dealing with medicine was Dr. John F. Sanford's *Introductory Lecture: Delivered in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi in the Session of 1849.*[240]

Two guides for justices of the peace were printed in Iowa — the first, written by Hosea B. Horn, *A Practical Guide for Justices of the Peace and Constables* [241] and *The Iowa Form Book,* by John M. Bradford.[242] Platt Smith's abstract and argument for the defendant in the Dubuque claim case,[243] a case long in the courts, and George Frazee's report on the fugitive slave case, Daggs vs. Frazier,[244] were publications of interest to Iowans, many of whom were affected by the decisions reached.

Iowa's early settlers, largely farmers, were religiously inclined. Churches grew rapidly especially the Methodist, Congregational, Catholic, Presbyterian, and Baptist. If the churches grew rapidly, so did the schools, for Iowans were anxious to provide educational opportunities for their children. For additional recreation lonely settlers attended their lodges. These three activities were responsible for the preponderant number of Iowa imprints before 1861.

SUMMARY

Only the northwest corner of the State remained to be

[240] Imprint No. 63.

[241] Imprint No. 160.

[242] Imprint No. 266.

[243] Imprint No. 113.

[244] Imprint No. 73.

settled in 1860. Printers had followed closely on the heels of settlers, setting up their presses almost as soon as the villages formed. Of two hundred and twenty-two newspapers found by D. C. Mott to have been established during the years 1836 to 1860, one hundred and four remained in existence at the end of the year 1860.[245] From the comparison of this number of newspapers with the total of five hundred and fourteen books, pamphlets, and broadsides printed in Iowa during the same period, one may infer that newspaper printing was far more important in early Iowa than the printing of books and pamphlets.

The classification by subject of the five hundred and fourteen imprints which were found is doubtlessly a fairly accurate mirror of Iowans' interests during the period. In form far more than half of the publications found were reports, catalogues, by-laws, and constitutions of churches, lodges, and schools. Iowa was being organized. The number of lodge and church publications overshadow all other subjects during the early part of the period. By 1855 educational publications were being issued in increasing numbers and by the end of the period were becoming as numerous as religious publications. For the twenty-four years covered by this study the number of imprints in each of these three classes — fraternal organizations, 165; religion, 117; and education, 102 — far exceeds the total in any other. History, travel, and description items numbered 29; law and government (not governmental publications), 25; directories, 18; railroad publications, 14; medical items, 9; commercial pamphlets and books, 7; literary items, 5; and miscellaneous publications, 23. In contrast to the States to the east only one almanac was published. Only one book on slavery was published during this period when

[245] Mott's *Early Iowa Newspapers* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVI, p. 232.

the subject was assuming such great importance. There were a few foreign language newspapers in Iowa during the period, and the only imprint in a language other than English was printed in Latin.

No publications (outside of newspapers) were found for the years 1839 and 1840. The other twenty-two years show the following imprints: 1837 and 1841, one each; 1838, 1842, and 1843, two each; 1845, five; 1844 and 1846, six each; 1847, nine; 1849, 1850, and 1851, fifteen each; 1848, sixteen; 1852, twenty; 1853, twenty-eight; 1854, thirty-one; 1855, thirty-seven; 1856, fifty-one; 1857, seventy-three; 1858, sixty-eight; 1859, fifty-seven; and 1860, fifty-four.

Imprints were not found for all towns with newspapers nor does the date of establishment of the newspaper necessarily correlate with the date of the first imprint. The lag between the founding of the newspaper and the first imprint is extremely variable.

The westward spread of printing in Iowa is shown by the following table which is arranged chronologically by the earliest known date of printing other than newspaper printing.

	First Publication	No. of Publications		First Publication	No. of Publications
Dubuque	1837	78	Pella	1855	5
Burlington	1838	98	Washington	1855	2
Davenport	1842	62	Decorah	1856	1
Iowa City	1843	37	Garnavillo	1856	1
Bloomington (Muscatine)	1844	73	Knoxville	1856	3
			Centerville	1857	2
Keosauqua	1846	4	Mount Vernon	1857	1
Kanesville (Council Bluffs)	1847	3	Waverly	1857	2
			Cedar Rapids	1858	3
Fairfield	1848	5	Chariton	1858	1
Keokuk	1848	46	Fort Dodge	1858	1
Fort Madison	1849	4	Lyons City (Lyons)	1858	2
Mount Pleasant	1849	32			

Ottumwa	1849	5	Saint Charles City (Charles City)	1858	3
Fort Des Moines (Des Moines)	1852	14			
Oskaloosa	1852	7	Sioux City	1858	1
Bellevue	1853	2	Lansing	1859	1
Marion	1853	1	Pacific City	1859	1
Tipton	1854	3	Guttenberg	1860	1
Cedar Falls	1855	2	Wapello	1860	1

Although two of the four most prolific printers in Iowa were book and job printers, the newspaper offices, because of their large number, issued the preponderant number of early Iowa imprints. Outstanding in production were the following persons or firms, with ten or more publications.

Burlington Hawkeye	52
Luse, Lane and Company, Davenport	43
Democratic Enquirer, Muscatine	29
Faust Printing House and Bindery, Muscatine	29
Home Journal, Mt. Pleasant	19
Daily Express and Herald, Dubuque	18
Daily Gate City, Keokuk	18
W. A. Adams, Dubuque	17
Iowa State Gazette, Burlington	17
Iowa State Reporter, Iowa City	17
Daily Times Book and Job Office, Dubuque	13
Davenport Gazette	13
Burlington Telegraph	12
Bloomington (Muscatine) Herald	10
W. M. Osborn, Burlington	10

Not only was most printing of books and pamphlets done in a few towns but it was done by a small number of printing establishments. Only fifteen printing offices issued more than ten imprints. Most of the rest of Iowa printing was done by a considerable number of printers well distributed in the eastern half of the State.

Alexander Moffit

The Library of the University of Texas
Austin Texas

SOME PUBLICATIONS

Norwegian Settlement in the United States. By Carlton C. Qualey. Northfield, Minnesota: Norwegian-American Historical Association. 1938. Pp. 285. Plates, maps. Iowa has profited by emigration from various European countries, including the Scandinavian nations. This volume tells of the coming of the Norwegians to the United States and traces their settlements across the country to Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Nebraska. The book is short, with only nine chapters, but it is well written, thoroughly documented, and illustrated by maps. The chapter headings suggest the material: "Migration Factors", "The Sloopers Go West", "Pioneering Wisconsin", "On into Iowa", "A Glorious New Scandinavia", "The Giants' Country", "North Dakota and Beyond", "Michigan", and "Islands". An appendix presents statistics on the number of Norwegians by States and Territories as given in the various census returns for the United States. The book has footnotes, a valuable bibliography, and an index.

Everett E. Edwards has compiled *References on Agricultural History as a Field for Research,* recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture as No. 32 of *Bibliographical Contributions.*

Prehistoric Antiquities of Indiana, by Eli Lilly, has recently been published by the Indiana Historical Society. The volume is attractively printed and bound and is well illustrated. It is provided with footnotes, a bibliography, and an index.

Costumes of the North American Indians, by Robert B. Hartman; *Archeologist, Antiquarian and Company,* by Alexander Carl Guth; and *Legends of the Wisconsin Hills,* by Dorothy Moulding Brown, are three articles in *The Wisconsin Archeologist* for December, 1937.

The second part of *The Early Development of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America in Pittsburgh,* by William Wilson McKinney, appears in the September-December, 1937, number of the *Journal of the Department of History of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.*

Materials Relating to the History of the Mississippi Valley, from the Minutes of the Spanish Supreme Council of State, 1787–1797, by Abraham P. Nasatir and Ernest R. Liljegren, is one of the articles of interest to Iowans in *The Louisiana Historical Quarterly* for January.

The Dakota Southern, a Frontier Railway Venture of Dakota Territory, by Herbert S. Schell, and *The Story of Fort Sisseton,* by Edward A. Hummel, are the two articles in the April, 1937, number of the *South Dakota Historical Review.* The July issue contains an article by John D. Unruh on *The Mennonites in South Dakota.*

The Growth of Milwaukee as Recorded by Contemporaries, by Bayrd Still; *Brothertown: A Wisconsin Story with a New England Background,* by W. A. Titus; *Some Recollections of Thomas Pederson;* and *State Boundaries in the Old Northwest,* by Joseph Schafer, are articles in *The Wisconsin Magazine of History* for March.

The Platte Purchase, by Howard I. McKee; *Missouri in the Old Geographies,* by Harrison A. Trexler; The *"Jefferson Inquirer",* by Estal E. Sparlin; and *Letters of George Caleb Bingham to James S. Rollins,* edited by C. B. Rollins, are the articles and papers published in the January number of *The Missouri Historical Review.*

The Hoover Policies, by Ray Lyman Wilbur and Arthur Mastic Hyde, is interesting for the information it gives concerning former President Hoover's policies and also because all three men were former Iowans. Hoover and Wilbur were born here and Hyde graduated from the College of Law of the State University of Iowa.

The Observance of the Marquette Tercentenary, by Arthur J.

O'Dea; *Marquette's Titles to Fame,* by Gilbert J. Garraghan; *William Howlett, Pioneer Missionary and Historian,* by Thomas F. O'Connor; and *Account of the First Jesuit Missionary Journey Across the Plains to Sante Fe,* by J. Manuel Espinosa, are articles and papers in the January issue of *Mid-America.*

The Civil War in the United States, is the picture of the American Civil War told by articles in the *New York Daily Tribune,* by Karl Marx, articles by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels in the Vienna *Die Presse,* correspondence between Marx and Engels, and three addresses. The volume was edited and annotated by Richard Enmale and published by the International Publishers.

A biography of John Franklin Jameson; *Some Suggestions to American Historians,* by Guy Stanton Ford; *The Ptolemies and their Subjects,* by Willian Linn Westermann; *British Trade to the Spanish Colonies,* by Dorothy Burne Goebel; and *"War Guilt" in France and Germany,* by Bernadotte E. Schmitt, are articles and papers in the January issue of *The American Historical Review.*

Minnesota History for December, 1937, contains the following articles: *The Hoosier Schoolmaster in Minnesota,* by John T. Flanagan; *Some Early Minnesota Bells,* by Lois M. Fawcett; *A Newly Discovered Diary of Col. Snelling,* by Helen Dunlap Dick; and *Agricultural Periodicals,* by Everett E. Edwards. Under *Notes and Documents* there are: *Sibley as a Wild Game Conservationist* and *An Old Store at Marine,* by E. L. Roney.

James Colbert and the Spanish Claims to the East Bank of the Mississippi, by D. C. Corbitt; *Cincinnati a Southern Outpost in 1860-1861?,* by Charles R. Wilson; *Yellow Fever in the 1870's,* by Gerald M. Capers, Jr.; *John P. Altgeld and the Background of the Campaign of 1896,* by Harvey Wish; and *A. Little More Light on Gettysburg,* contributed by Milledge L. Bonham, Jr., are the articles and papers in *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for March.

The October, 1937, issue of the *Indiana History Bulletin* con-

tains *Early Financial History of Indiana 1816–1872,* by James Edward Hagerty. *Snake-fish Town, the Eighteenth Century Metropolis of Little Turtle's Eel River Miami,* by Robert B. Whitsett, Jr.; *Thomas L. Kane: Unofficial Emissary to the Mormons,* by Oscar Osburn Winther; *The Historian as Revisionist,* by James G. Randall; *Indiana on the Early Maps,* by Robert W. Karpinski; *Dendrochronology: Can We Fix Prehistoric Dates in the Middle West by Tree Rings?,* by Florence Hawley Senter; *Archives as Materials for the Teaching of History,* by Luther H. Evans; and *Help for Indiana Museums,* by Naomi A. Whitesell, are addresses printed in the February, 1938, number.

The *Michigan Historical Magazine* for Summer-Autumn, 1937, includes the following articles and papers: *Canoeing on Lake Superior,* by Wilson M. Ranek; *History of Accident Prevention in Home and Industry,* by E. Ross Farra; *Governor William Woodbridge,* by Mabel E. Smith; *Important Historical Relics Lately Added to the Ford Collection at Dearborn,* by Henry A. Haigh; *A Paper Village,* by Peter Vanden Berge; and *Life in the Michigan Woods,* by James Cloyd Bowman. The Winter number for 1938 contains the following articles: *American Red Cross in Michigan,* by Douglas Grusemer; *History of the Safety Movement in Michigan,* by H. O. Rounds; *The Financial and Tax History of Michigan,* by W. O. Hedrick; and *Michigan's Commercial Fisheries of the Great Lakes,* by Dr. John Van Oosten.

Courts and Lawyers of Northern and Western Illinois, by P. G. Rennick; *Pierre La Sallier: Lee County's First White Settler,* by Frank E. Stevens; and *John Peter Altgeld and the Election of 1896,* by Harvey Wish, are the three articles in the *Journal of The Illinois State Historical Society* for October, 1937. Among the *Historical Notes* are *Reminiscences of Governor Joseph Fifer,* contributed by Wayne C. Townley; *Danville Honors Gurdon Saltonstall Hubbard,* by Clint Clay Tilton; and *The La Sallier Monument,* by Lucile M. Warner. *The Significance of the Ordinance of 1787,* by Milo M. Quaife; *Successful and Unsuccessful Merchants in the Illinois Country,* by Charles M. Thomas; and *With Grant at Vicksburg — From the Civil War Diary of Captain Charles E.*

Wilcox, edited by Edgar L. Erickson, are the three articles in the January, 1938, number.

The Southern Influence in the Formation of Indiana, by John D. Barnhart; *Lincoln and Indiana Republicans, 1861-1862,* by Winifred A. Harbison; *Governor James A. Mount,* by H. S. K. Bartholomew; and *A Naturalist's Pilgrimage to New Harmony,* by William P. Alexander, are the articles in the *Indiana Magazine of History* for September, 1937. There is also an installment of *Prock's Letters from the Eastern Front,* written by William Landon of the Fourteenth Indiana Infantry in the Civil War, and a seventh chapter of the autobiographical sketches of William O. Lynch. There is also a continuation of *Indiana Genealogy,* edited by Martha Tucker Morris. *The Lincoln Migration From Kentucky to Indiana,* by R. Gerald McMurtry; *Indiana Food Administration Papers,* by William J. Van Schreeven; *The Old Printing Office in New Harmony,* by Thomas W. Records; *Edward Eggleston,* by Effa Morrison Danner; *Indiana Historical Society,* by Christopher B. Coleman; and *My North Carolina Boyhood,* by Alonzo LeRoy Wheeler, are papers and articles in the December issue. There is also a continuation of the autobiography by William O. Lynch and an installment of *Indiana Genealogy.*

IOWANA

Memories, an address by A. M. Henderson at the thirty-fifth annual picnic held by old settlers of Hamilton County at Bell's Mill, has been printed in pamphlet form.

In honor of its centennial anniversary the archdiocese of Dubuque has published *The Centennial History of the Archdiocese of Dubuque,* edited by the Reverend M. M. Hoffmann.

Radio History at Iowa, by Sylvanus J. Ebert, is one of the articles in *The Iowa Transit* for February. *A History of Mecca,* by Robert L. Miller, appears in the March number.

The Torch Press printed as its Christmas gift for 1937 *A Third Handful of Western Books,* by J. Christian Bay. While not limited

to books on Iowa, this little volume includes interesting comments on a number of books relating to Iowa.

The November, 1937, number of the *Iowa Law Review* includes three papers on legal subjects: *Alienability and Perpetuities* (Pt. II), by Percy Bordwell; *Definitive Standards in Federal Obscenity Legislation,* by Charles B. Nutting; and *The Common Law of Legislation,* by Frank E. Horack, Jr.

Iowa Governors Who Were Masons, by Earl B. Delzell, is continued in the *Bulletin of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, A. F. & A. M.* The January, 1938, number contains a biographical sketch of Nathan E. Kendall and the February issue a sketch of John Hammill.

The Story of the Oldest Presbyterian Church in Iowa and Some of the Early Missionaries, by Henry Sears Thomson, has been printed by the Presbytery of Iowa. This church was at West Point in Lee County and was organized on June 24, 1837.

Charles H. Sloan has recently prepared and published a *Biography of Frank W. Sloan, Banker, Lawyer, Business Diplomat and Philanthropist.* The two men were brothers. Frank W. Sloan was born near Monticello, Jones County, Iowa, in 1872, but spent most of his life in Nebraska.

Roadside Settlement of Des Moines, Jewish Community Center, South Side Community House, and *Negro Community Center,* by Flora Dunlap; *History of Community House Sioux City, Iowa,* by Mabel F. Hoyt; and *The Centennial of Iowa Territory* are three articles which appear in the *Annals of Iowa* for January.

The Historical Records Survey of the Works Progress Administration has issued a volume of 172 pages containing the inventory of the records of Dubuque County. This is number 31 in a series entitled *Inventory of the County Archives of Iowa.* The State Director is Don Farran of Des Moines. Luther H. Evans is the National Director.

SOME RECENT HISTORICAL ITEMS IN IOWA NEWSPAPERS

Biography of N. C. Deering, famous pioneer citizen of Mitchell County, in the *Osage Press,* August 5, 1937.

History of Scott Township, Poweshiek County, in the *Brooklyn Chronicle,* August 5, 1937.

A huge tree near Worthington, in the *Dyersville Commercial,* August 5, 1937.

Clark family is part of Madison County history, in the *Winterset Madisonian,* August 6, 1937.

Mose Hall was a slave in Tennessee, in the *Washington Journal,* August 7, 1937.

Scotch Grove celebrates march of pioneers from Canada, by Darrell Huff, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* August 8, and the *Anamosa Journal,* August 19, 1937.

Union Grove played prominent part in early Tama history, in the *Marshalltown Times-Republican,* August 9, 1937.

Will Blanchar recalls early days in Osage, in the *Osage Press,* August 12, 1937.

Recollections of Osceola, by Dal Ewing, in the *Osceola Sentinel,* August 12, 1937.

Judge James Dyer founded Dyersville, by Edith M. Ham, in the *Dyersville Commercial,* August 12, 1937.

Early recollections of Dyersville, by Anna S. Roome, in the *Dyersville Commercial,* August 12, 1937.

Ned Saddler was brakeman on "Casey" Jones' train, in the *Waterloo Courier,* August 15, 1937.

Recollections of Mrs. Juliette Bender, pioneer woman, in the *Waterloo Courier,* August 15, 1937.

Pilot Rock is rich in history and legend, in the *Sioux City Journal,* August 15, 1937.

Meaning of Ocheyedan, in the *Ocheyedan Arrow,* August 19, 1937.

"First plow that broke the plains" unearthed, in the *Des Moines Register,* August 22, 1937.

Julius M. Hathaway, former State Representative, is dead, in the *Sioux City Journal,* August 23, 1937.

Mementos of Black Hawk around Selma region, in the *Cantril Register,* August 26, 1937.

James C. Davis, Sr., was an Iowan for eighty years, in the *Des Moines Tribune,* September 1, and the *Des Moines Register,* September 2, 1937.

Pioneer stories of Boone County, by C. L. Lucas, in the *Madrid Register-News,* September 2, 9, October 14, 21, December 23, 1937.

Fairview's first settlers arrived 100 years ago, by Maud Joslin Lamb, in the *Anamosa Eureka,* September 2, 1937.

History of Washington Christian Church, by Mable Burger, in the *Washington Journal,* September 4, 1937.

First frame house in Cass Township, Harrison County, in the *Logan Herald,* September 9, 1937.

Death of former Federal Judge Anthony Van Wagenen, in the *Des Moines Register,* September 9, 1937.

Some early Viola history, in the *Central City News-Letter,* September 9, 1937.

Sketch of Louisa County, in the *Morning Sun News-Herald,* September 9, 1937.

Some early church history of Morning Sun, in the *Morning Sun News-Herald,* September 9, 1937.

First rural mail service in Iowa established at Morning Sun, in the *Morning Sun News-Herald,* September 9, 1937.

How Morning Sun got its name, in the *Morning Sun News-Herald,* September 9, 1937.

Sketch of life of Representative A. H. Baumhover, in the *Carroll Herald,* September 11, 13, and the *Carroll Times,* September 16, 1937.

Sketch of the life of Ellis Parker Butler, in the *Muscatine Journal,* September 13, 1937.

Replica of William Phillips cabin is memorial to settlers, in the *Jefferson Bee,* September 14, 1937.

Some pioneer reminiscences, by E. D. Carlton, in the *Spirit Lake Beacon,* September 16, 1937.

Fiftieth anniversary of Salem Lutheran Church at Rock Branch, in the *Correctionville News,* September 16, 1937.

Alex Reibel collects Indian relics, in the *Blakesburg Excelsior,* September 16, 1937.

Beane brothers have collection of antiques, in the *Toledo Chronicle,* September 16, 1937.

Pictures of district court judges are in Floyd County courtroom, in the *Waterloo Courier,* September 19, 1937.

Cliff swallow colony on Missouri River shore, by Bruce F. Stiles, in the *Sioux City Journal,* September 19, 1937.

Picture tells of cornerstone laying of Floyd's monument, in the *Sioux City Journal,* September 19, 1937.

The "Leonais quarter section" in a view of Sioux City of 1870, in the *Sioux City Journal,* September 19, 1937.

One hundred-year-old house in Clear Creek Township is in use today, in the *Johnson County* (Oxford) *Democrat,* September 23, 1937.

Cass Shepherd recalls Keosauqua during Civil War days, in the *County Register* (Cantril and Keosauqua), September 23, 1937.

Death of J. C. Jessen, former Representative, in the *Boone News-Republican,* September 24, 1937.

The earliest dwellers of Scott County, in the *Scott County Tribune* (Walcott), September 24, 1937.

The history of Davenport — the reminiscences of Ralph W. Cram, in the *Davenport Democrat,* a weekly series, September 26, 1937, to April 3, 1938.

Some Sioux County history, by Chas. L. Dyke, in the *Orange City Capital,* September 30, November 25, 1937.

Coggon history, in the *Coggon Monitor,* September 30, 1937.

A pulpit, once used by John Wesley, is heirloom in Boot family of Iowa City, in the *Des Moines Tribune,* September 30, 1937.

Early history of Bellevue Catholic deanery, by Paul Kempter, in the *Bellevue Leader,* September 30, 1937.

The Mt. Pleasant Methodist Circuit observes centennial, in the *Mt. Pleasant News,* October 2, 1937.

Old Stone Schoolhouse recalls town of Maysville, in the *Des Moines Register,* October 2, 1937.

Civil War memorial in Redhead Park marks center of Union encampment, in the *Des Moines Tribune,* October 4, 5, 1937.

Sketch of the life of Carl Doving, hymnologist, in the *Oelwein Register,* October 5, 1937.

Early history of Mystic, in the *Centerville Iowegian,* October 6, 1937.

Sketch of the life of E. W. Kendall, in the *Waterloo Courier,* October 6, 1937.

Some pioneer stories, by Moritimore Reynolds, in the *Knoxville Journal,* October 7, 14, 21, 1937.

Early history of Toledo, in the *Toledo Chronicle,* October 7, 1937.

Roscoe D. Dunlap collects relics of pioneers, in the *Davenport Times,* October 12, 1937.

The story of old Fort Schuyler, in the *Des Moines Register,* October 13, 1937.

Poster advertises a Fourth of July celebration in Burlington in 1895, in the *Burlington Hawkeye-Gazette,* October 13, 1937.

Historical sketch of the South Marion Methodist Episcopal Church, by Stanley K. Jensen, in the *Dayton Review,* October 14, 1937.

Some citizens of early Knoxville, in the *Knoxville Journal,* October 14, 1937.

Narrow gauge railroad displaces stagecoach, in the *County Register* (Cantril and Keosauqua), October 14, 1937.

Some early men of Grinnell, in the *Grinnell Herald-Register,* October 14, 1937.

The historic old Josiah B. Grinnell residence, in the *Grinnell Herald-Register,* October 14, 1937.

Hardin County has four railroads, in the *Eldora Herald-Ledger,* October 14, 1937.

New novel by Marjorie Medary reveals an Iowa college background, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* October 17, 1937.

Columbia Museum at Dubuque has varied collection, in the *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* October 17, 1937.

Death of former State Representative Andrew T. Istad, in the *Decorah Public Opinion,* October 19, and the *Mason City Globe-Gazette,* October 21, 1937.

The monuments to Chief Keokuk, in the *Keokuk Gate City,* October 20, 1937.

Fort Pike was never needed, in the *Keokuk Gate City,* October 20, 1937.

History of the Pioneer Grove post office, in the *Mechanicsville Pioneer Press,* October 21, 1937.

Some early mills in Madison County, in the *Winterset Madisonian,* October 22, 1937.

Marker is dedicated to Linn County's first white settler, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* October 24, 1937.

Some historical notes on Madison County, in the *Carson Critic,* October 28, 1937.

Julius Crile recalls pioneer experiences, in the *Fairfield Ledger,* October 28, 1937.

Old Keosauqua customs recalled by Mark Baker, in the *County Register* (Cantril and Keosauqua), October 28, 1937.

Mrs. Asma Rashid, aged 106, dies at Keokuk, in the *Keokuk Gate City,* October 29, 1937.

History of corn in Mahaska County, in the *Oskaloosa Tribune,* October 29, 1937.

Death of Cornelius L. Cutler, pioneer stagecoach driver, in the *Missouri Valley Times-News,* November 1, 1937.

Some pioneer recollections in Hancock County, in the *Mason City Globe-Gazette,* November 3, 1937.

Historical notes on Poweshiek County, in the *Brooklyn Chronicle,* November 4, 1937.

Reverend W. F. Skinner has notable career, by Harvey Ingham, in the *Des Moines Register,* November 4, 1937.

Beginning of the *Spirit Lake Beacon,* in the *Spirit Lake Beacon,* November 4, 1937.

Indian skeletons found near Correctionville, in the *Sioux City Journal,* November 7, 1937.

Death of former State Representative D. E. Mackie, in the *Vinton Times,* November 8, 1937.

Death of State Senator David W. Kimberley, in the *Davenport Times,* November 12, the *Davenport Democrat,* November 12, and the *West Liberty Index,* November 18, 1937.

Some descriptive letters by Thomas Gregg, Montrose editor 100 years ago, in the *Keokuk Gate City,* November 13, 1937.

Finding the Mormon route, in the *Des Moines Register,* November 14, 1937.

HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES

The Nineteenth Annual Indiana History Conference met at Indianapolis on December 10-11, 1937. A number of papers and addresses presented at these meetings were later published.

The annual meeting of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society was held at Columbus on April 1 and 2, 1938. The Ohio College and University History Teachers Association and other historical groups met at the same place and time.

A Mark Twain Museum to house the relics of the famous humorist was dedicated at Hannibal, Missouri, on November 30, 1937. The building was erected by WPA labor and stands next door to the boyhood home of Samuel L. Clemens. It is a replica of a century old house once owned by his father.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association will be held at Indianapolis, Indiana, on April 28–30, 1938. James G. Randall, of the University of Illinois, is chairman of the program committee. The first session will be devoted to "Government Aid to Historical Research". The Thursday afternoon session will feature the sesquicentennial observance of the establishment of American government in the Northwest. Other sessions will deal with "Southern Reconstruction", "Factors in Early American Education", "Modern Political Leaders", and "International Relations". The president's address, by Clarence E. Carter, will be on "The United States and Documentary Historical Publication".

The Minnesota Historical Society held its eighty-ninth annual meeting at St. Paul on January 10, 1938. The program included papers and addresses on the following subjects: "Local Historical Activity in Minnesota in 1937", by Mary W. Berthel; "Local History Work in Wilkin County", by Charles Holmgren; "The Historical Museum and the Community", by Mrs. B. T. Willson;

"Hunting Family Records", by Mrs. George A. Pond; "Recent Progress of the Historical Records Survey", by Jacob Hodnefield; "Alfred Owre's Place in Medical History", by Netta W. Wilson; "A Librarian Looks at History", by Carl Vitz; "State History and Education", by Sister Eucharista Galvin; "Count Andreani, a Forgotten Traveler", by G. Hubert Smith; and "Wendelin Grimm and the History of Alfalfa", by Everett E. Edwards. The President's address by Edgar B. Wesley, was entitled "History at Home".

IOWA

Historical sketches of Henry County, prepared by E. C. Rogers, have been broadcast over station WCAZ, beginning on February 10, 1938.

The Webster County Historical Museum has received the blacksmith's forge and bellows used at Fort Clark and later in the mill of Jacob Kirchner. The museum is now located in a room in the public library building.

The First Christian Church of Iowa City celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary on March 27, 1938. Sermons by Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison, "Echoes of the Past", by Mrs. Carrie Chapman, and a pageant, "The Romance of Faith", written by Norman Frances Felton, under the supervision of Marcus Bach, were features of the program which included morning, afternoon, and evening services.

On September 12, 1937, a tablet was dedicated marking the site of the cabin occupied by William Phillips, the first county judge of Greene County. This cabin served as the first county building in the county. Mrs. H. M. Marsh, president of the H. C. Club which presented the marker, presided. The presentation was by Mrs. Allen Cook, the acceptance by Mrs. J. R. Black, and the dedicatory address by Judge E. G. Albert.

At a meeting at the city hall of Mt. Pleasant, on January 20, 1938, preparations were made for the organization of "The Henry County Historical Society". A board of eight members will have

charge of the organization. Only residents of Mt. Pleasant are eligible to this board, members of which are chosen for three years. Mrs. Hattie Leach was elected secretary. A room in the new fireproof city hall has been designated as the historical department for the preservation of historical materials.

The Roman Catholic parishes of northeastern Iowa have held a series of commemorative services in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Archdiocese of Dubuque. On Sunday, November 7, 1937, twenty-four parishes held a joint parade and service at Cedar Rapids. On March 26, 1938, a centennial pageant was presented in the auditorium of Columbia College at Dubuque. The pageant script was written by the Reverend James Donohue of Columbia College. The pageant was repeated each evening until April ninth.

At a meeting of the Iowa Territorial Centennial Committee on January 17, 1938, it was decided to appoint a small executive committee of five members, a managing director, and an executive secretary. On this executive committee are J. R. Bahne of Eldora, chairman, John D. Adams, and A. R. Corey, Secretary of the State Fair Board, both of Des Moines, John Huston of Ottumwa, John S. Nollen, President of Grinnell College, and O. R. Sweeney of the Iowa State College faculty at Ames. J. C. Hammond, publisher of the *Decorah Journal,* was named managing director and Robert Burlingame of the Governor's staff, was appointed executive secretary. Offices were opened in the State House at Des Moines.

The program outlined by the Centennial Committee includes the following objectives.

Local celebrations in various parts of the State, featuring each community's part in the past one hundred years.

Special centennial features at the State Fair and all county and district fairs.

Centennial projects to be sponsored by State organizations and local chambers of commerce.

Formation of a speakers' bureau to furnish speakers for programs.

An effort to bring former Iowans back to visit the State.

Advertising Iowa's resources.

Encourage the marking of historic sites and scenic places.

Sponsor the publication of special historical editions by the newspapers of Iowa.

Louis Pelzer of the State University of Iowa was named head of the speakers' bureau and preparations have been made for a "booking agency" at the Des Moines headquarters. To assist communities in staging pageants the Recreation Department of the Works Progress Administration assigned Claudine Humble to serve as pageant director. Schools have been encouraged to participate in poster contests and in the preparation of educational exhibits. A large number of newspapers of Iowa are making plans to issue centennial historical editions.

The culmination of the celebration activities will be the Centennial State Fair from August 24 to September 2, inclusive. The State Fair Board has contributed $5000 toward the expenses of the centennial committee's administrative activities and the fair will feature Iowa history, showing the changes made during the past one hundred years in farm machinery, home-furnishings, clothing, and other things.

A number of communities have already selected dates for historical celebrations. Fort Madison has announced a tentative date on or about Memorial Day. Mason City has chosen June 19–21. Charles City's "Jubilee Days" are to be June 24 and 25. West Liberty will celebrate during the week beginning on June 26, with the big day on June 29. Cherokee, Decorah, Sibley, Algona, Bloomfield, and Adair County (Greenfield) expect to center their celebrations around the Fourth of July. Other communities and their dates are as follows: Le Mars, July 5; Anamosa, August 1–6, inclusive; Tama County, August 4–6; Stockport (Descendants of Henry Morris), August 5–7; Council Bluffs, August 7 to September 5; Hardin County Fair, August 11–13; Estherville, third week in August; Maquoketa, August 14–17; Buena Vista County Fair, August 16–19; Louisa County Fair, August 16–19; Warren County Fair, August 16–20; Benton County Fair, August 17 and 18; Marion County Fair, August 20–22; Sac County Fair, August 23–25; Delaware County Fair, August 30 to September 2; State Cen-

ter Commercial Club, August — dates not fixed; and Dubuque, dates not fixed. Many of these celebrations will include pageants.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

Mrs. Marie B. Voit, a Curator of the State Historical Society of Iowa since July, 1935, died at her home at Goldfield, Iowa, on October 29, 1937.

Dr. William J. Petersen, Research Associate of the State Historical Society of Iowa, represented the Society at a conservation meeting at Des Moines at the Kirkwood Hotel on February 5, 1938. Various State, Federal, and educational agencies were represented, the State Historical Society being particularly concerned in stimulating interest in State and local history. On February 15th at 8 P. M., Dr. Petersen lectured before the Winfield Parent Teachers' Association on "Centennials in Iowa History". On March 18th he accompanied two administrators of the Centennial Commission, J. C. Hammond, Managing Director, and Robert Burlingame, Executive Secretary, on a visit to Dubuque to confer with the local committee on centennial plans. The following day a conference was held at Madison, Wisconsin, with W. F. Whitney, who served as General Chairman of the Wisconsin Territorial Centennial in 1936. On April 4th Dr. Petersen gave three centennial speeches at Ottumwa before the Rotary Club, the Kiwanis Club, and the Ottumwa Women's Club. The following day he spoke on the same subject before fifteen hundred Ottumwa High School students. Dr. Petersen also conferred on local centennial matters with Mr. John Huston, Mr. T. Henry Foster, and Major C. A. Hill of Ottumwa.

Iowa History Week, April 18–23, 1838, has been devoted to the general theme "Iowa in 1838", celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Territory of Iowa. This theme will be used for a series of broadcasts over WSUI during the week. "The National Scene" will be presented by H. J. Thornton, Professor of History at the State University, on Monday, April 18th, at 3:15 P. M. William J. Petersen of the research staff of the State Historical Society will speak at 3:15 P. M., on

Tuesday, April 19th, on "The Geography of Iowa Territory". On Wednesday, April 20th, at 4:45 P. M., J. A. Swisher, also of the Historical Society's research staff, will speak on "Government in 1838". Ruth A. Gallaher, associate editor of the State Historical Society, will speak on April 21st, at 3:15 P. M., on "Legislative Bribery in 1838". The last of the series will be on Friday, April 22nd at 4:15 P. M. by Jack T. Johnson, research assistant in the State University of Iowa, who will speak on "George W. Jones: Sponsor of the Territory of Iowa". The issues of *The Palimpsest* for the entire year will be devoted to descriptions of Iowa in 1838. As an additional contribution to the Iowa Centennial anniversary The State Historical Society of Iowa has recently distributed an attractive volume entitled *I am a Man: The Indian Black Hawk,* by Cyrenus Cole. Black Hawk died in 1838.

The following persons have recently been elected to membership in the Society: Miss Juanita A. Dygert, Bettendorf, Iowa; Mrs. Kenneth Evans, Columbus, Ohio; Miss Lorraine Frick, Iowa City, Iowa; Mrs. J. Henry Hughes, Williamsburg, Iowa; Mr. Geo. D. Koser, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. Russell O. Lamson, Waterloo, Iowa; Mr. W. R. Perkins, Sioux City, Iowa; Miss Mildred Rasmus, Evanston, Illinois; Mr. Oliver M. Yaggy, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Mr. Clyde L. Boice, Iowa City, Iowa; Mrs. Keith Vawter, Marion, Iowa; Mrs. W. M. Vernon, Ames, Iowa; Mr. Myron J. Walker, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. E. Williams, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. F. O. Boyd, Keokuk, Iowa; Mr. J. E. Calkins, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. W. J. Grimmer, Winfield, Iowa; Miss Anne Kutcher, Iowa City, Iowa; and Mr. Bernard Sparrowgrove, Iowa City, Iowa. Mr. Carl Fritz Henning of Boone, Iowa, has been enrolled as a life member of the society.

NOTES AND COMMENT

Ellis E. Wilson, who wrote pioneer stories for the *Waterloo Courier,* died on March 12, 1938, at his home in Waterloo.

The Indian pow wow in August, 1938, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the initiation of these ceremonies. A pageant will be a feature of the celebration at the Indian Reservation near Tama.

Professor Louis Bernard Schmidt, of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, will return to the University of Texas as visiting Professor of American History for the first term of the summer session of 1938.

Ellis Parker Butler, born at Muscatine on December 5, 1869, died at his home at Flushing, New York, on September 13, 1937. Mr. Butler was known chiefly for his humorous writings, among which were such books as *Pigs Is Pigs, The Incubator Baby, The Adventures of a Suburbanite,* and *Goat Feathers.*

CONTRIBUTORS

Luella E. Cook. Born at Manchester, Iowa. Educated in the Manchester schools. Received B. A. degree from Cornell College in 1916 and the M. A. degree from the State University of Iowa in 1934. Has served as principal of the high school at Emerson, Henderson, and Jesup, as normal training critic and teacher of social science at Carroll, Perry, West Liberty, and Grand Junction, and as instructor of rural teaching at the Iowa State Teachers College. Has published feature articles in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette* and a *History of the West Liberty High School* in the *West Liberty Index.*

Alexander Moffit, Associate Librarian of the Library of the University of Texas. (See The Iowa Journal of History and Politics, January, 1938, p. 112.)

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THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS
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THE RELATION OF HISTORIC INDIAN TRIBES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS IN IOWA

Identification of archaeological manifestations with historic Indian tribes has always been earnestly desired by all archaeologists, but estimates of the value of such an identification have varied. Some archaeologists have believed that the *only* way to reconstruct the past was to interpret their archaeological findings in the light of their knowledge of the historic Indian tribes — by proceeding from the known to the unknown. Such identifications are, however, difficult to achieve and usually may be stated only tentatively. The use of false identifications has caused confusion several times.

Many archaeologists have, therefore, considered it sufficient, for the time being, to devote their efforts to ordering their finds on the basis of trait similarities in a temporarily indefinite past. After this has been done, if an identification is established between a historic tribe and an archaeological manifestation, then the whole inter-related pattern of pre-recorded cultures receives a new orientation and is linked to "history".

To make such a linking between pre-history and history is the purpose of this study.[1] Dr. Charles R. Keyes has

[1] This manuscript was prepared as a master's thesis in the Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago. A bound copy of the study, containing tables, an extensive bibliography, and photographs of early maps, not included in this publication, is in the library of that University. Grateful acknowledgment is made by the author to Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole, head of the Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago, to Dr. Charles R. Keyes, director of the Iowa Archaeological Survey, and to Dr. Thorne Deuel, chief of the Illinois State Museum, for their extensive and excellent help always so graciously given.

organized the archaeological material from the area now included in the State of Iowa into a number of groupings that are based on trait similarities; this study is an attempt to find connections between these manifestations and the historic Indian tribes in that area.

A study such as this not only helps explain the pre-historic or unrecorded period; it also leads to a more complete and understandable picture of the region in historic times. Once such a link is made, a mass of knowledge concerning the economy, the techniques, the ceremonial life, and the location of the people so identified merges with the written facts concerning them.

In recent years several careful attempts to connect historic Indian tribes with archaeological manifestations in the Middle West have met with varying degrees of success. Dr. William Duncan Strong in his *Introduction to Nebraska Archaeology* did a thorough study of this kind and suggested identifications for the Nebraska area. Glenn A. Black encountered greater difficulties and to date has had less success with his work in Indiana. In Illinois the historical research of Sara Jones Tucker promises identifications there. W. C. McKern has connected certain Wisconsin foci with historic tribes. Dr. Charles R. Keyes in 1927 suggested relationships between the Oneota aspect and the Chiwere Siouan tribes; and Dr. James B. Griffen recently reiterated this viewpoint in an article published in *American Antiquity.*[2]

But any detailed investigation has not heretofore been made for Iowa, either from the viewpoint of any certain tribe or of an area. Statements regarding the migratory movements of Indians in the region now called Iowa have been based for the most part on traditions related by the

[2] Keyes's *Prehistoric Man in Iowa* in *The Palimpsest,* Vol. VIII, p. 224; Griffen's *The Archaeological Remains of the Chiwere Sioux* in *American Antiquity,* Vol. II, pp. 180, 181.

Indians, augmented by a few notes left by explorers. Such are the migration routes given by J. O. Dorsey, John R. Swanton, and Henry R. Schoolcraft.[3] The data given by Dorsey and Cyrus Thomas in Hodge's *Handbook of American Indians* under "Iowa" are mostly from written sources and are more critically chosen, hence more valuable. Strong consulted many maps and documents and recorded some of the information therefrom that pertained to Iowa Indians, but his interest in this area was primarily based upon its peripheral relation to Nebraska.

Most of the serious archaeological work in Iowa has been done by Dr. Charles R. Keyes, director of the Archaeological Survey of Iowa. He has excavated and assembled a vast amount of material and has recognized the existence of five distinct horizons in the area. He has not yet published a formal report.

Thus, in considering the quantity and type of data available for the solving of the problem under investigation, the proper procedure, in general terms, seemed to be as follows: (1) to make a survey of the recorded locations of Indian tribes in Iowa; (2) to make a descriptive and statistical examination of archaeological manifestations in Iowa and check the amount of white man's material found, the stratification of cultures, etc.; and, finally, (3) to determine if any tribal location or series of locations coincided with the geographical and temporal extent of any archaeological manifestation.

The spelling "Ioway" is used throughout to designate the tribe. Judging from the seventy or more spellings of the tribal name — most of them obviously an attempt to

[3] Dorsey's *Omaha Sociology* in the *Third Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology*, pp. 211–370; Swanton and Dixon's *Primitive American History* in the *American Anthropologist* (New Series), Vol. XVI, pp. 375–412; Schoolcraft's *Information Respecting the History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States*, Vol. III.

reproduce it phonetically — it appears that pronunciation of the name was *áj u wej*. This assumption is strengthened by a letter written by Alanson Skinner in which he told of hearing that tribe named by many Indians in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska, and in their pronunciation the first syllable was always accented, the last pronounced as "ay" (as in Ojibway, etc.).[4] In early historic times that pronunciation was used by everyone. The modern spelling of the name is used for the State.[5] This variation makes clear at once the distinction between the State and the tribe.

I
INDIAN TRIBES IN THE IOWA AREA IN HISTORIC TIMES

It was in the middle decades of the seventeenth century that prehistoric time merged into the historic in the Iowa region. The movement of the French and the English was, in general, southwestward. It began in what is now Quebec and northeastern United States and ultimately reached Lake Michigan. From Lake Michigan the Europeans followed down the Fox-Wisconsin River route or paddled down the Illinois River to the Mississippi. There they turned either up or down, fearful of ascending the rivers which flowed in from the west. All they learned of the population beyond the Mississippi was hearsay.

But there came a time when hardy men determined to find for themselves what was "beyond". Probably some of those who early ventured west of the Mississippi River left no record of their journeys. Undoubtedly one of the

[4] Mott's *The Pronunciation of the Word Iowa* in THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS, Vol. XXIII, p. 353.

[5] The word "Iowa" is used in this study to mean the area now included in the State of Iowa.

earliest to become acquainted with that region was Nicolas Perrot, a French trader. His admirable courage and intelligence in his dealings with the Indians made him an influential figure in the West. It was he who left the first definite statement concerning Indian tribes in Iowa. From the time of which he wrote (1656-1657) until the end of that century, there appear some scattered references to tribes in the area under discussion, but not many.

After 1700 more and more adventurous individuals began to ascend the rivers that came from the west, and the Mississippi River was no longer the dividing line between the known and the unknown. Few were, however, attracted to the rivers of Iowa; they were too small when the Missouri and Minnesota rivers could be explored. Moreover, the Indian tribes on them were few, relatively unimportant, and their membership was small. Hence for the latter half of the seventeenth century and in the early part of the eighteenth, the data on Indian tribes in Iowa are scanty. Historical reconstruction for that period must be based upon much less information than that for the later times, and the information itself is more indefinite. After 1750 historical reconstruction rests on surer ground.

The source material for this study consisted of journals and reports of travels written by Frenchmen, Englishmen, and later by Americans, of personal letters, of reports of government officials (French, Spanish, English, American), of traders' reports, and lastly, of maps.

Much of this source material, especially that up to the latter half of the eighteenth century, required careful analysis. It was first necessary to determine how authentic the information was. Did the writer usually report facts accurately or was he prone to enlarge upon his accomplishments, as did the egocentric Father Hennepin? Was the information obtained at firsthand or was it hearsay? Just

where had the person speaking, or quoted, traveled in the West? If the facts had been through a number of re-writings by various authors and editors, the effect that might have on the data had to be taken into consideration.

The exact location of a tribe was sometimes difficult to determine from the generalized or confusing statements made. Usually placement of a group was described in relation to some natural feature, often a river. But the rivers often had a succession of names. The Mississippi,[6] for example, was for a while "la Rivière de la Conception", then in honor of the financial minister of France was "la Rivière Colbert", before it came to be called by its present name. Or perhaps the river on which the tribe resided was not named at all but was said to flow into the Mississippi from the west a little above the Wisconsin River. Thus each statement of location required an amassing of data that included geographical terms in use at the time, geographical relationship of other Indian villages, and topographical information for the general region, with the hope that by these means the location could be determined definitely enough to be of value in this study.

The date of occupation of the site was not always given nor was it always easily inferable from the other facts presented. Often it could be ascertained only by probing into the history of the general region and relating the specific fact to the picture as a whole.

Maps presented similar problems. Seldom had the cartographer himself been in North America, and unfortunately a map does not give its sources beyond a general statement that may appear in the legend. Placement as given on a map cannot be unquestioningly accepted as that meant by the original source. On the 1673 Marquette map,

[6] For the names of the Mississippi River see Petersen's *Steamboating on the Upper Mississippi*, pp. 11, 12.

on Thevenot's version of the Marquette map, and on the Joliet map of 1674, the Moingwena and the Peoria are placed on the same river flowing from the west into the Mississippi above the Illinois and below the Wisconsin. One might assume that both tribes had then been on the Des Moines River since that river's name still bears witness to the early habitation of its banks by one of the groups, the Moingwena. Many early historians made this assumption. Marquette may have been told by the Peoria that the Moingwena lived farther west. Thereupon he must have concluded they lived on the same river and so placed them on his map. But the latitude for the Peoria village which he gives (correcting the one degree error that appears from the mouth of the Wisconsin down to the Arkansas River) puts it at the mouth of the Iowa River. Since the Illinois tribes were not likely to have had two villages in the short time they were in Iowa, since Franquelin on his map of 1684 placed the Peoria on a river above that of the Moingwena as did others after him, including Delisle, and since the Marquette information could as well be interpreted that way, is it not likely that the latter interpretation is correct?

Another complication was the censurable yet understandable practice of copying the features of a certain area in wholesale fashion from an earlier map. An excellent example of this occurs in many eighteenth century maps which are outright copies, especially for the Upper Mississippi Valley, of Guillaume Delisle's 1703 "Carte de Canada ou de la Nouvelle France" and his 1718 "Carte de la Louisiane". There were those who copied carefully. But also there were those who wanted to make a handsome map above all else or who simply copied thoughtlessly. The latter group bewilder and disconcert the student of specific areas.

In this manner each source presented unique problems that had to be solved before the information it gave could be properly comprehended or used. That the source material was of this type has to be understood before the reader proceeds to the following discussion of the actual location of Indian tribes in Iowa. It explains the fragmentary and sketchy quality of much of the reconstruction. It also explains why exact village sites are not known until the late eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries. Before that time only regions can be associated with the tribes. Such a situation is unsatisfactory, but it cannot be remedied.

Seventeen different Indian tribes lived in the area now Iowa between the middle of the seventeenth century and the cession of Indian lands to the United States government. Some of these tribes had sought brief refuge only, as did the tribes of the Illinois Confederation in the seventeenth century, and the Sauk and Fox from the early 1700's up to the turn of that century. Others maintained permanent residence in the area over a long period of years. Chief of these were the Ioway whose 150 years or more of habitation there gave the State its name. The Oto and the Omaha probably had villages in Iowa for at least 50 years.

THE IOWAY

Since the Ioway[7] were in Iowa longer than any other historic Indian tribe, they merit discussion first. In historic times they probably were not a large tribe and usually had but one permanent village at a time. Their population is difficult to estimate with much certainty. Father Louis

[7] On some seventeenth century maps the terms "Pahoutet", "Paoté", etc., occur which are thought to refer to the Ioway. Since the proof of this is flimsy and the occurrences relatively unimportant, discussion of their appearance is omitted.

André, writing from Green Bay, Wisconsin, in 1676, stated that members of a nation called "aiaoüa" had recently come to visit them. He described his callers as members of a tribe "very large but poor",[8] a tantalizingly indefinite remark. Either the Indians had told him that or he had picked up the information elsewhere. In 1702 Pierre le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville (he who established the first colony at the mouth of the Mississippi River) estimated the combined adult male population of the Oto and the "Ayooués" to be three hundred "good men".[9] Again this is but secondhand knowledge. Other estimates range from eighty, given by Chauvignerie in an official report to the Governor of Canada in 1736,[10] to 8000 given in 1762 by Lieutenant James Gorrell who was located at Green Bay.[11]

The reports that seem more reliable, because of the character and experience of the writers, are those made by Francisco Cruzat and by Lewis and Clark. Cruzat, in his "Summary of the Indian tribes of the Misuri River" (1777) wrote of the "Hayuas": "This tribe is composed of two hundred and fifty warriors."[12] Lewis and Clark in the "Estimate of the Eastern Indians" which accompanied the main report of their journey gave as the "probable Number of Souls" eight hundred, with two hundred of these warriors.[13] Moreover, Du Pratz in his *Histoire de*

[8] Thwaites's *Jesuit Relations,* Vol. LX, pp. 202, 203.

[9] Margry's *Découvertes et Établissements des Français dans l'Ouest et dans le Sud de l'Amérique Septentrionale,* Vol. IV, pp. 598, 601.

[10] Schoolcraft's *Information Respecting the History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States,* Vol. III, Appendix A.

[11] *Lieut. James Gorrell's Journal* in the *Wisconsin Historical Collections,* Vol. I, p. 32.

[12] *Wisconsin Historical Collections,* Vol. XVIII, p. 363.

[13] Thwaites's *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,* Vol. VI, pp. 82, 91.

la Louisiane (1758), said that the "Aïouez", Oto, and Osage were the smallest tribes on the Missouri.[14]

If the tribe had been as large or even an eighth as large as Gorrell stated, it would probably have occupied a number of villages. There is no evidence that this was the case. Membré does state that the Ioway and Oto about 1680 had three villages, evidently close together. Perrot, however, in 1685 speaks of but one and he visited that. Later writers do not specify the number but the inference from their writings is that there was only one permanent village or if there were several they were not many miles apart. There may have been contemporaneous villages on Okoboji Lake and on the Big Sioux for a short period; there very likely were two contemporaneous villages in Illinois in the 1760's. But it can be said with more assurance that there was probably but one permanent village from the 1770's until the disintegration of the tribe due to the white man's intrusion in the early nineteenth century.

The problem of locating Ioway village sites is, therefore, confined to the tracing of one group which usually maintained a single village but which may have divided at times into two which were located near each other.

Nicolas Perrot in his informative *Mémoire sur les Moeurs, Coustumes et Relligion des Sauvages de l'Amérique Septentrionale* told how the Ottawa and Huron tribes, pursued by the Iroquois, decided to go farther west. The Ottawa had been swept into the westward onrush of the depleted Huron and other groups after the destruction of the Erie by the advancing Iroquois. In 1656 the Ottawa and Huron Indians reached the Mississippi and ascended it about twelve leagues to a point "in the neighborhood of the Wisconsin [River]"[15] where a river was found

[14] Du Pratz's *Histoire de la Louisiane,* Vol. II, p. 251.

[15] "Ils monterent ce fleuve a douze lieues ou environs d'Ouisconching, ou

which flowed from the west. Whether or not they entered the Mississippi by the Wisconsin is not stated. They ascended this western stream. Perrot, and probably the Ottawa originally, described it as a "river which is named for the Ioways". Since the Ottawa associated the stream with the Ioway, it seems logical to assume that the "nations" who were found at or near its source were these very Indians.

The possibilities for identification of the river so located are limited to the Yellow and the Upper Iowa rivers, the first two eastward flowing streams above the Wisconsin. The Yellow River, south of the Upper Iowa, is a small river which, at its narrowed mouth, does not give much promise of continuing far inland. The Upper Iowa is larger, longer, and would have appeared to extend westward a good distance. Its name has no value in the identification because the river was not called "Iowa" or "Upper Iowa" until the nineteenth century, nor is the term likely to be a throwback to seventeenth century habitations there. Such meagre information prompts further probing into history.

Chronologically the next reference to the Ioway was made by Father Zenobius Membré, who accompanied La Salle to the Illinois country and lived at Fort Crèvecoeur in 1680-1681. He was interested in learning all he could of the region and its occupants from the Indians who visited the fort, and he recorded the information he acquired. Due to Le Clerq's re-editing of the manuscript, or perhaps to Membré's original writing, the material now extant is hopelessly confusing in places. Especially is it involved when the Indian tribes in Illinois and the Upper Mississippi country are named and located. This is partly be-

ils trouverent une autre riviere qui se nomme des Ayoes. Ils la suivirent jusqu'a sa source et y recontrerent des nations qui les receurent cordialement."— *Minnesota Historical Collections,* Vol. II, p. 203.

cause Membré talked with both Algonquian and Siouan speaking Indians, thereby hearing different terms for a single tribe. In addition, most of the data were second-hand and Membré was not well acquainted with the geography of the area. In one of his less tangled statements he wrote: "the Anthoutantas [Oto] and Maskoutens, Nadouessions, [live] about one hundred and thirty leagues from the Ilinois, in three great villages built near a river which empties into the river Colbert [Mississippi] on the west side, above that of the Ilinois, almost opposite the mouth of the Miskoncing in the same river."[16]

The comma that intrudes between "Maskoutens" and "Nadouessions" is a mistake if the reference is to the Ioway and evidently such a term *was* applied to them. Father Louis André, when he wrote from Green Bay in 1676 and described their recent visit there, spoke of them as "aiaoüa ou mascouteins nadoessi".[17] Father Tailhan, when editing Perrot's manuscript in the nineteenth century, explained in a footnote (unrelated to the André letter) that the Ioway were sometimes referred to by the Algonquian term of "Nadouessioux Maskoutens" or "Nadouessioux of the prairies".[18] Membré's use of the term can then be explained because the Illinois tribes with which he and La Salle associated were Algonquian speaking.

The linking of the "Maskoutens, Nadouessions" with the Oto offers no hindrance to the assumption that the reference was to the Ioway. It was not a unique connection, because Le Sueur in 1700, Delisle in his 1703 and 1718 maps, and others speak of the two groups as if they lived

[16] Shea's *Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley,* p. 150.

[17] André's *Letter* in Thwaites's *Jesuit Relations,* Vol. LX, p. 202.

[18] Perrot's *Mémoire sur les Moeurs, Coustumes et Relligion des Sauvages de l'Amérique Septentrionale,* footnote on p. 237.

near together. Moreover, the river on which the villages were located would seem to be the same which the Ottawa ascended.

In 1685 Perrot mentioned the Ioway again. In that year he himself visited them in their village. He had been appointed commandant in the northwest by Governor de la Barre in the spring of that year, and immediately set out with twenty men to make friendly alliances in the Sioux country. He established a fort about a mile north of the site of Trempeleau, Wisconsin, on the Mississippi. To this fort came some Ioway "who said that their village was nine leagues beyond on the bank of a river".[19] The French then visited it and Perrot was honored by being seated on a buffalo robe, offered a calumet to smoke, and fed buffalo tongues out of an earthen pot. But no more detailed description of the village is given.

The lack of further information regarding the incident may be due to the fact that the description of it is taken, not from the Perrot manuscript, but from a secondary source — La Potherie's *Histoire de l'Amerique Septentrionale.* Unfortunately parts of the Perrot manuscripts disappeared, but La Potherie had incorporated much from them into his *Histoire.* He incorporated accurately and his history is obviously reliable, but he may not have copied fully.

Was this the same village the Ottawa found? The Ioway were still living on a river, but again, what river? The "nine leagues" was, of course, but an estimate on the part of the Indians, but Perrot does not make a correction in the estimate after his visit there. That distance from the fort could reach beyond the mouth of the Root River in Minnesota and almost to the Upper Iowa, but the Yellow River is

[19] To quote Perrot, "qui dit que leur village étoit à neuf lieues audessus, sur le bord du fleuve".— La Potherie's *Histoire de l'Amerique Septentrionale,* Vol. II, p. 183.

too far away. There is no evidence at any time to locate the tribe farther to the north, around the Minnesota River. It would seem more sensible perhaps not to be limited by the specific distance given but to consider possible locations that were "close", that is within a journey of a day or two. This enlarged area would include the entire lengths of the Root and the Upper Iowa rivers.

To the above quotation, La Potherie appended the following footnote "The 'Ayoës' live a considerable distance beyond the Mississippi, toward the 43rd degree of latitude."[20] This fact may have been gleaned from conversation with Perrot. Latitudes reported in the west in those days are questionable, so that part of the statement is not constructively helpful, but the knowledge that the Ioway lived some distance inland is of value.[21]

Was the river Perrot visited the Root or the Upper Iowa? The earlier references to the Ioway on a river near the Wisconsin could not have meant the Root River. Nor does it seem likely that the tribe would have moved the permanent village such a few miles. When they moved after 1700, they moved seventy-five to one hundred miles or more at a time. If then, a river is to be chosen that would fit the conditions described by Perrot in 1653 and 1685 and by Membré, the Upper Iowa would be the most reasonable choice.

Perrot did add that when the French arrived at the village the women were so frightened that they ran away. Some "gained the hills, and others rushed into the woods

[20] La Potherie's *Histoire de l'Amerique Septentrionale,* Vol. II, footnote on p. 182.

[21] To consider that they lived inland is in disagreement with a statement on a Delisle map (n. d.) which says that the Ioway at one time lived at the *mouth* of a river flowing into the Mississippi. But the map itself is confusing. It has been tampered with after 1703 and is consequently little more than a hodge podge. The statement has only its face value. On the other hand the Ioway may have lived at the river's mouth before they moved inland.

which extended along the river".[22] This does not eliminate the choice of the Upper Iowa as the river of the Ioway. It is bordered by woods along most of its course, and hills, sheared by but one glacial advance, rise abruptly from the river's edge or just beyond a brief plain.

It is of interest to note that Dr. Louise Phelps Kellogg in describing the meeting of the Ottawa and the Ioway added, "This branch of the Siouan family [the Ioway] was then in process of becoming plains Indians, with an economy dependent upon the buffalo."[23] The comment is a logical assumption based on the fact that the traditional movement of the tribe was from the Woodland region of eastern Wisconsin to the Plains beyond the Mississippi, and this region in western Iowa would have been transitional topographically. That the Ioway had adopted characteristic Plains area traits by 1676 is substantiated by a statement of Father Louis André, who talked with some of them at Green Bay in that year. He described them as "very large but poor; for their greatest Wealth consists of ox-hides and of Red Calumets."[24]

After telling of Perrot's visit in 1685, La Potherie continued: "Their eagerness to obtain French merchandise induced them to go away to hunt beaver during the winter; and for this purpose they penetrated far inland."[25] "Far inland" probably meant westward toward the headwaters of the Des Moines and the Blue Earth, a southern tributary of the Minnesota River. That area was still associated with the Ioway fifteen years later when Pierre Le Sueur reached the Blue Earth in his search for possible mining sites in the southern Minnesota region.

[22] La Potherie's *Histoire de l'Amerique Septentrionale*, Vol. II, p. 183.

[23] Kellogg's *The French Régime in Wisconsin and the Northwest*, p. 99.

[24] André's *Letter* in Thwaites's *Jesuit Relations*, Vol. LX, pp. 202, 203.

[25] La Potherie's *Histoire de l'Amerique Septentrionale*, Vol. II, p. 184.

At the junction of the Blue Earth with the Minnesota, Le Sueur established a fort where he spent the winter of 1700-1701. He kept a journal of his trip and winter's experiences but it was lost. However, before it disappeared it was used as source material by Bernard de La Harpe for his *Historical Journal of the Establishment of the French in Louisiana* and by M. le Chevalier de Beaurain for his *Mémoire.* Neither copied the journal exactly, for both use the third person. La Harpe did not incorporate material as fully as did Beaurain, but the two records check each other almost perfectly on the data they both give.

According to both La Harpe and Beaurain, Le Sueur was visited at the Fort by some Sioux who told him that "this river [the Blue Earth] was the country of the Western Sioux, the Ioways, and the Otos, [and Beaurain adds] that the Ioways lived on the shore of a lake thirty leagues 'du costé de l'Ouest.' "[26] This last phrase may refer to the Missouri River although usually the term is translated "in the West". The "Western Sioux" were Dakota tribes.

The possibilities for a lake site in a generalized Blue Earth region are limited to Clear Lake and to the Okoboji-Spirit Lake area. If the village was described in relation to the Missouri River, then it was probably in the western part of Iowa and one of the lakes in Dickinson County would be indicated.

A second type of evidence bears out this assumption. Maps of the eighteenth century show the Ioway village on one of a series of lakes from which a river heads that flows from the east or the northeast into the Missouri. This por-

[26] The account reads in part as follows: "cette rivière estoit le pays des Sioux de l'Ouest, des Ayavois et des Otoctatas, qui les Ayavois habitoient sur le bord d'un lac, a trente lieues du costé de l'Ouest".— Beaurain's *Voyage de Le Sueur chez les Sioux* in Margry's *Découvertes et Établissement des Français dans l'Ouest et dans le Sud de l'Amérique Septentrionale,* Vol. VI, p. 78. See also La Harpe in French's *Historical Collections of Louisiana,* Vol. I, p. 24.

trayal began with Delisle in his 1702 and 1703 maps and was continued by him, although other tribal locations and natural features changed, evidently according to changes in his information.

Delisle was an excellent cartographer from two standpoints: first, he tried to be an accurate draughtsman, and secondly, he was critical in his choice of information. He had access to documents in France, and he talked with the men from New France when they returned home for funds or further rights. His maps of Louisiana are a distinct improvement over all earlier ones. Where he procured the information that caused him to draw a river headed in lakes by which the Ioway lived is not stated on the map at all. It would seem that he had heard of Le Sueur's findings, either by talking to a member of the expedition who returned to France within the next two years or perhaps Delisle had access to the original Le Sueur manuscript within that time. Whatever the source, it evidently gave him the added data — not extant in manuscript — about the river flowing southwestward. It should be noted, however, that the Le Sueur spelling as we have it differs from that of Delisle.

The relation of this river to other geographical features, the direction of its course, and its connection with the lakes point emphatically to its identification with the Little Sioux River which heads in the Okoboji-Spirit Lake area. This river and one, two, or three lakes continued to be designated on maps after the Ioway were no longer placed near them, and by the nineteenth century (Lewis map of 1810 and others) the river was labelled "Little Sioux" and one of the lakes "Spirit Lake". The Ioway were usually placed by the lake which probably would be either West or East Okoboji.

Judging by maps alone, it would appear that the Ioway

lived on Lake Okoboji from the last of the seventeenth century to the late eighteenth. Actually by 1700 they had moved again.

Learning of the proximity of the Ioway, Le Sueur in 1700 sent two Canadians to invite the tribe to visit him, and, if they would, to settle near him, "because these Savages are industrious and used to cultivating the soil". After unsuccessful searching it was found that the tribe had moved to the banks of the Missouri in the neighborhood of the Omaha.[27] The move had evidently been sudden and recent since the Dakota, though nearby and friendly, had not yet heard of it.

A more specific location for this Missouri River village is given by Vermale in 1717 and by Delisle. On Delisle's 1718 map ("Map of Louisiana and of the Course of the Mississippi"), which incidentally shows decided improvement over that of 1703 in its delineation of the Missouri River, he located "Aiaouez" directly west of the lakes on the eastern side of a river that flowed in a southern direction into the Missouri where it makes its great bend westward and thus not far above the "Little Sioux". The river is labelled "R. du Rocher". The Omaha were located west of this river.

This location of the Ioway offers several puzzles if the usual question as to the identity of the river is considered. In the first place, if one looks at a modern map, two rivers are found immediately above the Little Sioux — the Floyd and the Big Sioux — both flowing into the Missouri with a distance of less than ten miles between. On eighteenth cen-

[27] Beaurain's *Mémoire* in Margry's *Découvertes et Établissements des Français dans l'Ouest et dans le Sud l'Amérique Septentrionale*, Vol. VI, p. 80. On page 82, we find the following: "Le 16, les deux Sioux s'on retournèrent à leur village, et l'on apprit que les Ayavois . . . . estoient allez s'establir du costé de la rivière du Missoury, aux environs des Maha, nation qui habite dans ces quartiers."

tury maps, however, there is no such arrangement. Only the one river — the "R. du Rocher" — is shown. But if the Ioway had lived on the Big Sioux, the Floyd might not have been considered of enough importance to mention when a description of the region was made to the cartographer. Thus of these two rivers, the Big Sioux seems more likely to be the one portrayed.

But Delisle calls this river "R. du Rocher". At present an eastern tributary (in Iowa) of the Big Sioux is called the "Rock River". It may be that the village was on the Rock River, above its junction with the Big Sioux River and thus directly west of the lakes, but this assumption is probably not correct. It would mean that the upper Big Sioux proper had not been portrayed at all. It would mean that the name of a small western river had persisted over two hundred years. The Delisle location of the Ioway was, therefore, probably intended to be a short distance above the mouth of the Big Sioux in what is now Iowa, straight west of the lakes.

Delisle, in 1718, also placed the Ioway in a generalized location at the mouth of a river, about as much farther up the Missouri as was the "Big Sioux" above the "Little Sioux". This would put them in what is now South Dakota. For some reason these two village sites do not appear on maps by other cartographers or on the Delisle maps printed later. It seems likely that the 1718 map did not have as large a circulation as did that of 1703. Cartographers and printers copied the 1703 map time and again, but seldom the map of 1718. Moreover, after 1718 Delisle did not publish any maps for the Upper Mississippi region that incorporated new material.

The omission of the Missouri River sites on later maps may be explained in another way. Perhaps the Ioway did not remain on the Missouri but returned instead to their

old village on Lake Okoboji. Did the map makers portray accordingly? If so, can written documents substantiate this viewpoint? In 1702 Pierre le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville, on hearsay, spoke of the Ioway as neighbors of the Omaha and reported that they lived on a river which was farther up the Mississippi than the Ohio and came from the west.[28] This was obviously the Missouri. Father Pierre Francois Xavier de Charlevoix wrote in his *Journal* for October 20, 1721:

> I have just seen a Missourian woman who tells me . . . . a little higher [up the Missouri] we find the Cansez, then the Octotatas [Oto] . . . . afterwards the Aïouez . . . . All these nations of whom I have been speaking, dwell upon the western bank of the Missouri, excepting the Aïouez who live on the eastern, and are neighbors to the Sioux and their allies.[29]

In 1723 Charlevoix wrote to Comte de Toulouse regarding the western sea and mentioned the "Aiouez" "who are near the Missouri".[30] Such indefinite statements by people who had not been that far up the Missouri are not specifically helpful, but the Ioway evidently *did* live both on Lake Okoboji and on the Big Sioux in the first half of the eighteenth century.

There may even have been two contemporaneous Ioway villages in this period. The Delisle map of 1718 showing the Missouri River sites also retains the one on Lake Oko-

[28] "On [the Ioway and Oto] les peut faire descendre ou on voudra, qui seroient du costé du Ouest, dans une rivière qui est su delà l'Ouabache, du costé du Ouest".— Iberville's *Mémoire* in Margry's *Découvertes et Établissements des Français dans l'Ouest et dans le Sud de l'Amérique Septentrionale*, Vol. IV, p. 598.

[29] Charlevoix's *Journal of a Voyage to North-America*, Vol. II, p. 224. A "Missourian woman" refers to a member of the Missouri tribe whom Charlevoix met in her village on the Missouri River.

[30] Charlevoix's *Letter* in Margry's *Découvertes et Établissements des Français dans l'Ouest et dans le Sud de l'Amérique Septentrionale*, Vol. VI, p. 534.

boji. And as previously pointed out, cartographers throughout the eighteenth century continued to place the tribe on the lake site.

Vermale in his "General Map of Louisiana or of the Mississippi", 1717, gave a similar "Big Sioux" location. He showed village symbols a short distance up from the mouth of a river that flowed southwest into the Missouri. To this village came a "Road which French travellers take". It connected at its eastern end with the mouth of the Wisconsin River. Delisle in his maps showed a similar route for French traders. In 1703 the trail went fairly straight across from the Wisconsin to the Missouri, crossing it at the junction a little way below the mouth of the Little Sioux, and continuing up the west bank of the Missouri indefinitely. In 1718 the route led directly to the Ioway village on Lake Okoboji, then on to the "R. du Rocher" (Big Sioux) site where it ceased. This makes it seem likely that Vermale had the Ioway in mind when he indicated the village to which the "road" came. Since there is essential agreement between these two individual portrayals of the Iowa village, they must represent in general what Le Sueur intended. However, Vermale does omit the lake. And they differ in the location of the Omaha village.

Still another Missouri River site appears in the literature of the region. M. Louis Antoine Bougainville, a soldier under Montcalm, wrote a memoir which contains Upper Mississippi Valley information, gleaned from Canadian officers who knew the region intimately. The data appearing therein should have been up to date as well as reliable. Bougainville wrote in 1757 that the "Ayoués" were fifty leagues above the site of Fort Leavenworth.[31]

[31] Bougainville said, "a cinquante lieues au-dessus on trouve les Otoks et les ayoues".—Bougainville's *Mémoire* in Margry's *Relations et Mémoires Inédits*, p. 48.

In this instance the number of leagues may be regarded as fairly accurate, for by this time Europeans with competent means of measuring distance had visited the Missouri tribes. Even if the village had been twenty-five miles farther or nearer, however, it would still place the Ioway definitely in southern Iowa. Had they moved in part or as a group down the Missouri River? If so, where exactly were they located?

Immediately there comes to mind the "ancient village" of the Ioway noted by Lewis and Clark in their journey up the Missouri in 1804. The *Journal* for July 28, 1804, contains the record:

> Island and Creek 15 yds. wide on the S. S. above this Bluff, as this Creek has no name call it Indian Knob Creek . . . . below this High Land on the S. S. the Aiauway Indians formerly lived.[32]

Lewis in his "Summary View of Rivers and Creeks, Etc.", probably written at Fort Mandan in the winter of 1804-1805, more precisely designated the location by placing "Indian Creek" twenty miles above "Musquetoe Creek" and three miles above the old Ioway village.[33] To sum up, then, the Ioway village was on the east side of the Missouri River, about seventeen miles above the mouth of Mosquito River and three miles below the present day Indian Creek, just south of a high bluff. This would be just south of the city of Council Bluffs below a bluff that stood out noticeably. H. M. Brackenridge, who journeyed up the Missouri in 1811, also mentioned in his *Journal* the site of the "Ancient village of the Ayuwas" and placed it between latitudes 41° 4′ and 41° 17′.[34] The Lewis and

[32] Mott's *The Lewis and Clark Expedition in Its Relation to Iowa History and Geography* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XIII, p. 170.

[33] Thwaites's *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,* Vol. VI, p. 42.

[34] Brackenridge's *Journal of a Voyage up the River Missouri* in Thwaites's *Early Western Travels,* Vol. VI, p. 165.

Clark site would come well within these limits. Such a location could have been the "fifty leagues" village of Bougainville. Whether this was a main or a subsidiary village of the tribe is unknown.

It is likely that when the tribe was located on or near the Missouri it acquired horses and immediately began to take advantage of its increased ability to hunt over an extensive area. In fact, the Ioway ranged over the whole region between the Missouri and the Mississippi.

They were encountered in eastern Iowa at least twice before 1760. Pierre Boucher described the progress of the expedition he led against the Fox in 1728: "Hardly had we arrived opposite the *Ouisconsin* [Wisconsin] than we discovered traces of a party of *Renards* [Fox]; and after three days' journey, we found their canoes, which they had left at the river of the *Ayous* in order to penetrate more easily into the depths of the surrounding country."[35] Does this mean that the Ioway lived on a river in eastern Iowa, or had someone met some Ioway on it and thus designated it? What river was it? Van der Zee[36] and Thwaites[37] agree that it was probably the Wapsipinicon. This opinion is based upon an estimate of the three days' travel from the mouth of the Wisconsin, in view of the fact that the distance from Lake Pepin to Rock River was traversed in nine days. This is the only mention of the Ioway near the Mississippi until thirty years later. The presence there of the camp of a summer hunting party seems the most logical explanation of the "river of the Ayous".

Another postulated hunting party made itself known to

[35] Van der Zee's *Captivity of a Party of Frenchmen among Indians in the Iowa Country, 1728-1729,* in THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS, Vol. XIV, p. 98.

[36] Van der Zee's note in THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS, Vol. XIV, p. 98.

[37] *Wisconsin Historical Collections,* Vol. XVII, p. 38.

posterity by murdering a Frenchman on the Des Moines River in 1755 and thereby aroused the anger of Louis Marquis de Montcalm.[38] Aside from these discordant notes the Ioway are always placed on or near the Missouri River until the 1760's.

In the Coues edition of the journals of Lewis and Clark, when the statement concerning the old village site is made the following comment is added: "They were a branch of the Ottoes, and emigrated from this place to the river Des Moines."[39] Thwaites, in his edition, explained that this additional phrase "is crossed out by another pen, in the original MS."[40] "Original manuscript" must mean the original notebook entry. The crossing out was done after Biddle edited the notes or else Clark overruled the omission, for the explanation is included in the first edition of the journal. Although it may be questionable to say that the Ioway migrated to the Des Moines, it is important to find that from this lower Missouri village they were supposed to have moved east.

At any rate, by the 1760's the Ioway had established themselves on the Mississippi River in Illinois. Such a leap from the Missouri to the Mississippi may seem surprising and arouse questions but the change was not as radical as it first appears. The group had been ranging as far as the Mississippi for a number of years and the location farther east offered a better opportunity for the sale of furs.

James Gorrell, located at Green Bay, listed in 1762 the "Avoys — On each side Mississippi" and gave as his

[38] *Wisconsin Historical Collections,* Vol. XVIII, pp. 195, 196.

[39] Coues's *History of the Expedition Under the Command of Lewis and Clark,* Vol. I, p. 92, footnote.

[40] Thwaites's *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,* Vol. I, p. 92, footnote.

sources both French and Indian accounts.[41] But Gorrell's population figure as given earlier is so far from acceptable and his spelling so bad that his location data must not go unquestioned. His placements of other tribes, such as the Sauk, Fox, and Menominee are, however, accurate. In addition, four Indians from the "Avoy nation" had visited him that summer so he should have known.

Two years later St. Ange, commandant at the Illinois and therefore situated at Fort Chartres, complained to his superior that a band of the Ioway "established on the bank of the Mississippi" were annoying the French at Peoria. They had wounded a Frenchman on the Mississippi thirty-five leagues up from Fort Chartres.[42] In 1769 St. Ange, then located at St. Louis, listed the "Ayooua" with the Sioux, Sauk, and Fox as "Of the district of the upper Misisipi" rather than with the Omaha, Oto, Kansas, etc., "of the Misouri River".[43]

A more specific location of the village, or villages, in this case, is found in Jedidiah Morse's *The American Gazetteer* for 1798 where even population figures are added. Morse wrote:

> Iowa, a river of Louisiana, which runs south-eastward into the Missisippi, in N. lat. 41. 5. 61 miles above the *Iowa Rapids,* where on the E. side of the river is the *Lower Iowa Town,* which 20 years ago could furnish 300 warriors. The *Upper Iowa Town* is about 15 miles below the mouth of the river, also on the E. side of the Missisippi, and could formerly furnish 400 warriors.[44]

[41] *Lieut. James Gorrell's Journal* in the *Wisconsin Historical Collections,* Vol. I, p. 32.

[42] St. Ange's *Letter* in the *Illinois Historical Collections,* Vol. X, pp. 293, 296. Fort Chartres was located on the Mississippi, just above the mouth of the Kaskaskia River.

[43] St. Ange's *Report* in the *Wisconsin Historical Collections,* Vol. XVIII, p. 300.

[44] See also Salter's *Iowa: The First Free State in the Louisiana Purchase,* pp. 278, 279.

Later maps used this or similar data. The first map which the writer has discovered that placed the Ioway on the Mississippi was a "Map of the United States of America and of the Course of the Mississippi", drawn by Brion de la Tour and dated 1784. Two "Iowa Towns" are shown, both in Illinois, one opposite the mouth of the Des Moines River and one ten miles or so below the Iowa River.[45] The two site markings appear to be late additions to an older plate because the Lake Okoboji village appears also, and the Mississippi "Towns" are printed while the other lettering is in script. A 1783 map by the same cartographer shows only the lake site. This Illinois placement was immediately copied and appeared on maps by Delamarche in 1785, Arrowsmith in 1790, Sötzmann in 1791, Russell in 1794, Faden in 1796, Güssefeld in 1797, etc. Evidently the cartographical delineation of the villages was late in relation to their time of occupancy. Morse, it may be noticed, writes "20 years ago". That would be in the 1770's. By 1777 the main village of the Ioway was on the Des Moines River in Iowa. Morse's statement, obviously not too specific, may be passed by without causing difficulty. But it is not at all likely that the two Illinois sites continued contemporaneously with the Des Moines village that from 1777 on is given as the *only* village until the nineteenth century. Brion de la Tour was, of course, in France. Hence the lag.

The site on the Des Moines River is better authenticated than are any of the others, although the majority of references to it come after 1800. From 1770 on, there is a paucity of data regarding the Ioway, aside from maps; maps still carried the Okoboji site and so are useless.

The first mention of the new Iowa location is in a report

[45] Fifteen miles below the mouth of the Iowa River would be just below the 41st degree of latitude, south of Milroy, Illinois.

that the Spanish government representative, Francisco Cruzat, enclosed with a letter to Don Bernando de Galvez, dated November 15, 1777. The report described various Indian groups with which the St. Louis post had had dealings. As to the "Hayuas", he wrote: "They are located eighty leagues from this village [St. Louis] by water by the Misisipy river on the shores of the Muen river."[46] This is undoubtedly reliable information since Cruzat was in a position to know. The eighty leagues would place the village near the present Selma, Iowa, in what is now northwestern Van Buren County, on the Des Moines River.

A map that was drawn in the 1780's (according to the Library of Congress) and belonged to Lewis and Clark placed the "nation Eyeway" on the R. de moins". It appears to be the work of someone really familiar with the area, but, the date (1780) is questionable and perhaps twenty years should be added to it.[47]

In 1793 Zenon Trudeau considered the "Ayoa", the Sauk, and the Fox as in control of the Des Moines River, but he mentioned no villages.[48] McKenney and Hall, however, state that Watchemonne, a chief of the Ioway, was born at an old village on the Des Moines "at this time [1835?] occupied by Keokuk".[49] Watchemonne was (in 1838) a little over fifty years old. Hence in the last decade of the century the Ioway were definitely on the Des Moines.

[46] Cruzat's *Letter* in Houck's *The Spanish Régime in Missouri,* Vol. I, p. 145.

[47] This is one of several maps which were found (in the 20th century) mixed in with some accounts belonging to William Clark in the Indian Office at Washington. They are thought by Annie Heloise Abel to have been sent by Jefferson to Lewis and Clark before their journey up the Missouri. Hence the dating of them has to be made according to the facts they contain.

[48] Trudeau's *Document* in Houck's *The Spanish Régime in Missouri,* Vol. II, p. 50.

[49] McKenney and Hall's *History of the Indian Tribes of North America,* Vol. III, p. 17.

The village mentioned as inhabited by Keokuk (in 1835?) was practically the same site on which white men established the town of Iowaville in 1837. This was in the far northwest corner of present day Van Buren County, on the west side of Section 7 of Village Township, on the north side of the Des Moines.[50] Iowaville was abandoned in the latter half of the nineteenth century and the site is now farm land.

Thomas G. Anderson, a trader, spent the winter of 1801-1802 with the "Ioway tribe of Indians — a vile set."[51] He described the place as being about fifty miles up the Des Moines River. Again the Iowaville site is indicated. Nicholas Boilvin, appointed Assistant Indian Agent in 1806, was told to visit the "Iawe Towns on the Lemoin".[52]

Lewis and Clark also placed the Ioway on the Des Moines.[53] In their "Estimate of the Eastern Indians" they located the Ioway village thirty-six leagues, and in another paragraph, forty leagues, up the Des Moines. Sources for this were secondary and in view of other conflicting statements as well as Clark's 1810 map, their accuracy is doubtful. The explorers may have heard of a few of the tribe who were at Faribault's trading post two hundred miles up the Des Moines for about four years at the turn of the century. On his 1810 map, Clark places "Ayawas" between Buffaloe Horn and Village creeks, on the northeast side of the Des Moines. Neither name is

[50] Fitzpatrick's *The Place-Names of Van Buren County, Iowa,* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. XVIII, p. 32.

[51] Anderson's *Narrative* in the *Wisconsin Historical Collections,* Vol. IX, p. 151.

[52] Dearborn's *Letter* in the *Wisconsin Historical Collections,* Vol. XIX, p. 315.

[53] Lewis's *Essay on an Indian Policy* in Coues's *History of the Expedition under the Command of Lewis and Clark,* Vol. I, Appendix I, p. 1222; Thwaites's *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,* Vol. VI, pp. 91, 92; Clark's map of 1810.

now applied to creeks in the region indicated in southeastern Iowa, but it could have been the Iowaville spot. Moreover, the township name may be a carry over from the latter creek's name or the creeks may be so small that they are not noted on geologic survey maps. Many other traders and government officials verify this location, including Cutter in 1812, Clark in 1816, Tanner and Long in 1817, Silby in 1820, and Morse in 1820.

How long the Ioway maintained this Des Moines village, it is difficult to say. The white man was shouldering his way persistently into Iowa by this time. Lewis wrote in 1809, "The third, and only portion of those Indians [of Upper Louisiana], who can with propriety be considered as possessed of such stationary villages . . . . is confined to the Ayaways, Sioux, and Foxes of the Mississippi".[54] But very soon the disruption traceable to the white man reached even their villages, and groups of Ioway were attracted to certain centers of activity for more or less temporary periods.

Even as early as 1805 Zebulon M. Pike in describing his trip up the Mississippi from Rock River northward noted, "In this distance they [the party] passed a large prairie, called the half way to the prairies des Chiens, and several sand banks on the east; the Iowa village and Creek is on the opposite side."[55] And John Todd in his book of recollections of early days in western Iowa stated that in the beginning of the nineteenth century there was an Ioway village on the Iowa River ten miles above its confluence with the Mississippi.[56]

Giacomo Constantine Beltrami, the Italian explorer, as-

[54] Lewis's *Observations and Reflections on Upper Louisiana* in Thwaites's *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, Vol. VII, p. 322.

[55] Pike's *An Account of a Voyage up the Mississippi River*, p. 5.

[56] Todd's *Early Settlement and Growth of Western Iowa*, p. 184.

cended the Mississippi from Wheeling to Fort St. Anthony on the steamboat, *Virginia*. He speaks of the river of the "Yahawas" that was named after people who lived on it,[57] but that does not definitely indicate that the Ioway were still there. Nor does Jedidiah Morse's (1820) statement of the same fact prove a late occupation.[58] It is only a hunch that the Ioway were not there long and not after the first decade of the nineteenth century.

Nicholas Boilvin, Indian agent at Prairie du Chien, wrote in 1811 that the Ioway had for the most part abandoned the chase except to get meat, and were manufacturing lead (probably near the present site of Dubuque, Iowa).[59] William Clark, as Governor of Missouri Territory, stated in an official report that the Ioway were "on Grand river" and also had "a village on Lemoin".[60] George Silby verified the Grand River location when he wrote from Fort Osage to Thomas L. McKenney in 1820 about the Indians between the Missouri and the Arkansas rivers. He said: "They [the Ioway] are latterly much divided, so that I am unable to state precisely how many villages they occupy, or where they are located. . . . The other part of the tribe remains in two villages, I believe, on the De Moines and Grand Rivers."[61]

Thomas Forsyth in his *Journal* (1819) remarked that the Ioway had planted corn near Fort Edwards (located

[57] In the words of Beltrami, "du nom de peuples Sauvages, qui l'habitaient".— Beltrami's *La Découverte des Sources du Mississippi*, p. 62.

[58] Morse's *A Report to the Secretary of War of the United States, on Indian Affairs*, p. 363.

[59] Boilvin's *Letter* in the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, Vol. XI, p. 252.

[60] Clark's *A Report of the Names and Probable Number of the Tribes of Indians in the Missouri Territory*, dated November 4, 1816. In the retired classified files, Indian Archives, Washington, D. C.

[61] Silby's *Letter* in Morse's *A Report to the Secretary of War of the United States, on Indian Affairs*, p. 204.

on the Mississippi just below the site of Keokuk, Iowa) where they were residing, and in 1821 he asked for a subagent there to deal with the Ioway.

Two reports in 1817 — one by Stephen Long and the other by Edward Tanner —suggest that the Ioway had moved their village farther up the Des Moines River. Long wrote, "The principal part of the Ioway Indians reside up this river [Des Moines], at the distance of about one hundred and twenty miles from its mouth."[62] This information he had obtained during his journey up the Mississippi from Prairie du Chien to the Falls of St. Anthony. Edward Tanner, who also claimed to have journeyed up the Mississippi in 1817, placed the tribe one hundred miles from the west side of the Mississippi.[63] Both of these figures rest on secondhand information.

A split of the tribe had occurred when an Ioway chief, "Wangewaha" or "Hard Heart", joined the Oto in Nebraska because he was not in sympathy with the English in the War of 1812 and disapproved of the actions of the rest of the group in aiding Great Britain. In the autumn of 1819, according to the story told Stephen H. Long on his Rocky Mountain expedition, many of Hard Heart's people joined him so that the Ioway, Oto, and Missouri were united for a brief time. In 1820, Hard Heart's followers returned to the village on the Des Moines River, but the chief remained with the Oto.

In 1823 Beltrami noted, as the boat steamed past the Des Moines, "This river is inhabited by the Ioways who have been almost all destroyed by the Dakotas."[64] The massacre

[62] Long's *Voyage in a Six-Oared Skiff to the Falls of Saint Anthony* in the *Minnesota Historical Collections,* Vol. II, p. 81.

[63] Tanner's *Report* in the *Wisconsin Historical Collections,* Vol. VIII, p. 288.

[64] "Cette rivière est habité par les yahoas qui ont été presque tous destruits par le Sioux" in Beltrami's *La Découverte des Sources du Mississippi,* p. 51.

by the Dakotas is an unsolved puzzle. Since it is doubtful, this site may be questioned. However, Beltrami talked with people at Fort Edwards opposite the mouth of the Des Moines and should therefore have received recent and reliable data.

There is also a tradition of a battle in 1821 between the Ioway and the Sauk and Fox led by Black Hawk in which the Ioway were defeated,[65] but this is very improbable. At any rate the period of compulsory land cessions was upon the Ioway Indians. In 1824 they gave up land in Missouri; in 1825 they were excluded from Minnesota and far northern Iowa; in 1830 they ceded all their Iowa land. It was during this period of persistent ousting that they began definitely to trail out of Iowa. Some settled near Snake Hills (St. Joseph, Missouri) on the Missouri where their presence was reported by Forsyth (1831), Catlin (1830's), Maximilian (1833), and De Smet (1838). Some settled on the Little Platte, according to Maximilian (1827 and 1833). Reservation life was at hand.

THE OTO

The Oto, a smaller Chiwere Siouan tribe, shadowed the course of the Ioway across northern Iowa to the Missouri; their villages were either contiguous or were separated by only a few miles.

The Oto, or "Otontanta", first appear in what may be Iowa on Marquette's ambiguous map of about 1673. (See Appendix for further discussion.) They are there one of the "nations esloignés dans les terres" and thus relegated to the group containing the Pawnee, the Omaha, and the Ioway(?). The Jesuit map "made in the year 1672", Joliet's map of 1674, and Vander Aa's 1673 map all copy

[65] Pickard's *The Iowa Indians* in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. I, p. 14; Cole's *I Am A Man: The Indian Black Hawk*, pp. 70, 71.

that of Marquette. None of their slight rearranging suggests additional information.

The Oto were brought out of the limitless West and given more definite location by Father Zenobius Membré who coupled the "Anthontantas" with the Ioway when he placed that tribe on what was probably the Upper Iowa River. (See p. 238.) Hennepin copied Membré in this, but he did not specify the location of the western river. La Salle's references show no additional information.

Later maps yield few additional facts. Franquelin's map for 1681 harks back to Joliet's of 1674 for its portrayal of the Iowa area. Franquelin's succeeding maps of 1684, 1685, and 1688 are a distinct improvement over any earlier ones, but he was confused by the extensive terminology used by various tribal groups and Frenchmen to designate the Ioway. Not realizing that "Arounoué", "Paoté", and "Mascoutins Nadessioux" probably all referred to the Ioway, he placed all on the maps in locations given for them at one time or another, naming the Oto always with the "Mascoutins Nadessioux". Both groups were near the head of a river in the "Far West". This specific relationship probably traces ultimately to Membré's records. Fonville's 1699 map makes the same errors.

The failure of Perrot to mention the Oto after his visit to the Ioway in 1685 suggests that the two tribes lived at least several miles apart, or the tribe may have been too small to merit special attention.

It will be recalled that Pierre Le Sueur was told in 1700 that the Blue Earth River was the region of the Ioway, "des Otoctatas", and of the western Sioux. The Ioway were said to live on a lake shore. The Oto were described as living "a little further on".[66] Delisle in his 1703 map

[66] The phrase was "un peu plus loin".— Beaurain's *Mémoire* in Margry's *Découvertes et Établissements des Français,* Vol. VI, p. 78.

placed them with the Ioway on Okoboji Lake. Other cartographers followed Delisle in this — Moll in 1712, 1714, and 1720, Willdey in 1714, and de Fer in 1718.

When the Canadians searched for the Ioway at this place they found neither that group nor the Oto. They found instead that both tribes had gone to the Missouri River near the Omaha. Did Delisle, therefore, on his 1718 map, place the two together on the Missouri? No, he located the Ioway on the Big Sioux(?), on a river farther up the Missouri, and on the Lake, but he had the Oto below the mouth of the "Rivière de Panis" or Platte, on the west side of the Missouri, and, in addition, they appeared in a generalized area between the Des Moines and Missouri, south of the latitude of the mouth of the Platte.

A manuscript confirmation of the Oto's presence near the Missouri in 1701 is found in an anonymous document entitled "Necessity of Fortifying the Country in order to destroy the English establishments" which, in a concentration plan, spoke of making the Omaha and the Oto come down a river which was twenty leagues from the Ohio, undoubtedly the Missouri.[67] Moreover, an old Missouri woman, quoted by Charlevoix in 1721, described the "Octotatas" as a tribe living on the western side of the Missouri River.

From this time on the maps represent two schools of thought: one which placed the Oto in a broad area between the Des Moines and the Missouri, toward the south (as Le Rouge in 1742, Bellin in 1755, and Nolin in 1756), and one which places them on the Platte in what is now Nebraska (as on a map in Daniel Coxe's *A Description of the English Province of Carolana,* 1722, the Anville-Bolton map of

[67] "Il le faudroit aussi charger de . . . faire venir les Mahas, les Octotas, sur une rivière qui est à vingt lieues de Ouabache".— From a report entitled *Necessité de fortifier le Pays pour détruire les Etablissements Anglais* in Margry's *Découvertes et Établissements des Français,* Vol. IV, pp. 586, 587.

1752, Bonne's map of 1757, etc.). From 1757 on the Oto are always located in Nebraska.

It is, therefore, likely that the tribe descended and crossed the Missouri around the turn of the seventeenth century. They established their main permanent village on the Platte, but they continued to hunt in Iowa crossing the Missouri in the region of the mouth of the Platte and so were encountered in that area.

When Bougainville spoke of them and the Ioway being fifty leagues above Fort Leavenworth (See p. 247), the Oto were probably on the Nebraska side and may have been at the "old Ottoes village" described by Lewis and Clark.

THE OMAHA

It is recounted that in prehistoric times, after separating from the other Dhegiha Siouan tribes, the Omaha migrated up the Missouri River to their first recorded position at that river's westward bend. If such a movement did take place, it is likely that the group, during its progression, would have lived at one or more sites in Iowa.

In the sixteenth century the Omaha were another of the tribes which Marquette, Joliet, Franquelin, and Minet stretched into the illimitable West on their maps. But in 1702 Delisle located them on a river which flowed south to join the Missouri at its bend, above the unnamed Little Sioux. The 1703 map is essentially the same in this respect. Many other cartographers copied this general setup,[68] although more often the river of the Omaha flowed from the northeast, roughly paralleling the river of the Ioway. In addition, the river of the Omaha is sometimes shown with a river above it, again with a parallel course, on which "Ari-

[68] Moll, 1712–1714, 1720; Willdey, 1714(?); Vermale, 1717; Bonne, 1757; Jeffrey, 1760, 1783; Beaurain, 1777; Anville, 1794; and Faden, 1769. See the map list for descriptions of these maps.

cara'' appears. Furthermore, Delisle on his 1718 map and Bowles in 1778 name the river of the Omaha ''R. du Rocher''. Always, however, the Omaha are placed at the mouth or spreading north from it on one side or the other.

It is perhaps apparent that the river under discussion is the same one as that on which the Ioway were located by Delisle in 1718. In the earlier discussion it was suggested that the Big Sioux was the river intended. It was also pointed out that Vermale differed in his placement of the Omaha. In his 1717 map he shows the ''Maha'' on a river flowing into the Missouri above the Little Sioux(?). The disconcerting feature here is a river flowing from the west into the Missouri(?) above the mouth of the postulated Little Sioux and below the mouth of the river with the Omaha village. This river has a Pawnee village on it. It seems likely that Vermale was confused in this map. Le Sueur stated definitely that the Omaha and Ioway were near together and this delineation would separate them by a goodly distance. Moreover, the western river looks like the Platte misplaced. Therefore, the conclusion as regards the Big Sioux still holds.

Assuming then that the river on which the Omaha were located was the Big Sioux, it is of importance to this study to determine whether the tribe was on the west or east side of the river. One location would put them in South Dakota, the other in Iowa. There were those who placed the ''Maha'' in a generalized area at the mouth, but most maps were more specific. In 1702 Delisle placed them up the river, quite a way on the east side. In 1703 he portrayed the village on the Iowa side but nearer the mouth. Then in 1718 he put it on the Dakota side and replaced the eastern site with an Ioway village.

The maps of the eighteenth century reflect this change and started two schools of thought. The cartographers of

both schools were that by profession, and obviously not much new information reached them concerning the western Upper Mississippi area. They therefore copied earlier maps. Many of those who located the Omaha on the Iowa side copied the Delisle 1703 map, for they are the same who showed the Ioway at the lake site until the nineteenth century. Faden and Jeffreys, who located the Omaha on the Dakota side, copied Delisle's 1718 map.

Therefore, taking Delisle as the final reliable source on the Big Sioux location of the Omaha, it would seem that they were in Iowa not later than the second decade of the eighteenth century. After that they were in Dakota or Nebraska. Hence their stay in the Iowa area — of whatever length — belongs mostly to the realm of pre-history.

THE ILLINOIS CONFEDERATION

In the late 1650's the Iroquois besieged a Fox Indian village in what is now Wisconsin. After the siege part of the Iroquois, it is said, returned to the East by circling the southern end of Lake Michigan. In the course of their journey they came upon an Illinois Indian village. Only the women and children were at home so the Iroquois killed them all. When the Illinois warriors returned from their hunt, soon after the massacre, they discovered what had happened, pursued their enemies and, they claimed, killed all but four. Thereupon the Iroquois vowed revenge upon all Illinois Indians. From this impending danger the Illinois fled into the Iowa area, probably about 1667.

One of these groups was the Peoria, whom Marquette and Joliet visited in their pilgrimage down the Mississippi River in 1673. On the 25th of June, when they had descended more than sixty leagues from the Wisconsin, they noticed footprints on the shore and decided to find the Indian village that they assumed was nearby. "We followed

the little path in silence, and having advanced about two leagues, we discovered a village on the banks of the river, and two others on a hill, half a league from the former."[69] The side of the river is not mentioned but on the maps of both men the village is placed south of the river.

Now comes the identification of the river, and into this question intrudes the problem of the accuracy of latitudes as obtained by Marquette and recorded on his map. For some reason his recordings of the latitudes of rivers encountered in descending from the Wisconsin down to the Arkansas (the Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio) are consistently one degree south of the true positions. Only the latitude of the mouth of the Arkansas River is plotted correctly and, as a result, the Mississippi is foreshortened a degree. Such a uniform error indicates either the use of an instrument whose readings were subject to a constant error or computation by "dead reckoning" that began with error. Hence it is necessary to subtract one degree from the readings given, in order to determine the location of the spots mentioned.

As regards the site of the Peoria village we quote Laenas G. Weld who studied this problem thoroughly:

> While the journal does not specifically state that the latitude vaguely given as "40 degrees and some minutes" is that of Peouarea, it is evident from the map that this is to be understood. The estimated distance traversed since entering the Mississippi — over sixty leagues — is as indefinite as the estimate itself is uncertain. If 20 leagues be counted to the degree, in nautical fashion, the distance is above 207 statute miles. This would indicate as the place of landing some point on the river near Port Louisa in Louisa County. The latitude of this point is about 41° 12′, which is something over a degree greater than that of Peouarea as given by Marquette's map and nearly the same amount greater than that in-

[69] Marquette's *Récit des Voyages et des Découvertes* in Shea's *Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley*, p. 244.

ferred from the narrative. The stream entering here from the west, as shown in the sketch of the true course of the Mississippi, is the Iowa river.[70]

This very logical selection of the Iowa River as the site of the Peoria village conflicts with the older assumption that it was on the Des Moines River. That assumption was based on Marquette's map which shows the Peoria on the same river as the Moingwena.[71] But the two were not necessarily on the same river. In fact, Marquette's manuscript does not even mention the latter tribe. It says, "They [the Illinois] are divided into several villages, some of which are quite distant from that of which we speak, and which is called Peouarea."[72] Nor does Joliet place the Peoria village on the Des Moines River on his map. It seems likely that having been told that the Moingwena lived farther to the west with perhaps gestures toward the upper river, Marquette assumed that the tribes lived on the same stream. The omission of mention of the Des Moines River when the party passed its mouth, is not odd when one considers how many rivers he omitted to note.

Other maps of even the seventeenth century show the two tribes on two different rivers. Franquelin (1681) placed the river of the Moingwena above that of the Peoria, but in 1684 he reversed this position, as does an anonymous 1682 map that in its legend cites La Salle for its authority. Franquelin was in Quebec in the 1680's. Probably he talked to La Salle while there and his 1684 map shows his

[70] Weld's *Joliet and Marquette in Iowa* in THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS, Vol. I, pp. 11, 12.

[71] Although Hodge gives the spelling "Mongwena", in this study an "i" is added to the first syllable, making "Moingwena" because the tribal name is practically always spelled with the additional "i". This is verified by conversation with Sara Jones Tucker, student of historic Indian tribes in Illinois.

[72] Marquette's *Récit des Voyages et des Découvertes* in Shea's *Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley*, p. 247.

new information. Unexplainable is the isolated instance (Franquelin, 1688, copied by Fonville, 1699) where the Peoria are beyond the head of the river instead of at its mouth.

The river of the Moingwena was surely the present Des Moines. Its name harks back to them. Pénicaut in his *Relation* wrote, "They call it Rivière de Moingona after a tribe of Savages who lived upon its banks."[73] And its relative position on the maps in regard to the Missouri, Illinois, and Wisconsin rivers supports the supposition. The group is usually shown on the south side near the mouth of the Des Moines. This would be in the area of the present State of Missouri. However, on Franquelin's 1682 and 1688 maps the tribe is placed south of the river at its split into an east and west branch.

The Tapuaro appear on late seventeenth century maps (1682–1688) on the unnamed Iowa River but farther upstream than the Peoria. In the one case of the Peoria being at the head of this river, the Tapuaro are placed only half way up.

The Coiracoentanon were at the mouth of the Des Moines River according to seventeenth century maps (1682–1699). It is likely that other Illinois tribes were also in Iowa at this time but are unrecorded.

The immediate danger from the Iroquois soon passed. Marquette and Joliet had found the Illinois tribes west of the Mississippi just before they returned to their homeland. When the Frenchmen ascended the Mississippi River and turned up the Illinois they met near Lake Peoria the Indians visited on the Iowa on their downstream trip.

Document CXXX of the *Jesuit Relations* (1672-1673) states:

[73] Pénicaut's *Relation* in Margry's *Découvertes et Établissements des Français*, Vol. V, p. 411.

Still farther to the westward, in the woods, are *The atchatera-kangouen,* The Machkoutench, Marameg, Kikaboua, and Kitchigamich; The village of the miami, where The atchatchakangouen are, and whither come the Illinoue, the Kakachkiouek [Kaskaskia], Peoualen [Peoria] . . . . mengakonkia [Moingwena],— Some for a short time, Others for a longer time. These tribes dwell on The Banks of the Missisipi.[74]

In 1676, however, Father Claude Allouez wrote that at Kaskaskia, where he had been, there were 371 cabins housing eight tribes, most likely all Illinois. He wrote, "at the present time, there are 8 tribes in it [the village], the first having summoned the others, who inhabited the neighborhood of the river mississipi."[75] The tribes probably were the Kaskaskia, the Peoria, the Moingwena, the Cahokia, the Tamoroa, the Tapuaro, the Maroua, and the Coiracoentanon. Other informants of the same period verify the return of these tribes to Illinois by the late 1670's. The maps, however, due to the inevitable copying, continued to show the tribes in Iowa until near the close of the century.

THE OTTAWA AND THE HURON

The area now Wisconsin had, even earlier than Illinois, become so filled with Indian tribes that some were pushed across the Mississippi. Perrot wrote that the Ottawa and Huron, fearful of the encroaching Iroquois, ascended the Mississippi nine leagues and entered a river from the west. There is no way of telling at what point they reached the Mississippi, but this western river was probably the Upper Iowa. (See p. 237.) Unfortunately Perrot's manuscript gives dates only occasionally and no year is given in connection with the description of this migration. Earlier in the memoir, however, Perrot stated that the Huron and

[74] Thwaites's *Jesuit Relations,* Vol. LVIII, pp. 41–43.

[75] Thwaites's *Jesuit Relations,* Vol. LX, p. 159.

Ottawa were attacked by the Iroquois in 1656. Therefore, Tailhan, editor of Perrot, placed the western sojourn between 1657 and 1660 when trouble with the Dakota forced them northeast again. But the Siouan difficulty did not start until after the Ottawa had returned to the Mississippi and established themselves on Bald Island. Their stay was thus less than three years at most. Thwaites in his *Jesuit Relations* and Miss Blair in her *Indian Tribes of the Upper Mississippi Valley* follow this dating. Dr. Kellogg, however, differs by giving 1653 as the year of the Iroquois invasion west of Lake Michigan and thus places the initial movement of the Ottawa and Huron within the next year or two.

It is certain that they did not tarry many months in Iowa, for Perrot explained:

> But in all the extent of the country which they traversed, having seen no place suitable for the establishment of a village because there was no woods at all and because there were only prairies and open country, although buffaloes and other animals, were in abundance, they returned retracing their old route.[76]

THE MIAMI

Some of the Miami, too, joined the hurried movement across the Mississippi, with perhaps an additional reason.

The Wea, a subtribe of the Miami, appeared on Joliet's 1674 map (as 8a8iatonon) along the western bank of the Mississippi between the Wisconsin and the "long river" (Iowa River?) on which were placed the Peoria and other Illinois tribes. The symbols are generalized so that more exact location is impossible. Since the Wea do not appear on Marquette's map and are not mentioned in the *Journal,* Joliet must have heard of their village after his return from the West.

[76] *Minnesota Historical Collections,* Vol. II, p. 203.

A westward migration is verified by a document "Relation des descouvertes et des voyages du Sieur de la Salle . . . . 1679-80-81" which Margry, the great historian, thinks was written by an ecclesiastical scholar rather than by La Salle himself. To quote:

> The Miamis formerly lived west of the lake of the Illinois [Lake Michigan], whence fear of the Iroquois made them flee beyond the Mississippi where they established themselves. The Jesuit Fathers sent them presents some years ago asking them to return to their old homeland, and they finally sent a group to settle near the head of the river Teatiki [Illinois River].[77]

The document then described how powerful and numerous the Illinois were and how they had to be pacified in any manner possible. This explains a letter of La Salle's written from Fort Frontenac, in August, 1682, in which he said that the Miami "had earlier been forced to abandon their old country due to fear of attack by the Illinois, and had fled beyond the Colbert River [Mississippi] toward the West, among the Oto, the 'Paoté', and the 'Maskoutens, Nadouessioux' [Ioway] who had been forced to accept them for four years."[78] Evidently the Miami movement resulted from fear, both of the Iroquois and the Illinois.

When did they return? Father Anthoine Sylvy found Miami and Mascoutin together in a village east of the Mississippi in 1676. A part of them at least had returned, but not long before the visit. The most reliable edition of Father Hennepin's works in 1683, told of his meeting a Dakota war party of thirty-three canoes on the Mississippi in 1680. "As we did not understand their language, we took a little stick, and by signs which we made on the sand, showed

[77] La Salle's *Relation* in Margry's *Découvertes et Établissements des Français,* Vol. I, pp. 435, 505.

[78] La Salle's *Letter* in Margry's *Découvertes et Établissements des Français,* Vol. II, p. 215,

them that their enemies, the Miamis whom they sought had fled across the river Colbert to join the Islinois''.[79]

The Illinois tribes were then east of the Mississippi. Probably the four year stay of the Miami as well as that of the Illinois was in the early 1670's.

THE KITCHIGAMI

The Kitchigami, a group ethnically and linguistically related to the Kickapoo and Mascoutin are shown on Joliet's map opposite the mouth of the Wisconsin River in the Iowa area. Marquette does not show the group at all, but it appears on Thevenot's Marquette map. Thevenot, however, placed them a short distance in from the river. Their stay too must have been short and contemporaneous with that of the Illinois and Miami. Allouez found ''Kitchigamich'' in Illinois in 1669-1670[80] and Father Beschefer located them east of the Mississippi again in 1681–1683.[81]

THE KICKAPOO AND THE MASCOUTIN

The Kickapoo found the land west of the Mississippi a safer place at times than their own homeland. They too had ''gone West'' before 1700. According to the Beaurain manuscript, Le Sueur, having progressed some fourteen leagues above the mouth of the Wisconsin, ''passed this day the 'Rivière aux Canots', which came from the northeast, next that of the Kickapoos, thus named for a nation who formerly lived on its banks.''[82]

A distance of fourteen leagues above the mouth of the Wisconsin would extend about to the mouth of the Upper

[79] Hennepin's *A Description of Louisiana* (edited by J. G. Shea), p. 206.

[80] Thwaites's *Jesuit Relations,* Vol. LIV, p. 233.

[81] Beschefer's *Letter* in Thwaites's *Jesuit Relations,* Vol. LXII, p. 193.

[82] Beaurain's *Mémoire* in Margry's *Découvertes et Établissements des Français,* Vol. VI, pp. 72, 73.

Iowa River on the west. But was the river on the west? So Delisle placed it in 1702 on his "Map of Canada and of the Mississippi". Directly opposite Delisle had "R. au canot". The same delineation appeared on his 1703 map, with above these two rivers the "R. Cache" on the west and opposite the "R. aux Ailes". Just above the latter was "R. Noir", probably the present day Black River, and then Lake Pepin with the St. Peter's or Minnesota River on the left. Again Delisle seems to have known what he was about, having had an opportunity to bolster up the facts we have today with additional information. The general setup points firmly toward an identification of the "R. des Kicapoos" with the Upper Iowa.

The date of the Kickapoo's arrival there is a troublesome question. Was it when the inhabitants of Wisconsin and Illinois slipped into Iowa in the early 1660's? If so, did the Kickapoo keep to the Mississippi and thus out of the way of the Ioway who were at the head of the Upper Iowa? Or did they move over later? There are no definite data on this, but the likely assumption is that the earlier migration took place and that the tribe kept to the edge of the Iowa country. Their stay was undoubtedly short, though maps copying Delisle perpetuated the "Kickapoo River" until the middle of the eighteenth century.

The Kickapoo got in trouble again, this time along with the closely related tribe of Mascoutin. They had sheltered the Fox Indians and were therefore hunted and hated by the French. The Kickapoo and Mascoutin returned the hate. Consequently, when Pierre Boucher, Sieur de Boucherville, and his party were making a desperate effort to get from Fort Beauharnois down the Mississippi to the Illinois River and Fort de Chartres in 1728, they were captured by the two tribes and made prisoners. The capture took place, said Boucher, near a "small river" reached on the 16th of

October four days after they passed Rock River. The Indian village was located three leagues from the mouth of this "small river".[83] The only way to estimate the whereabouts of the river from the description is to consider the relative distances traversed in the stated time. The party had left Lake Pepin on October 3rd, had been kidnapped on the 16th, had pushed ahead continually, took two days to get from the Rock River to the "small river".

Any postulations based on these data cannot help but be insecure. The Marquis de Beauharnois, at that time Governor General of New France, described the event, evidently after a conversation with some of the party, and said it took place at the mouth of the "Rivière aux Beoufs". Now what was the "Rivière aux Boeufs"? It is generally assumed to have been on the west side of the Mississippi. Since the Indians had tried to escape the French army they probably crossed the river. Moreover, when some Fox visited the camp they left it by recrossing the Mississippi. There is no explanation as to how they arrived, but the Fox were at this time east of the river.

Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites, the eminent historian, suggested that the "small river", on the basis of the presented information, was the Skunk River. But Dr. Jacob Van der Zee, concentrating on Iowa history, counter-suggested that it was the Iowa River. This stream was known a hundred years later as the "Bison River usually called Iowa". Lieutenant Albert M. Lea so labels it on an original map in 1835, and in his book remarks, "The river marked on the map as *'Bison R. usually called Iowa River,'* is sometimes called Horse River, and sometimes Buffalo River."[84]

[83] Boucher's *Narrative* in the *Wisconsin Historical Collections,* Vol. XVII, p. 38.

[84] Lea's *Notes on the Wisconsin Territory; Particularly with Reference to the Iowa District, or Black Hawk Purchase* (Reprinted by the State Historical Society of Iowa with the title *The Book That Gave Iowa Its Name*), p. 28.

Moreover this last site seems more reasonable, in view of the official report of the expedition of 1734 which stated that the Fox fort on the Wapsipinicon was not far from the place where the Frenchman had been captured by the Kickapoo and Mascoutin. And lastly, the distance from Rock River to the Iowa would be a more likely two days' trip than from the Rock River to the Skunk. Three leagues up from the mouth of the Iowa River would place the site near the junction of the Iowa and Cedar rivers in Louisa County.

THE CHIPPEWA

Just below the mouth of the Wapsipinicon River, Brion de la Tour on his 1784 map marks a Chippewa ("Sautoux") village. Faden includes it on his 1796 map. Here it is about half way between the mouths of the Wapsipinicon and the Rock River, on the Iowa side. This may have been just a camp which someone found and described.

THE SAUK AND THE FOX

Iowa was a refuge also for the Fox Indians. From time to time all during the eighteenth century they scurried west across the Mississippi to safety from the French, or from combined Indian enemies. They seem to have hunted there some, too, and the party of Fox which Pierre Boucher found traces of in 1728, just below the mouth of the Wisconsin, was probably of this nature.

In 1730 occurred the dreadful massacre by the French of the cornered Fox tribe. In desperation some of the fugitive Foxes sought shelter with the Sauk. Consequently when Coulon de Villiers returned three years later to the Fox country with orders to completely exterminate the tribe, he went to the Sauk and demanded the surrender of the few there. But the Sauk hesitated, for such an action was not in accordance with their code of proper behavior.

In the tense, wavering moments, as Villiers stood demanding and the Sauk evading, the young son of the French commander was killed by a chance shot fired by an Indian. The French returned the fire, and then Villiers himself was shot by a Sauk. The Sauk and Fox had to flee again.

Messrs. Beauharnois and Hocquart, in a letter dated October 7, 1734, stated that according to the latest information the Fox had established themselves on the "River Wapsipinikam" (Wapsipinicon).[85] There they built a fort and awaited further developments. They had not long to wait. A punitive expedition was sent out, headed by Nicolas Joseph de Noyelles. Warned of its approach, the Sauk and Fox moved deeper into Iowa, and stopped on the Des Moines River. There the French found them in April, 1735, "on the bank of the River Mongona 60 Leagues from the spot where that River falls into the Mississipi".[86]

The site of the indecisive battle must have been in the region of the present Camp Dodge, north of the city of Des Moines. After this fiasco the French were somewhat in disgrace with the Indian tribes and the Fox felt that it was safe to return into Illinois. Whether they all returned immediately or whether some lingered around the Wapsipinicon is not definitely ascertainable, but after this time there is no mention in the literature or on maps of their being in Iowa until the nineteenth century. Chauvignerie in his official report to the Governor of Canada in 1736 reported the Fox as of the "Fox River, a wandering nation not separate".[87]

[85] Beauharnois and Hocquart's *Report to the King* in *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, Vol. XVII, p. 206.

[86] Hocquart's *Letter* in the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, Vol. XVII, p. 231.

[87] Chauvignerie's *Report* in Schoolcraft's *Information Respecting the History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States*, Appendix A.

The only other mention of the Fox in Iowa before the turn of the century is an interpretation given by Reuben Gold Thwaites to the Cruzat report of 1777 (See p. 253). According to this interpretation the Fox chief, "Raven", had a village on the Mississippi two hundred leagues up from St. Louis. Thwaites located this village near the Wapsipinicon River.[88] It is more likely that the Rock River village was meant.

Though the Sauk and Fox had united their tribes as early as 1733 they seem to have maintained separate villages during most of the eighteenth century at least. The Sauk had a permanent village in Iowa before the Fox did. In February of the year 1781 Martin Novarro wrote from Seville to Francisco Cruzat, then Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, "I do not believe it bad for Your Grace to keep Mounsieur Boucher de Mombrun, with a detachment of forty militiamen, on the Misisipi among the Sac tribe forty leagues from that village [St. Louis]".[89] The mouth of the Des Moines River is about 170 miles from St. Louis. Since it is definitely known that in the early nineteenth century there was a Sauk village at the rapids just north of the present Keokuk (probably on the site of the town of Montrose, Iowa), it is reasonable to assume that Novarro referred to the same site.

When was this village established? It was evidently not there in 1777, for in that year Cruzat in his "Summary of Indian Tribes of the Missouri River" placed the Sauk on the banks of the Mississippi 230 leagues north of St. Louis.[90] The 230 leagues would put the village much

[88] Houck's *The Spanish Régime in Missouri*, Vol. I, p. 146; *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, Vol. XVII, p. 206, Vol. XVIII, p. 364.

[89] Navarro's *Letter* in the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, Vol. XVIII, p. 422.

[90] Van der Zee's *Episodes in the Early History of the Des Moines Valley* in THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS, Vol. XIV, p. 324.

farther north; probably the Rock River site was meant. If the nearer one had then been in existence he surely would have mentioned it too. Thus it is likely that the village was established between 1777 and 1781. It was not the main Sauk village, however, for that remained on the Rock River.

The Iowa village continued into the nineteenth century. Zenon Trudeau in 1793 infers that the Sauk were controlling at least part of the Des Moines.[91] Lieutenant Pike mentions the village definitely in 1805,[92] and in 1806 Henry Dearborn notified Nicolas Boilvin that he should "make the Sacque Village, at the Rapids of the Mississippi, above the mouth of the River Lemoin, your principal place of residence".[93] Isaac R. Campbell, writing *Recollections of the Early Settlement of Lee Co.*, based on observations made in June, 1821, said, "At the head of the Rapids, MONTROSE, was an Indian village, Chief's name, in English, '*Cut Nose.*'"[94] And a Lee County history says: "Peter Williams settled on the site of Fort Madison in 1832. The same year, after the Indians vacated their village where Montrose is now situated, Captain James White inclosed about seven or eight acres".[95]

The Iowa River was a focal point for the Sauk and Fox in the nineteenth century. A map drawn by Meriwether Lewis, according to the word of Nicholas King who copied it in 1805, shows "Saukees and Reynards villages 800 men" on the "Ayavois River". Then in 1814 Thomas G. Anderson, the English trader, quoted Little Corbeaux, a Dakota

[91] Trudeau's *Document* in Houck's *The Spanish Régime in Missouri*, Vol. II, p. 50.

[92] Coues's *The Expeditions of Zebulon Montgomery Pike*, Vol. I, pp. 14, 15.

[93] Dearborn's *Letter* in the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, Vol. XIX, pp. 314, 315.

[94] *Annals of Iowa* (First Series), Vol. V, p. 884.

[95] Roberts and Moorhead's *Story of Lee County Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 62.

chief, as saying, "I sent word to the Renards, at the Riviere des Ayovois". And later he said, "They are all in Winter quarters at the Riviere des Ayouais; that is part, of three different nations, Sauks, Kickapoos, and Renards."[96] Brué on his map of 1819 showed the location on the Iowa River as just north of the mouth. In the 1830's Keokuk was head of a Sauk and Fox(?) village he had established there about 1828. It was some 12 miles up the Iowa, near what is now the site of Elrick Junction, but on the east side of the river at the northern end of a prairie extending south and west. Wapello headed a Sauk village near the present Wapello, Iowa, in Louisa County, on the Iowa River. Poweshiek, with his Fox followers, was on the Cedar, 10 miles from the Iowa-Cedar junction.

It was from the site on the Iowa River that Keokuk led his group to the Iowaville site on the Des Moines River about 1834. Lieutenant Albert M. Lea, an officer of the 1st U. S. Dragoons, passed through this Des Moines River village in 1835.[97] His map gives the Indian population in the town as 450. Here Catlin visited the tribe in 1835. The village persisted at least until 1842 when the Sauk and Fox transferred all their lands remaining in Iowa to the government. Probably stragglers lingered there even after that.

Chief Appanoose and his 350 Sauk followers had a village on a tributary of the Des Moines which Lieutenant Lea visited also in 1835. It must have been south of the site of Ottumwa, Iowa, and perhaps some distance west of it. Although Lea shows it on his map, the creeks are difficult to determine accurately.

There were, in addition, a number of small villages of

[96] Anderson's *Journal* in the *Wisconsin Historical Collections,* Vol. IX, pp. 239, 250.

[97] Petersen's *Iowa in 1835* in *The Palimpsest,* Vol. XVI; Lea's *Notes on the Wisconsin Territory; Particularly with Reference to the Iowa District.*

Sauk or Fox along the Mississippi which are mentioned by passersby.

In the journal of his Mississippi trip made in 1817, Long recorded: "Passed Little Ioway River coming in from the west. There is a small village of Foxes about three miles up this river, consisting of five or six wigwams."[98] The river he mentions is unquestionably the Upper Iowa. This must have been a brief camp site because it is not noted by any others although Indian villages by this time were becoming better documented. In 1820, small Fox villages were reported by Morrell Marston — at the Dubuque mines, twenty lodges, near the mouth of the Wapsipinicon River, ten lodges, and opposite Fort Armstrong near the present Davenport, thirty-five lodges.[99] Long had mentioned the latter village three years before and noted thirty lodges there.[100] And Tanner also wrote about the village and in addition mentioned a Sauk village four miles distant. He gave no further description of the Sauk site.[101] Even as early as 1804 in the helpful "Estimate of the Eastern Indians" that Lewis and Clark compiled, they stated that the Sauk and Fox lived in three villages a few miles above the mouth of Rock River on the west side of the Mississippi. This might be the same site as that described later as opposite Fort Armstrong.

Pike (1805) told of a site at the mouth of the Turkey

[98] Long's *Voyage in a Six-Oared Skiff to the Falls of Saint Anthony* in the *Minnesota Historical Collections*, Vol. II, p. 12.

[99] Schoolcraft's *Journal of a Tour into the Interior of Missouri and Arkansas*, pp. 346, 347; Marston's *Letter* in Blair's *The Indian Tribes of the Upper Mississippi Valley and Region of the Great Lakes*, Vol. II, p. 148. Kearny reported 19 lodges instead of 10.— Kearny's *Journal* in the *Missouri Historical Collections*, Vol. III, p. 122.

[100] Long's *Voyage in a Six-Oared Skiff to the Falls of Saint Anthony* in the *Minnesota Historical Collections*, Vol. II, p. 69.

[101] Tanner's *Report* in the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, Vol. VIII, p. 288.

River,[102] and Governor William Clark in 1816, writing from the Missouri Territory, also spoke of a large Fox village there.[103] Schoolcraft said it was temporarily deserted in 1820 and Beltrami termed it "abandoned" in 1823.[104] More exact location is undeterminable.

County histories list Fox Indians all over eastern and southern Iowa, and Clark in 1816 said that the Sauk were "scattered" west of the Mississippi. They were both ranging westward and downward into Missouri along the Grand and other southward flowing rivers. It was a chaotic period and even more than formerly the Sauk and Fox were "wandering nations".

THE PAWNEE

In early historic times western Iowa had comparatively few permanent residents. Delisle in 1703 placed the Skidi Pawnee (Panimaha) and the "Panibousa" in what may be Iowa but on its southernmost edge. Vermale in 1717 located "Panis" at what appears to be the Missouri above the Little Sioux(?) on both the Iowa and Nebraska sides, but the whole delineation is questionable. It should perhaps be the region of the Platte. Moll (1712–14, 1720), Willdey (1712–14), and Le Rouge (1742), copying, placed Pawnee, Skidi Pawnee, and "Panibousa" in broadcast fashion between the Missouri and the Des Moines rivers in the full north-south extent of Iowa. They are all almost exactly alike in this respect and probably are careless copies of Delisle.

[102] Pike's *An Account of a Voyage up the Mississippi River, from St. Louis to Its Sources,* p. 6.

[103] Clark's *A Report of the Names and Probable Number of the Tribes of Indians in the Missouri Territory,* dated November 4, 1816. In the Indian Archives, Washington, D. C.

[104] Beltrami's *La Découverte des Sources du Mississippi et de La Rivière Sanglante,* p. 76.

Since Pawnee are marked in Nebraska contemporaneously with the Iowa appearances and since no villages are marked (except by Vermale) in Iowa, it is likely that that area was chiefly a hunting ground for the group.

THE DAKOTA

The eastern Dakota centered their eighteenth century activities for the most part in the area now Minnesota. There they are located by documents and maps until the end of that century. Nevertheless, they undoubtedly drifted down around the headwaters of the Des Moines River or down the Big Sioux into northern Iowa in earlier times.

By the late 1700's, however, they more regularly ranged southward. They hunted through the region of the upper Des Moines and Cedar rivers. Jean Baptiste Truteau in his *Journal* wrote that about 1794 the "hanctons scioux" lived on the upper branches of the Des Moines.[105]

As Pike ascended the Mississippi in 1805, he found Yankton Sioux near the Upper Iowa River.[106] William Clark, when Governor of Missouri Territory, reported in an official communication to the President "6 tribes of Sioux" roving from Prairie du Chien to the head of the Minnesota River. And S. H. Long in 1817 saw several Dakota lodges just above the mouth of the "Little Ioway River" (Upper Iowa) that he explained was a war party camped there temporarily. The only suggestion of a permanent village site is that recorded on Clark's map dated 1810. It indicated a "Sioux" village site just below the mouth of the Upper Iowa. This was copied by Arrowsmith (1814) and by others.

[105] Truteau's *Journal* in the *American Historical Review*, Vol. XIX, p. 310.

[106] Pike's *An Account of the Voyage up the Mississippi, from St. Louis to Its Source*, p. 6.

Dakota also followed down the Missouri River into western Iowa. An isolated placement of the Yankton and Teton in this area occurs on one version of Delisle's 1718 map. It does not occur on the reproduction of the map appearing in Paullin's *Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States.* But on a map contained in French's *Historical Collections of Louisiana,* Vol. II, and described as a facsimile of the 1718 original, the word "Yankton" appears in bold print opposite the mouth of the Platte (Panis R.). Moreover, the "Tetons" are just below the mouth of the Little Sioux, on the Missouri. There are no village symbols. The original map was plainly tampered with after 1718. On it were superimposed in differing print the words "Yankton" and "Teton" at a later time. The "Yankton" spelling does not occur until the nineteenth century, hence the addition is probably quite late and may have been made by French himself. This altered map is the one attributed in some places to Le Sueur and dated 1701. (See Appendix.)

The Dakota were, however, definitely in the Iowa area when Lewis and Clark made their exploratory trip, for they characterized the Yanktons as a nomadic tribe that hunted "between the Missourie & River Desmoin, on the Little River Sioux."[107] And Clark in the 1816 report said that "7 tribes of Sioux" roved "on both sides of the Missouri from river Platt 700 miles up".[108]

The Dakota agreed to a land treaty in 1825 that restricted them to the area north of a line leading, roughly, from the Upper Iowa's left fork to the Red Cedar, to the upper fork of the Des Moines, and to the lower fork of the

[107] *Estimate of the Eastern Indians* in Thwaites's *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clarke Expedition,* Vol. VI, p. 96.

[108] Clark's *A Report of the Names and Probable Numbers of the Indian Tribes in the Missouri Territory,* dated November 4, 1816.

Big Sioux to the Missouri. By this agreement they were then to keep out of Iowa.

CONCLUSION

With a picture in mind of the movements of historic Indian tribes in Iowa, it may be possible to suggest those of which the archaeologist might expect to find traces.

Those tribes that lived longest in Iowa probably would have left abundant cultural remains. And those who had lived there before the native material culture was largely obliterated by white man's influence should be recognizable. Fulfilling these two qualifications are, first of all, the Ioway. They were living in Iowa when the first white men came into the region. Their cultural remains should, therefore, be distinctive and show little French or Spanish contact. Moreover, they continued to live in the area under discussion for most of the next 150 years. They moved about, but since no other Indian tribe lived in all these places, it should be possible to distinguish the Ioway horizon from the others. For instance, the Kickapoo lived also on the Upper Iowa, but probably only near its mouth and for but a few years. The genetically related Oto remained with the tribe just up to, and through, the Lake Okoboji period. The Illinois and Ioway overlapped only on the Des Moines River. The Sauk and Fox did follow the Ioway at one site on the Des Moines but did not get into northwestern Iowa.

Aside from the Ioway, the Omaha, the Miami and Kickapoo, and the Illinois tribes might have left archaeologically discoverable traces in restricted areas, probably at only one or two sites. It is not so likely that traces of the Pawnee, the Dakota, the Ottawa, or the Sauk and Fox could be located or definitely identified as such. In historic times the Pawnee and Dakota probably did not have permanent villages in Iowa. The Ottawa and Huron merely visited the

Ioway. The Sauk and Fox, in general, maintained villages there in late times only, when disintegration of their village life and of their material culture was under way.

II

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS IN IOWA

The Indian tribes which lived in the area now Iowa in historic times have been determined. Now it is necessary to note just what archaeological manifestations appear in this same area and to determine the exact locations of them.

That this information might be compiled Dr. Charles R. Keyes, Director of the Archaeological Survey of Iowa, permitted the writer to examine the excavated and surface survey material which he had in his possession from the last two years' work (1934–1936). Dr. Benjamin F. Shambaugh, Superintendent of the State Historical Society of Iowa, also opened to study the collections housed at Iowa City. This latter collection was assembled for the most part by or under the direction of Dr. Keyes, although some private collections are incorporated, including the extensive and well-labelled materials donated by Ellison Orr of Waukon, Iowa. The notebooks kept by Dr. Keyes and Mr. Orr were also made available. Aside from this observation of the artifacts themselves, much information relative to the problem was obtained through conversations with Dr. Keyes and from work in the field with Mr. Orr in Allamakee County for several weeks in the fall of 1936.

It was hoped originally to work out a pattern of the locations of all the historic tribes in Iowa, then to do the same with archaeological manifestations, and finally to superimpose the one pattern on the other to see what identifications resulted. But historical research required so much time that the archaeological analysis had to be limited.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS IN IOWA (AFTER C. R. KEYES)

Since the Ioway lived in the Iowa area longer and more continuously by far than any other tribe, and since they established villages in several widely separated regions, leaving similar traces at each place and since these can, apparently, be separated from the unlike matrix of cultures left by other tribes, it was deemed best to concentrate on them. The procedure was to study the archaeology of the regions where the Ioway lived to see if an approximately identical cultural manifestation is present in them all and to survey the whole area to make sure such a manifestation appears nowhere else.

Here a difficulty was encountered. The excavated sites in Iowa are so restricted geographically that it is impossible to determine conclusively what cultural horizons[109] appear in some of the areas where the Ioway lived. Only in Allamakee County in northeastern Iowa, has there been thorough and well controlled excavation of mounds, workshop sites, and caves. Hence only in regard to this one county is it possible to speak with assurance of the archaeological manifestations present and of their relation one to another. In Lyon County, the most northwestern in Iowa, one mound only has been excavated. At present, therefore, identification of archaeological cultures with historic tribes in Iowa must make its chief reliance, archaeologically, on an extensive surface survey. This is done in the full knowledge that any conclusions drawn therefrom can be only hypotheses and that these may vary after more excavation has taken place, but such hypotheses are considered valuable.

The surface survey of Iowa was made almost entirely by Dr. Keyes. He has visited sites that have been reported to him and places he thought should yield Indian artifacts. There he picked up surface material, noted the size and

[109] A "horizon" is a cultural stratum in an archaeological site.

shape of mounds, the traces of house structures, etc. Occasionally he dug test pits. He also examined dozens of amateurs' collections. Due to his careful observations, supplemented by the information gained at the excavated sites, it is possible to distinguish five seemingly distinct archaeological manifestations in Iowa.[110]

The Woodland Manifestation.— Over all Iowa appears the "Woodland" culture, a manifestation that will undoubtedly resolve itself into several aspects[111] and phases[112] when more material is available. At present there are suggestions of two distinct divisions. Woodland artifacts are found both in rock shelters and in burial mounds. The mounds are for the most part conical, but effigy forms are found along the bluffs of the Mississippi in northeastern Iowa (Allamakee, Clayton, and Dubuque counties). Linear mounds have been noted in the region with the effigies and also at the forking of the upper Cedar River, on the Iowa River in Hardin County, and at the junction of the Boone and Des Moines rivers. Sites seldom exceed two acres in extent.

Burials in the mounds are usually secondary. The pottery which may accompany them is grit tempered, of the medium- or narrow-mouthed olla type with conoidal bases and vertical rims. The vessels are decorated with cord-marks, punctating, and rouletting. Projectile points are mostly of the thick notched or stemmed type, although a few simple triangular points appear regularly with the

[110] The names adopted by Dr. Charles R. Keyes have been used for these five archaeological manifestations.

[111] An "aspect" is a group of communities (sites) having an approximate majority of diagnostic traits in common.

[112] A "phase" is a classification unit larger than an aspect and smaller than a pattern. The units composing it have a small but significant number of diagnostic traits in common.

Woodland complex.[113] Ground stone objects are more numerous than chipped stone objects and are more adeptly made. They include three-fourths and one-half grooved axes, discoidals (disk-shaped stone artifacts, sometimes with a central perforation), and boat- and bird-stones (stones resembling boats and birds). There is little bone or shell work as far as present knowledge goes.

The Hopewell Manifestation.— The Hopewellian manifestation, similar to the Elemental type found in Illinois,[114] occurs along the Mississippi River terraces from Scott County southward to the mouth of the Iowa River. So far as is known, it is found only sporadically northward into Allamakee County. The complex includes copper beads, axes and awls, pearl beads, perforated bear teeth, effigy and curved base monitor pipes, mica sheets, obsidian, conch shells, grit-tempered pottery of amphora shape with flat base, decorated with cordmarks, bosses, and punch stamping. These data come from surface finds and from more than ten mounds excavated by amateur archaeologists who were encouraged and aided by the Davenport Academy of Science in the 1870's and 80's.

The Mill Creek Manifestation.— In western Iowa the "Mill Creek" manifestation is located on the Little Sioux from its bend along the Buena Vista-Clay County line down to the corner of Woodbury County. Characteristic traits[115] of this complex also occur in central Iowa and

[113] A "complex" is the aggregate of traits, found actually in association or forming a distinctive unit. One may refer to a burial complex, meaning all the traits found in connection with a burial, as position of skeleton, orientation, presence or absence of grave goods, etc., or one may speak of the Oneota Complex, meaning all the traits found at Oneota sites.

[114] Cole and Deuel's *Rediscovering Illinois*, pp. 18, 19, 222.

[115] A "trait" is a feature, as the kind of pottery used, the shape of the base of a projectile point, the position of a body for burial, etc.

perhaps in Allamakee County. There are a few mounds. Most of the sites are villages with some suggestions of earth lodges. The grit-tempered, sometimes polished, pottery presents three vessel shapes — a flat-bottomed straight flaring-sided pan with a flattened lip surface sometimes with flanges, a medium-mouthed olla with almost vertical rim and with a subconical base, and a large-mouthed seedbowl olla type with unmodified orifice and a rounded lip surface, often with rim effigies. The second type shows decoration on the outer rim and often on the shoulder area, consisting most characteristically of parallel trailed lines that encircle the vessel. The lines are so straight and so evenly spaced it looks as though a comb of some type had been used. Acutely angled zigzag lines may cut across the band of parallel trails. There may be punctations on the lip surface. Cordmarked surface decoration occurs. To judge from the available material the pan and seedbowl types less often show decorative treatment.

Projectile points are of the thick side-notched type and some show the corner tang. Celts and hammerstones appear. There is an abundance of antler material and other bone work. The forms include hoes, awls, flakers, scrapers, etc. A few shells from the Gulf occur. Most of them are unmodified but some gorgets are found. Metates of the heavy shallow type occur.

The Glenwood Manifestation.— The "Glenwood" manifestation appears from the mouth of the Little Sioux southward along the Missouri River. Circular depressions suggestive of earth lodges appear surrounded by low embankments. These depressions occur in small groups or in a straight line paralleling the river. Pottery is grit-tempered and hard. Sherds (fragments of pottery vessels) suggest the presence of medium-mouthed ollas with re-

curved or vertical rims. Collars, handles, and vertically perforated lugs (projecting knobs) are common. Surfaces are well smoothed but not polished. Lips may be notched. If collars are present the lower edge may be decorated by trailing. Some body surfaces are cordmarked. Some are undecorated.

A number of chipped stone artifacts appear, as small projectile points with side or multiple side notches and a basal notch, oval to lozenge shaped knives, and long end scrapers. Work with ground stone, shell, or bone is unknown in this complex so far. A persistent similarity between this manifestation and both the Upper Republican and, to a greater extent, the Nebraska cultures has been pointed out by a number of archaeologists.[116]

The Oneota Manifestation.— The fifth archaeological manifestation in Iowa is the Oneota. Its appearance is more widely distributed, aside from the generalized Woodland, than any of the others. It occurs in mounds, on village sites, and in rock shelters along the Upper Iowa River, around Spirit and Okoboji Lakes, on the Little Sioux in Clay and Dickinson counties as well as farther down this river in Woodbury County, at the Blood Run site in the far northwestern corner of Lyon County, on the Des Moines River in Warren and Marion counties, and on the Mississippi in Muscatine, Louisa, and Des Moines counties. Its occurrence in mounds takes the form of intrusive burials into mounds constructed by the carriers of the Woodland culture, although the Oneota may have built mounds in western Iowa.

This manifestation is the only one of the five to have shell-tempered pottery. The most common form is the wide-mouthed olla with globular or flattened globular base,

[116] Strong's *An Introduction to Nebraska Archaeology*, p. 287.

straight flaring rim, and two strap handles directly opposite each other. The lip surface, the shoulder, and the handles usually received decorative treatment. The techniques used are trailing, incising, and punctating, with the lip surface often fluted by notching or by making rounded impressions, thereby giving a rippled effect. The straight lines in almost parallel series extend from the neck to the shoulder, sometimes forming V's that enclose horizontal rows of punch marks. Oneota material on the Little Sioux River exhibits some pottery traits that are barely represented at the remaining sites: a goodly number of recurved flaring rims, decoration not only of the lip surface but sometimes of the inner lip, too, and shoulder decoration consisting of hachured[117] areas adjacent to each other.

Chipped stone forms include well-made simple triangular projectile points with straight base, ceremonial (?) knives either oval or with one end pointed, very thin and delicately chipped, and lastly scraper types that show definite styles. Caches of refuse chips occur with burials and in pits. Discoidal mullers (stones used as pestles), arrow-shaft smoothers, stone awls, and the disk type of equal-armed pipe[118] are typical traits of this complex.

Worked copper, usually in the form of beads, is common. Buffalo or elk scapula hoes often appear, and bone awls are not uncommon. Many clam shells are found but few show human workmanship.

In association with this Oneota complex historical material is found — brass coils (ear ornaments?), pieces of rusted iron objects, an iron knife, and glass beads.

Not only is it possible to distinguish these five archaeo-

[117] A "hachured" area is one filled with a series of parallel lines.

[118] A pipe in which the height of the bowl and the length of the stem are equal.

logical manifestations; their temporal relationship may in some cases be stated. In Allamakee County intrusive Oneota burials (so classified because of type of grave goods plus extension of skeletons) were found in Woodland burial mounds at the New Galena, the Lane Farm, and the Hogback Mound groups, and the Elephant Village site. Moreover, in the Waterville rock shelter on Paint Creek and the "Sixteen" rock shelter on the Yellow River, Oneota pottery was found distinctly above Woodland sherds and other refuse. Since it seems that the Woodland manifestation (omitting the Hopewellian) has the same major traits wherever it appears in Iowa, and since no historic material is anywhere found with it, it may be assumed to precede the Oneota not only in the Upper Iowa region but in Iowa in general.

No sites have been found in western Iowa where Mill Creek and any other manifestation occur together, but a hint of the temporal placement of that horizon is given by the finding of what definitely appear to be Mill Creek sherds associated with Woodland material in the Waterville rock shelter. This suggests either that Mill Creek preceded Woodland or that the two were contemporaneous.

From the data yielded by the surface survey and excavations, it appears that the Mill Creek complex appears near Ioway village sites in only one area. The Woodland material occurs not only in regions the Ioway inhabited but everywhere else in the State. The Glenwood and Hopewell manifestations are too localized to be connected with the Ioway and besides have strong out-of-State affinities. The Oneota manifestation, therefore, coincides better geographically with the locations of the Ioway than do any of the other four.

But if the Oneota horizon is to be identified with the

Ioway Indians then it must be later than any other extensive manifestation in any area where it appears and it must also show evidence of white contact. It was pointed out above that the Oneota seems later than the Mill Creek or the Woodland manifestations. Thus in northern Iowa it was the last manifestation. The lower Missouri River site of the Ioway would have been in the Glenwood area, but the Glenwood manifestation's lack of white man's goods, and in addition, its seeming connection with the prehistoric cultures of Nebraska suggests strongly that it preceded the Oneota manifestation.

Lack of historic material in the Hopewell phase appears to indicate that it preceded the Oneota. It is also considered prehistoric in other regions. Thus the Oneota would seem to be later than the other manifestations. Moreover, it does include in its complex historic material.

The geographical and temporal correlation between the Oneota archaeological horizon and the Ioway Indians seems satisfactory enough for an identification of the two. But another important question presents itself. Is the Oneota manifestation in Iowa sufficiently homogeneous in all its appearances to be accepted as the cultural remains of a single tribe?

And what does "sufficiently homogeneous" mean? It would not be expected that all of the components would exhibit exactly the same traits. Since there was a difference in time between the occupation of the sites there would be accompanying changes in material traits and their frequencies because of the influence of new neighbors, adaptation to a somewhat changed environment (especially as the group moved farther into the open plains), and because of the increasing influence of the white man. But each appearance of the manifestation should show an approximate majority of its determinate traits. To use the classifica-

tory term of archaeology, the manifestation should have the qualities of an aspect at least. It might show an almost identical complex in several regions if there was not too great a time interval between the occupation of them and if there was little influence from the outside. It would thereby constitute a "focus".[119] In the case of the Ioway, from 1650–1800, one would expect a degree of similarity that approached more nearly the definition of a focus than that of an aspect.

To determine then if the Oneota manifestation is sufficiently homogeneous to be accepted as the cultural remains of one tribe, it is necessary first to ascertain its series of traits and then to compare finds at all the sites with that. But to make such a list using surface finds and material not gathered under scientifically controlled methods would be questionable. Traits of other manifestations might be incorporated.

Consequently it was necessary to establish this characteristic series by examination of the excavated sites: the Blood Run site in Lyon County, and the Lane Farm Mound Group and enclosed area, the New Galena and Hogback mound sites, the Elephant and O'Regan village sites, the O'Regan, Woolstrom, and Burke cemeteries, and the Waterville rock shelter in Allamakee County.

By this means the traits characteristic of the Oneota manifestation were defined.[120] These traits are as follows:

Architecture and House Life

No evidence of house structures found.

[119] A "focus" is a group of communities (sites) having a preponderate majority of diagnostic traits in common.

[120] These data are tabulated by site in Table I of Mildred Mott's thesis, copies of which are deposited in the Libraries of the University of Chicago. Descriptive terms used in this study are those employed by Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole and Dr. Thorne Deuel in *Rediscovering Illinois* and defined in their glossary.

Costume and Dress

Rolled copper tubular beads.
Long copper tubes (four inches long).
Bone tubular beads.

Ceremonial Complex

Burials inhumed in cemetery or in pits intrusive into mounds built by earlier people.
Burials usually have some grave goods with them: pots, projectile points, pipes, bone awls, knives.
Burials extended, as far as determinable.
Caches of chips may occur with burials.
Pipes: disk sub-type of stemmed equal arm type.
simple equal arm.
All pipes made of stone. Catlinite sometimes used.

Military and Hunting Complex

Projectile points are simple, straight-based, triangular; of flint or chert; very flat; and beautifully chipped.
Knives are long (five inches or so), oval or with one end pointed, flat and carefully chipped of flint.

Pottery Complex

Temper: crushed shell, fine to coarse but usually readily apparent; and hole temper.
No slip or polishing.
Buff colored with bottom and often sides below greatest diameter blackened by use.
In shape a medium-mouthed or slightly elliptical olla with vertical flaring rim that forms an obtuse or right angle to the shoulder plane; with two strap handles (that may flare at the top) extending from either the lip surface or the outer rim (¼″ to ½″ below the lip surface) to the shoulder.
Area of decoration is lip surface and shoulder area usually; may appear just on lip surface or just on shoulder.
Techniques of decoration: incising, trailing chiefly; and/or punctating; with consecutive impressions on a rounded lip surface that made broad or sharp ridges between.
Shoulder designs consist of straight lines extending from neck to greatest diameter of olla paralleling each other or sometimes converging.

Economic and Artistic Complex

Chipped Stone

Scrapers: snub nosed; long end scrapers; thumbnail; and irregular shapes.
Awls: simple or double pointed, of stone.

Rough Stone

Mullers: discoidal: straight walls with convex face, or convex walls with flat face.
Abraders: arrowshaft smoothers of sandstone.
Abraders: whetstone.
Smoothing stones.

Ground Stone

Grooved maul.
Grooved clubhead.

Bone

Buffalo or elk scapula hoes.
Awls: simple type, usually made of ulnae.

Shell

Clam shells showing human workmanship, but almost disintegrated. Some were spoons.

Presence of Historic Material

Brass ear coils.
Glass beads.
Iron objects.

A comparison of the components[121] with this trait series is possible. Table I lists the characteristic traits and also gives the number of the components at which each trait was present. Since the larger part of the material consists of grave goods and since no village site has been thoroughly excavated, absence does not necessarily imply that the trait is lacking. The table also includes a tabulation of the number of surface-surveyed sites where each trait was found.

The data in this table suggest, then, the degree of similarity between the Oneota components at the excavated sites and that between the twelve surface sites and the ex-

[121] A "component" is a single manifestation of a given culture at one site.

TABLE I
FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE OF TRAITS AT ONEOTA SITES

	Associated with Burials	*Not Associated with Burials*	*Surface Finds*
Pottery:			
Number of occurrences...	15	5	8
Number of pots.....	13	1	
Number of occurrences with no rim sherds....	2		1
Shell temper.....	15	5	8
Vessel shape:			
Olla, round	5	1	
Olla, elliptical	7		
Rim straight	12	4	7
Rim recurved		1	1
Lip surface:			
Flattened		3	3
Rounded	12	5	7
Gable		1	2
Strap handle:			
Even width	10	4	6
Flaring	2	1	2
Handle placement:			
Lip surface to shoulder	5		3
Outer rim to shoulder	6	3	4
Number of handles:			
Two	10	1	
Four	1		
None	1		
Placement of decoration:			
Lip surface only.....	1		
Shoulder area only....	3		

	Associated with Burials	*Not Associated with Burials*	*Surface Finds*
Lip surface and shoulder	7	1	
Inner lip and shoulder	1		
Technique of decoration:			
Incising	4	3	4
Trailing	10	4	7
Punctating		2	4
Incising and punctate	1		1
Trailing and punctate	1	1	3
Appliqué	1		
Fluted lip surface	8	5	6
Type of unit design:			
Straight lines (continuous or punctate) parallel or converging	12	1	6
Curved line			2
Contiguous areas of hachured lines			2
Number of occurrences of other traits	32	7	11
Chipped stone:			
Projectile points:			
Simple triangular straight base	10	2	9
Scrapers:			
Thumbnail	1		3
Snub-nosed	6	3	5
Long oval	3	1	1
Others	4	2	2
Knives:			
Oval	3		2
One end pointed	4	1	4

	Associated with Burials	*Not Associated with Burials*	*Surface Finds*
Curved flake	2		
Others	3	1	1
Stone awls:			
Simple	1		2
Double pointed	1		1
Cache of chips	6	1	1[122]
Ground stone:			
Mullers, discoidal:			
Straight wall		2	3
Convex wall	1		1
Clubhead, grooved	1		1
Maul, grooved		1	1
Equal arm pipe	1		1
Equal arm, disk sub-type	3		2
Abrading stones:			
Arrowshaft smoother	2	1	3
Whetstone		2	2
Smoothing stone	1		
Worked shell	3		2
Clam shell, unworked	3		4
Use of catlinite	1		2
Bone work:			
Awls, simple	7		1
Scapula hoe	4	3	
Bead, barrel shaped	1		
Socketed projectile point		1	2
Others	2	3	
Worked copper	6		3
Presence of historic material	7	2	3

[122] Revealed when rain caused a slight landslide.

cavated ones. The similarity seems very strong — the surface finds corresponding more closely, though, to the material not associated with burials than to the grave goods. This would naturally be expected. The manifestation would seem, from this comparison, to have the qualifications of a focus.

But before conclusions are definitely stated, the traits from the survey sites should be analyzed more carefully.

It is this that Table II attempts to do. Again the characteristic Oneota traits are listed, but this time their presence is indicated at the separate sites from which the surface material was procured. Having verified that it is Oneota, additional objects found at these sites were added, in the belief that they may be part of the Oneota complex. "Inscribed stones" are flat, smoothed slabs of catlinite (one was 3.5″ by 5.5″) which have animal forms scratched on their surface. All data included in this table was determined as Oneota by comparison with the previously established Oneota trait test. The Allamakee County material described here was not unquestionably Oneota.

Where a trait, uncommon elsewhere, occurs in significant numbers a footnote gives the proportion. Such a situation occurs in Woodbury County. With this one exception, all of the sites show near identity of traits of the Oneota manifestation.

TABLE II

TRAIT OCCURRENCES AT DETERMINED ONEOTA SITES

Allamakee County
- Elephant Site = a
- O'Regan Site = b
- New Galena Site = c
- Lane Farm = d

Clay County
- Harriman Site = e

Dickinson County = f

Muscatine County
- Muscatine Island Village Site = i

Warren County
- Bowers Farm = j

Woodbury County
- Little Sioux terrace near Correctionville = k

Louisa County
Toolesboro Village Site = g
Lyon County
Blood Run Site = h
Winneshiek County
Farm northwest of Postville = l

Pottery:
Temper, shell...a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k
Vessel shape:
Rim straight...a, b, c, d, e, f, h, i, j, k
Rim recurved...*k*[123]
Lip surface:
Flattened...d, h, k
Rounded...a, b, c, d, e, f, h, i, j, k, l
Gabled...d, h
Strap handle:
Even width...a, b, c, d, e, f, h, j, k
Flaring...k
Handle placement:
Lip surface to shoulder...b, d, h, k
Outer rim to shoulder...b, c, d, e, h, k
Technique of decoration:
Incising...a, b, c, d, e, h, k
Trailing...a, b, c, d, e, f, h, i, j, k
Punctating...e, f, h
Incising and punctate...k
Trailing and punctate...b, d, h, j, k
Appliqué...none
Fluted lip surface...a, b, c, d, e, f, h, j, k
Type of unit design:
Straight lines (continuous or punctate) parallel or converging...a, b, c, d, e, f, h, j, k
Curved line...e, j
Contiguous areas of hachured lines...k[124]
Chipped stone
Projectile points: Simple triangular (straight based)...a, b, d, e, f, g, h, k, l
Scrapers:

[123] Eight out of twenty-six had recurved rims.

[124] Seven out of twenty-six showed this type of design.

Thumbnail...a, b, d, h
Snub-nosed...c, d, g, h, j
Long oval...a, b
Others...d, h
Knives:
Oval...b, h
One end pointed...a, b, c, h
Curved flake...a
(Diamond shaped)[125]...a
Others...h
Stone awls:
Simple...b, h
Double pointed...h
Cache of chips...b
Ground stone:
Mullers, discoidal:
Straight wall...f, g, h, k
Convex wall...h
Clubhead, grooved...h
Maul, grooved...h
(Stone ball)...h
(Discoidal)...d, h
(Axe, grooved)...h
(Axe, notched)...h
(Hammerstone)...h
(Celt)...b, h
Core...d, h
Pipes:
Equal arm...b
Equal arm, disk sub-type...c
Abrading stones:
Arrowshaft smoother...b, h
Whetstone...a, c, h
Worked shell...d, f
Clam shell, unworked...b, d, h, j
Use of catlinite...f, h
(Inscribed stones)...h
Bone awls, simple...d
Socketed projectile point...d, h

[125] New traits added to the list are given in parentheses.

(Perforated bear (?) teeth)...c
Worked copper...a, b, d
Presence of historic material...b, d, h

Since history, as reconstructed by archaeology, can only be highly inferential in nature, conclusions drawn from a study of this kind must of necessity be postulatory; such a study cannot hope to establish fact, but it should offer a sound explanation for its conclusions. The better substantiated they are the nearer they will be to statements of what actually occurred, that is, true history. It is with this point in mind that the accomplishments of this paper should be evaluated.

In Part I it was found that in recorded time (from 1653 on) the Ioway lived on the Upper Iowa River, in the Lake Okoboji area, on the Big Sioux River, on the bank of the Missouri River near Council Bluffs, on the Mississippi River in Illinois across from the mouth of the Des Moines and below that of the Iowa River, and finally on the Des Moines River in northwestern Van Buren County and at the mouth of the Iowa River.

In Part II it was shown that the geographical and temporal extent of the Oneota manifestation in Iowa coincides quite well with those of the Ioway village sites. Geographically there is coincidence on the Upper Iowa, on Lake Okoboji, on the Big Sioux, and at the mouth of the Iowa River. It is important to note also that Oneota material is found at the mouth of the Vermilion River, near the city of Vermilion, South Dakota, identifiable with the Ioway site on Delisle's 1718 map. The Oneota manifestation is later than any of the others, and it contains historic material. None of the other archaeological manifestations can fulfill nearly as well the geographical and temporal requirements that identification would demand.

Moreover, the Oneota manifestation satisfies the addi-

tional important requirement of being sufficiently homogeneous to have been the cultural remains of but one tribe. So far as we can now tell this manifestation has an approximate identity of traits in its various components. Thus it can be called a focus of the Oneota aspect. The term "Orr focus" has been used to denote the manifestation, although no formal attempt to describe it has been published.

Therefore, on the basis of available material, it may be tentatively concluded that the Ioway Indians were responsible for the Orr focus, Oneota aspect, material in Iowa. Such an identification, if accepted, gives a better understanding of one unit of the Mississippi Valley classificatory system by adding to it temporal, spatial, and ethnological relationships. The postulation cannot be stated with perfect assurance, however, until further excavation is made.

Such investigation will show whether the discrepancies that now occur between the geographical extent of the tribe and that of the archaeological manifestation really exist. At present they need not nullify the hypothesis of identification. Dr. Keyes has not looked for the Council Bluffs site. While he has looked for the Des Moines River village and not found it, he still feels that he may profitably look again. The Orr focus material that appears on the Mississippi in Des Moines and Muscatine counties is very near sites where the Ioway definitely were. Movement up and down the Des Moines and Mississippi rivers was no doubt frequent. These sites could easily have been temporary summer camps. Or perhaps all the permanent villages did not get into the literature or maps.

Further excavation may also explain the Correctionville material. It may constitute a different focus (since its differences are in pottery form and unit of decoration, etc.) and thus it may be connected with a different Indian tribe. It is tentatively suggested that this site may link

specifically with the Oto who journeyed across northern Iowa near (or with) the Ioway and then left them to go down the Little Sioux to the Platte. Dr. Keyes reports seeing material in north central Iowa that looks similar to this, and the traits do sporadically appear in the Allamakee County Oneota manifestation.[126] They also appear in material from the Blue Earth River in Minnesota and from the Leary site in Nebraska.

Although this study has pertained specifically to Iowa, it is of value finally to look outside of that State. An identification of the Ioway with the Orr focus is borne out by findings in Wisconsin. Tradition states that the Ioway originally came into the area now Iowa from the east. They had earlier been associated with the Winnebago, with whom they are linguistically allied, but they left them for some reason and went westward. The Orr focus should, therefore, be found east of the Upper Iowa River in southern Wisconsin; and it is so found; in the eastern part of Wisconsin is found a manifestation about which W. C. McKern said in 1935: "The Lake Winnebago does seem to be a focus of the Oneota aspect, and it is rather definitely tied up with the historical Winnebago." It seems possible and proper that such a genetic relationship between tribes would be reflected in their being foci of the same aspect. This would tentatively make the Oneota aspect traceable to the Chiwere Siouan Indians as Dr. Keyes and Dr. Griffen suggested. (See p. 228.) It is now up to increased and careful archaeological work to show this relationship more definitely.

Mildred Mott

Department of Anthropology
University of Chicago
Chicago Illinois

[126] See the same suggestion made by Dr. Keyes in *American Antiquity*, Vol. III, p. 292.

APPENDIX

Maps Showing Location of Indian Tribes in the Iowa Area

There is practically no critical analysis of seventeenth and eighteenth century cartography that depicted the Mississippi River region. Hence those seeking to find the historic tribes that formerly inhabited certain regions have had to evaluate the maps they used.

A brief description or critical comment on each map consulted is, therefore, presented. This will give a suggestion at least of the authenticity and general value of the map. However, the comment is based on a detailed study of a specific area (that now Iowa) and thus refers only to that area, not to the map as a whole.

Each notation consists of (1) the date, (2) the cartographer or printer, (3) a place the map may be found, (4) the number of the map, if it is a photostat and in the Ayer Collection, and (5) the comment. A question mark following the date or "ca." preceding the date usually indicates that the map has been dated by the library on internal evidence. (A) indicates the Ayer Collection in the Newberry Library, Chicago, and (LC) the map division in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. The originals of many of these early maps are in French libraries.

Marquette, Jacques, 1673: Thwaites's *Jesuit Relations,* Vol. LIX. This map was found with the original Marquette manuscript in St. Mary's College, Montreal. Its authenticity has been questioned. See Dr. Kellogg's comment in the *Proceedings of the Wisconsin Historical Society,* 1906, pp. 183–193. It is generally considered, however, to have been drawn by Marquette during or just following his Mississippi voyage. The tribal name "Pahoutet" found in it is thought to refer to the Ioway. — See Hodge's *Handbook of American Indians,* Bulletin of American Ethnology, No. 30, Pt. 1, p. 612. See also Weld's *Joliet and Marquette in Iowa* in The Iowa Journal of History and Politics, Vol. I, pp. 3–16, for discussion of latitudes.

Marquette, Jacques (?), 1673: Thwaites's *Jesuit Relations,* Vol. LIX. This map, purported to have been drawn by Marquette, was published in 1681, in Thevenot's *Recueil de Voyages.* It is similar to Marquette's original map but is much less specific.

Jesuit fathers, 1673: B N Estampes Vd. 30[127] (A). Based on Thevenot's map.

Vander Aa, Pierre, 1673: See 1684.

Joliet, Louis, 1674: Thwaites's *Jesuit Relations,* Vol. LIX. This map was made after Joliet's return to France. He had lost his maps and notes at the end of his Mississippi journey when his canoe overturned. Similar to Marquette's map but more generalized.

Franquelin, Jean Baptiste, 1681: "Carte Gnlle. de la France Septentrionalle": SH B B4040—11 (A). Based on Joliet's 1674 map, with "Pa8atek" for Ioway (?)

"Carte de la Louisiane", 1682: BN Ge DD2987—No. 8782 (A). This map is said by Margry to be a tracing of one drawn by La Salle. This is dubious. It was probably drawn by someone else but based on information gathered by La Salle. Calls Missouri River "R. des Otatontes" although the Oto are not placed on it.

Franquelin, Jean Baptiste, 1684: "Carte de la Louisiane": Thwaites's *Jesuit Relations,* Vol. LXIII. Based on new information from La Salle but retains features from the 1681 map, thus causing conflicting depictions. Does "Paote" refer to Ioway, the term being analogous to "Pahoutet"? It is often so considered.

Vander Aa, Pierre, 1684: "Land en Volk-ont-ekking in't Noorder gedeelte von America door P. Marquette en Joliet": (LC). Although dated 1673, this map in its conglomerative features, assembled with little discretion, shows many similarities to Franquelin's 1684 map. Thus it is probable that Vander Aa composed his map no earlier than 1684 at least.

Franquelin, Jean Baptiste, 1685: "Carte de l'Amérique Septentrionale": BSH B4040-6 (A). New facts obtained since 1684. Valuable map.

Minet, 1685: "Carte de la Louisiane": BSH B4044–4 (A). Based on Franquelin, 1684.

[127] Such notations refer to the numbers of the maps and are given for convenience in locating them.

Franquelin, Jean Baptiste, 1688: "Carte de l'Amérique Septentrionale": SH B B4040–6 bis (A). New facts obtained since 1684. Valuable map.

Fonville, 1699: "Nation Canada ou Nouvelle France": SH B B4040–9 (A). Based on Franquelin, 1688.

Louvigny, ca. 1700: "Carte de Fleuve Missisipi, avec les noms des peuples qui l'habitans": SHB C4040–10 (A). Confusing map. Poorly drawn.

Raffeisc, Pierre, ca. 1700: "Parties Les Plus Occidentales due Canada": (LC). Scarcely anything shown west of the Mississippi.

Alvord, C. W., map in Alvord's *The Illinois Country, 1673–1818,* ca. 1700. Identifies the 17th century river of the Ioway with the Iowa River instead of the Upper Iowa. Indefinite.

Delisle, G., 1701: "Carte des Environs du Missisipi": SHB C4040–4 (A). This map shows a placement, supposedly, of the Ioway tribe that is perpetuated in a number of maps. Very little of Iowa is shown, if any, as the top of the map occurs slightly above the Missouri River. But in that area, on a river flowing directly south into "la Rivière des Osages ou des Missouris" are located "les Paoutaova" and "Ajoureova". There is nothing else to bear out the fact that the Ioway were way south at this time. The only explanation that seems helpful is that Delisle heard the tribe was on a tributary of the Missouri but he did not yet understand the course of the Missouri. The river in question was put just opposite one on which were the "Cansa", and above that was a river with Pawnee on it. Not until verification is found for believing the Ioway to be in southern Iowa or Missouri, can this cartographical location be taken as of significance.

Delisle, G., 1702: "Carte de Canada et du Mississipi": Paris, Affaires Etrangeres. (A). Shows Ioway as in 1701 with "Panimaha" (Skidi Pawnee) on the river with them. Shows also the Lake site further north, due to Le Sueur (?).

Delisle, G., 1702: "Carte de la Rivière de Mississipi": SHA 138 bis-3-2 (A). Shows only Lake site for Ioway but does not put Oto with them as does 1703 map.

Delisle, G., 1703: "Carte de Canada ou de la Nouvelle France et des Découvertes qui y ont été faites": Paullin's *Atlas,* plate 23 A. A good map, based on Le Sueur. The more southern placement of the Ioway is omitted but "Aioureoua" is placed in that general region.

Franquelin, Jean Baptiste, 1708: (LC). To suggest the condition of this map, it may be pointed out that the following are shown: "Arounoué nation", "Nations des Arounouea", "des Aiaoves", "Pahoute", and "Aiaovecs" — all terms for the Ioway and here located in different places.

Senex, J., 1710: "North America": (A), printed. Similar to Delisle, 1703.

Moll, H., 1712–1714: "North America": (LC). Similar to Delisle, 1703. Dated by its dedication to Queen Anne's Privy Council.

Willdey, ca. 1714: "North America" (LC). Similar to Delisle, 1703.

Fer, N. de, 1715: "La Rivière de Missisipi, et ses environs, dans l'Amérique Septentrionale": (A), printed. Similar to Delisle, 1701.

Le Maire, 1716: "Carte Nouvelle de la Louisiane": (LC). Copied. Relied somewhat on Minet, 1685.

Moll, H., ca. 1717: "A New Map of ye North Parts of America." (LC). Shows only "Aiaoute" in Iowa and they are probably intended to be near the head of the Little Sioux.

Vermale, 1717: "Carte Générale de la Louisiane": SHB C4044–11 K (A). An interesting map in that it does not seem to be based wholly on earlier ones. However, Vermale evidently did not understand the river courses of the Missouri and its tributaries, for it is hard to correlate them with the actual topography.

Delisle, G., 1718: "Carte de la Louisiane et du Cours du Mississippi": Paullin's *Atlas,* Plate 24. Very good map for its time. Published in volume of La Harpe's journeys covering the period 1718–1722. Clearly influenced by Le Sueur. In the *South Dakota Historical Collections,* Vol. I, p. 49; Bureau of Amer-

ican Ethnology, Bulletin 112; and in W. D. Strong's *Introduction to Nebraska Archaeology,* Le Sueur is named as the cartographer of this map and the date 1701 is given to it. Moreover, this same reproduction of the map appears in B. F. French's *Historical Collections of Louisiana and Florida,* Vol. II, as the Delisle, 1718, map. But all these differ from the Paullin reproduction in that they show features added to the original, probably in the 19th century.

Fer, N. de, 1718: "Le Cours du Missisipi ou de St. Louis Fameuse Rivière de l'Amérique Septentrionale . . . .": (A), printed. Beautiful map. Rather similar to Delisle 1703 but spells Ioway "Ajabuez".

Fer, N. de, 1718: "Partie Meridionale de la Rivière de Missisipi, et ses environs, dans l'Amérique Septentrionale": (A), printed. Similar to de Fer, 1715, though more decorative.

Chatelain, 1719: (LC). Similar to Willdey, 1714.

Chatelain, 1719 (?): "Carte de la Nouvelle France": (LC). Similar to Delisle, 1703, and de Fer, 1718, "Le Cours . . .".

Anville, 172?: from manuscript in Bibliothèque Nationale, No. 8796: (LC). Confused map of little value. Similar to Beauvilliers, 1720. Shows "Les aroués" west of Missouri River on Platte (?) River.

Beauvilliers, 1720: "Carte Nouvelle de la Partie de l'Ouest de la Province de la Louisiane": SHA B8 bis.–1–8 (A). Like Anville, 172? Based partially on La Harpe.

Moll, H., 1720: "A New Map of the North Parts of America Claimed by France . . .": (LC). Like Moll, 1712–1714, but with spelling of Ioway similar to that on ca. 1717 map.

Senex, J., 1721: from "New General Atlas" by Senex: (LC). Similar to Delisle, 1718.

"A Map of Carolana and of the River Meschacebe", 1722: from Coxe's *A Description of the English Province of Carolana,* (LC). Like none other. Highly questionable.

Delisle, G., 1722: "Carte du Mexique et de la Floride": (A), printed. Like Delisle, 1703.

Popple, Henry, 1727: (LC). Similar to Chatelain, 1719. Shows Long River of Lahontan.

Popple, Henry, 1733: "A Map of the British Empire with the French and Spanish Settlements adjacent thereto": (LC). Similar to 1727 but confusion regarding the Missouri River is definitely shown in that its North-South course is labelled "Pekitanoni R." (Mo. R.) while on the Kansas (?) are placed the Missouri.

Homann, 174?: "Mississipi Seu Provincial Ludoviciannae": (LC). Like Delisle, 1718.

Le Rouge, G. L., 1742: "Amérique Septentrionale Suivant la Carte de Popple": (LC). Similar to Popple, 1733. Perpetuated identification of Missouri with Kansas River and called the latter Missouri River.

Anville, 1746: "Amérique Septentrionale": (A), printed. Similar to Delisle, 1718. Ioway only tribe in Iowa, however.

"A Map of the British and French Settlements in North America", 175?: (LC). Pretty good map. Ioway only tribe in Iowa. No lake site but are at mouth of eastern tributary to Missouri.

"Carte Particulière de Fleuve Saint Louis Dressée Sur les Lieux avec les noms des Sauvages du Pais", 1750: (LC). Quite accurate map. Little immediately west of Mississippi.

Bellin, J. N., 1750: "Carte de la Louisiane et des Pays Voisins": (A), printed. Ioway on lake site similar to that portrayed by Delisle. Spelling differs.

Anville-Bolton, 1752: "North America": (LC). Similar to 1746 but with northern Ioway site omitted. "Improved by Mr. Bolton".

Bellin, J. N., 1755: "Carte de L'Amérique Septentrionale": (LC). Similar to 1750 but with different terms, possibly influenced by Charlevoix's writings.

Bellin, J. N., 1755: "Carte de la Louisiane": (A), printed.

Le Rouge, 1755: "Le Canada et La Louisiane": (LC). Ioway at lake site, only tribe in Iowa.

Lopez y Cruz, 1755: "America Septentrionel": (LC). "R. de Aiaouez" (Little Sioux) only feature in region.

Mitchell, John, 1755: "Map of the British and French Dominions in North America": Paullin's *Atlas,* plate 89. Similar to Delisle, 1718. This was the map used by the peace commissioners in 1779–83. Upon it they drew the boundary lines for the United States.

Nolin, J. B., 1756: "Carte du Canada et de la Louisiane . . .": (A), printed. Undetailed, and not helpful.

Bellin, J. N., 1757 (?): "Carte de la Floride, de la Louisiane, et Pays Voisins": (A), printed. As 1755, "Le Canada . . .".

Bonne, 1757: "Carte de la Floride, de la Louisiane": (LC). As Bellin, 1757 (?).

Covens and Mortier, 1757: "L'Amérique Septentrionale Dressé Sur les Memoires le plus recens des meilleirs geographes": (LC). As Bellin, 1757 (?).

Du Pratz, Le Page, 1757: "A Map of Louisiana . . . .": and in Du Pratz's *Historie de la Louisiane,* Vol. I. Missouri River continues straight west, and the "Aiaouez" and "Othouez" are on a short southward flowing tributary.

Delarochette, 1759: "A New Map of North America": (A), printed. Similar to Delisle, 1718.

Bowen, T., 176?: "A Map of the British and French Settlements in North America": (LC). Interesting map, with the notation at the junction of the Big Sioux and Missouri (?): "Thus far the French ascend the Missouri".

Bowen, E., 1760?: "A New and Accurate Map of Louisiana": (LC). Similar to Bellin, 1750.

Jeffreys, 1760: "A Map of Canada and the North Part of Louisiana with the adjacent countrys": (A), printed. This map was included in Jeffrey's *The Natural and Civil History of the French Dominions in North and South America,* 1720. The text and map are not in accordance. The text regarding the Iowa area is almost verbatim from Charlevoix (with no mention of him) and the map is basically similar to Delisle, 1718, though more vague.

"A New Map of North America from the Latest Discoveries", 1761. Similar to 175? Anon. Engraved for Smollett's *The History of England.*

Rocque, J., 1761: "Cartes Generales de L'Amérique Septentrionale": (LC). Similar to Covens and Mortier, 1757.

Map, 1769, published in J. Carver's *Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America.* So general it is practically meaningless. Does not correlate closely with text.

Bowles, C., ca. 1774: "North America and the West Indies": (LC). Similar to T. Bowen, 176?.

Beaurain, 1777: "Carte de l'Amérique Septle": (A), printed. Similar to Bellin, 1750.

Bowles, G., 1778: "New Map of North America and the West Indies": (A), printed. Similar to Delisle, 1718.

Carver, 1778: "A New Map of North America": (LC). Same as Carver, 1769.

Brion de la Tour, 1779: "L'Amérique Septlle ou se remarquent les Etats Unis": (LC). Rather similar to Delisle, 1718, but without the "Chemin de Voyageurs" and no lakes at head of the (Little Sioux) river.

Lewis and Clark, 178?: (LC). Poor drawing but original data. Found with some of Clark's papers in Bureau of Indian Affairs. See A. H. Abel's *A New Lewis and Clark Map* in *The Geographical Review,* Vol. I, pp. 329–345, for description of it and the other maps found.

Delisle, G., 1782: "Carte de la Louisiane . . . . Revue, Corrigée, et considerablemt augmentée en 1782": (A), printed. Similar to 1703.

Delisle, G.,-Dezauche, 1783: "Carte de Mexique et des Etats-Unis": (A), printed. Similar to 1703.

Jeffreys, 1783: "A New and Correct Map of North America". Like Jeffreys, 1760. Included in *The American Atlas of Jeffreys* bearing the date 1782, while this map is dated 1783.

Sötzmann, 1783: "Die Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-America": (LC). Similar to Sayer, 1786.

Nolin, 1783: "Carte Generale des Colonies Angloises": (LC). Very sweeping in its placements.

Brion de la Tour, 1784: "Carte des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et du Cours de Mississipi . . .": (A), printed. This map is especially important to this study in that it shows the "Iowa Town" in Illinois. It also shows two "Fort des Ajoues", one at the mouth of the Little Sioux and a second on the river above. This last placement differs from most in that the word "Fort" is used and because no lake site is indicated.

Delamarche, 1785: "Etats-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale": (LC). Similar to Brion de la Tour, 1784, but with lake village and none on river north of Little Sioux.

Sayer, 1786: "A New Map of the Whole Continent of America": (A), printed. Similar to Anville, 1752, but with different spelling of Ioway.

Anonymous, 1790 (?): (LC). Shows Ioway Towns as does Brion de la Tour, 1784, but no western sites for that tribe.

Arrowsmith, 1790: "Chart of the World on Mercator's Projection . . .": (LC). Similar to 1790 (?) Anonymous.

Sötzmann, 1791: "Karte Nordlichsten America . . . .": (LC). As 1790 (?) Anonymous.

Anville, 1794: "A New Map of the Whole Continent of America . . . .": (A), printed. Similar to Brion de la Tour, 1779.

Russell, J., 1794: "A General Map of North America": (LC). Similar to Anonymous, 1790 (?). Shows Little Sioux River but no mound site on it.

Faden, William, 1796: "The United States of America": (A) printed. Similar to Delamarche, 1785.

Güssefeld, F. L., 1797: "Charte von Nord America". As J. Russell, 1794.

Anonymous, ca. 1800: (LC). Found with 178? map in Clark papers. Shows North America from the Mississippi River to the Pacific. Similar to Anonymous, 1790 (?).

Gallatin, ca. 1800: "Map of the Indian Tribes of North America":

(LC). Very generalized map to show location of tribes ca. 1800. Made later, of course.

Lewis, M., 1804: In Paullin's *Atlas,* plate 28. Shows "Ayoas Is." on "R. de Moins". Interesting map.

Lewis, M., 1805 (?): "A Map of the continent of North America": (LC). Informative map.

Pike, Z. M., 1810: In Paullin's *Atlas,* plate 31 B. Shows only a Sioux village in Iowa area, hence does not parallel closely Pike's text in his journal.

Clark, W., 1810: In Paullin's *Atlas,* plate 32 A. Illustrates text of journals helpfully. Marks Spirit Lake.

Humboldt, 1811: "Carte du Mexique et des Pays Limitrophes": in Paullin's *Atlas,* plate 30 B. Similar to Brion de la Tour, 1779.

Arrowsmith, 1814: "A Map Exhibiting all the New Discoveries in the Interior Part of North America": in Paullin's *Atlas,* plate 29. Similar to Clark, 1810.

Brué, 1815: "Carte Encyprotype de l'Amérique Septentrionalle": (LC). Labels Spirit Lake.

Brué, 1819: (LC). Helpful map. Shows Sauk and Fox villages in Iowa.

Schoolcraft, H. R., 1819: (LC). Similar to Clark, 1810.

Lea, A. M., 1836: "Map of Part of the Wisconsin Territory": in Lea's *Notes on the Wisconsin Territory.* Illustrated Lea's text well. Valuable map.

SOME PUBLICATIONS

Great Indian Chiefs. By Albert Britt. New York: Whittlesey House. 1938. Pp. 280. Plates, maps. This is a collection of sketches of the lives of eight Indian chiefs — King Philip, Joseph Brant, Pontiac, Tecumseh, Black Hawk, Sitting Bull, Captain Jack, and Chief Joseph. An introductory chapter deals with "The Tragedy of the Indian". There are no footnotes and no index, but a useful list of books relating to these Indians is included.

My Century: The Story of Andreas Franz Hofer. By Amalie Hofer Jerome. Boston: Bruce Humphries, Inc. 1937. Pp. 266. This volume is a biographical sketch of a German who came to Iowa following the revolution of 1848. Having reached America safely, Hofer soon married and then joined the new settlement of Communia, Clayton County. He served in the Union army during the Civil War and after the war moved his family from Clermont to McGregor. There he worked at the carpenter trade, played his violin, wrote music for the band, became editor of the *McGregor News,* and raised a family of eight children. The story of this talented, intelligent, and patriotic immigrant illustrates the contribution which oppression in Europe made to the United States.

The American Bison. By Martin S. Garretson. New York: New York Zoological Society. 1938. Pp. 254. Plates. This is a readable account of the American buffalo by a man who is secretary of the American Bison Society. The first five chapters deal with the origin, species, nomenclature, discovery, distribution, appearance, habits and food, migrations, trails, numbers of bison, natural enemies, and diseases. The following six chapters tell of the extermination of the buffalo, some notable buffalo hunts, and a brief account of Buffalo Bill. Chapter XII treats with the by-products of the buffalo and Chapter XIII deals with the buffalo and the Indian. The remaining five chapters are modern in character and are entitled: Domestication of the Buffalo, Expeditions for Museums,

Last Remnants and New Herds, The American Bison Society, and The Buffalo Safe from Extinction. Over sixty illustrations add to the value and interest of the book.

Legends of Wisconsin Springs, by Dorothy Moulding Brown, is one of the articles in *The Wisconsin Archeologist* for April.

The Spring Number of the *Michigan History Magazine* has an article on the *History of Aviation in the State of Michigan,* by Peter Altman.

The Tropical and Subtropical Origin of Mound-Builder Cultures, by Joseph B. Thoburn, is one of the articles in *The Chronicles of Oklahoma* for March.

A *Check List of Minnesota Imprints 1849–1865,* by Mamie R. Martin, has been published as No. 2 of the *American Imprints Inventory.* It is printed by the Historical Records Survey.

The *Indiana History Bulletin* for May contains a list of the publications of the Indiana Historical Bureau. These include twenty-three volumes of the *Historical Collections* and thirteen volumes of the *Publications.*

The Village at the End of the Road A Chapter in Early Indiana Railroad History, by Wylie J. Daniels, has been published as number one of Vol. XIII of the *Indiana Historical Society Publications.* It tells the story of the railroad from Madison to Indianapolis and what it meant to the people of Indiana before 1880.

Immigrant Institutions in Cleveland, by Wellington G. Fordyce; *The Father of the McGuffeys,* by Alice McGuffey Morrill Ruggles; *Guillotin Thinks of America,* by John Francis McDermott; and *General William Hull and His Critics,* by M. M. Quaife, are four articles in the April issue of *The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly.*

Housing in Creole St. Louis, 1764–1821: An Example of Cultural Change, by Marshall Smelser; *Mississippi River Ice at New Orleans,* by John C. L. Andreassen; *Napoleon's Cession of Louisi-*

ana, by Richard R. Stenberg; and *A Consequence of the Louisiana Purchase,* by Lauro A. de Rojas, are articles in the April issue of *The Louisiana Historical Quarterly.*

The Missouri Historical Review for April contains the following articles: *Spanish Louisiana and the West: The Economic Significance of the Ste. Genevieve District,* by J. Manuel Espinosa; *The Evolution of a Frontier Society in Missouri, 1815–1828* (Part I), by Hattie M. Anderson; *The Preservation and Dissemination of Missouri History,* by E. M. Violette; and *Letters of George Caleb Bingham to James S. Rollins* (Part III), edited by C. B. Rollins.

William Clarke, First Chief Justice of Indiana Territory, by Clarence E. Carter; *A Stumbling Block in Midwestern Genealogy,* by Gilbert H. Doane; *The Shakers in Knox County,* by Oliver W. Robinson; *Indiana Republicans and the Re-election of President Lincoln,* by Winfred A. Harbison; a continuation of *Prock's Letters to the Vincennes Western Sun*; and another installment of the autobiography by William O. Lynch, appear in the March issue of the *Indiana Magazine of History.*

The March number of the *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* contains the following articles: *Hell and High Water — The Flood of 1937 in Southern Illinois,* by Richard Lawrence Beyer; *The French and British at Play in the Old Northwest, 1760–1796,* by Nelson Vance Russell; *Illinois State University, 1852–1868,* by Harry Evjen; and *Illinois in 1937,* by Mildred Eversole. There is also a collection of quoted items entitled *The Illinois Scrapbook.*

The Mississippi Valley Historical Review for June includes the following five articles: *The United States and Documentary Historical Publication,* by Clarence E. Carter; *Humor of the Backwoods, 1820–1840,* by Philip D. Jordan; *Was There Danger of a Second Civil War During Reconstruction?* by William A. Russ, Jr.; *The Beginnings of Irrigation in the United States,* by John T. Ganoe; and *A Note on the Ray Explanation of the Origin of the Kansas-Nebraska Act,* by Fred H. Harrington.

The May issue of *Museum Echoes,* published by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, announces the preparation

of a *History of Ohio,* by the Society. Carl F. Wittke is the editor-in-chief. Also on the editorial committee are Harlow Lindley, chairman, and William T. Utter. The history will be in six volumes, and Dr. Wittke, Beverley W. Bond, Dr. Utter, Francis P. Weisenburger, Eugene H. Roseboom, Philip D. Jordan, and Dr. Lindley will each have charge of one volume.

Cultural Patterns in Agricultural History, by M. L. Wilson; *Agrarian Individualism in the Soviet Union; Its Rise and Decline,* by Lazar Volin; *The Sabbatical Year,* by Eugene D. Owen; *Proposals of Government Aid to Agricultural Settlement during the Depression of 1873–1879,* by Albert V. House, Jr.; *The Development of American Rural Fiction,* by Caroline B. Sherman; and *Plantations with Slave Labor and Free,* by Ulrich B. Phillips, are the articles in the January number of *Agricultural History.*

Minnesota History for March contains three articles — *History at Home,* by Edgar B. Wesley; *Wendelin Grimm and Alfalfa,* by Everett E. Edwards and Horace H. Russell; and *Count Andreani: A Forgotten Traveler,* by G. Hubert Smith. There is also *The Minnesota Historical Society in 1937,* by Theodore C. Blegen. In the issue for June Charles W. Nichols writes of *Henry Martyn Nichols and the Northampton Colony*; Everett E. Edwards has an article on *T. L. Haecker, the Father of Dairying in Minnesota*; Cecil O. Monroe describes *The Rise of Baseball in Minnesota*; and Wilbur F. Decker contributes *Clearing for Action on the Upper Mississippi.*

IOWANA

The Reverend Leon C. Hills of Council Bluffs has recently issued a second edition of the *History and Legends of Place Names in Iowa.*

The Reverend M. M. Hoffmann of Columbia College has published a volume entitled *Centennial History of the Archdiocese of Dubuque, 1837–1937.*

A Guide to McGregor, compiled and written by the Federal Writers' Project and sponsored by the McGregor Service Club, has recently appeared in pamphlet form.

The Cedar Rapids Chamber of Commerce has sponsored the publication of *A Guide to Cedar Rapids and Northeastern Iowa,* compiled and written by the Federal Writers' Project of Iowa.

A sketch of the life of Deborah Louisa (Blair) Chapman, by Inez Kinney, was published in *The Saints' Herald,* November 28, 1937. The Blair family crossed Iowa in 1856 with the handcart expedition.

The Story of Bacteriology at the University of Iowa, by Walter L. Bierring, has been reprinted in pamphlet form from the October, November, and December, 1937, issue of *The Journal of the Iowa State Medical Society.*

The Iowa Publisher for June contains biographical sketches of Elmer E. Taylor of the *Traer Star-Clipper* and Professor Fred J. Lazell who recently retired from the faculty of the School of Journalism at the State University of Iowa.

Between Two Centuries in Education is the title of an article by Forest C. Ensign published in the May number of *Midland Schools.* Another article in the same number is *Salaries of Rural Teachers in Iowa,* by R. C. Williams.

Farm Tenure in Iowa — Some Legal Aspects of the Landlord — Tenant Relationships, by Marshall Harriss, Albert H. Cotton, and Rainer Schickele, has been published as Bulletin 371 of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa.

Justice Miller and the Mortgaged Generation, by Charles Fairman, is one of the articles in the March issue of the *Iowa Law Review.* The author is preparing a manuscript on "Justice Samuel F. Miller and the Supreme Court, 1862–1890" which will be published by the Harvard University Press.

The *Annals of Iowa* for April contains the following articles and papers: *Faith and Works in the Black Hawk Purchase,* by the Reverend R. E. Harvey; *W. W. Chapman, Delegate to Congress from Iowa Territory,* by Kenneth E. Colton; *Father Mazzuchelli's*

Iowa Mission, by Kenneth E. Colton; and *Letters of Father Mazzuchelli.*

E. L. Kuhne, of Des Moines, has issued a volume of collected poems, edited by Lou Mallory Luke, under the title *Who's Who Among Prairie Poets.* On the title page is the note "Centennial Edition 1938". In addition to the collection of poems, biographical sketches of the poets are provided, and a bibliography of volumes containing poems by Iowans is added.

Ralph W. Cram has continued his series of interesting articles on Davenport which have been appearing in the *Davenport Democrat and Leader.* Among the subjects included are the "Saengerfest of 1898", "Davenport in the Spanish-American War", "The Mabray Gang", "Scott County Heroes", "The Automobile Comes to Davenport," and "When Davenport Had a Fast Mile Track".

The *Pella Chronicle* of April 28, 1938, the fourth "Tulip Time" edition, was largely devoted to the history of Marion County and the town of Pella. The *Mason City Globe-Gazette* for June 17, 1938, was a centennial issue, featuring the one hundredth anniversary of the Territory of Iowa and the eighty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Mason City.

Three Frontiers, by Robert C. Pitzer, is the story of the life of Henry Littleton Pitzer in Illinois, Iowa, and Colorado. The chapter headings indicate the general type of the book — "Memory Goes Back", "The Wilds of Iowa", "Pike's Peak or Bust", "Boomers and Bummers", "A Silver Dime", "Fire and Flood", "Redskins", "Here and There", "Merchant", and "Farewell". Although the Iowa section of the volume is brief, the story of this pioneer is interesting as a study in the westward migration.

How Industrial Monopoly Affects Farmers, by Vernon A. Mund; *More Security for Tenant and Landlord,* by Herbert G. Folken; *The American Hog Producer and the Export Market,* by Preston Richards; *Iowa Farm Produce Agencies Under the Wage-Hour Bill,* by Charles M. Elkinton; *Fighting Tenancy with Credit,* by William G. Murray; and *Choosing a Job,* by C. Arnold Anderson, are some of the articles in the April number of the *Iowa Farm Economist.*

SOME HISTORICAL ITEMS IN IOWA NEWSPAPERS

Fiftieth anniversary of Wishard Chapel, in the *Creston News Advertiser,* November 16, 1937.

Pioneer life in Owen's Grove, in the *Mason City Globe-Gazette,* November 17, 1937.

John Vardy house is a relic in Cedar Rapids history, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* November 18, 1937.

Centennial anniversary of Shaff family in Clinton County, in the *Clinton Herald,* November 25, 1937.

Historic bridge at Keokuk, in the *Keokuk Gate City,* November 27, 1937.

Monument marks where first sod was turned in Madison Township, Jones County, in the *Davenport Democrat,* November 28, 1937.

Death of Horace M. Towner, in the *Des Moines Register,* November 24, and December 6, 1937.

The Mormon Trail through Lucas County, by H. W. Gittinger, in the *Chariton Herald-Patriot,* December 2, 1937.

Some old mills near Pella, in the *Pella Chronicle,* December 2, 1937.

The old stone barn in north Lee County, in the *Mt. Pleasant News,* December 4, 1937.

Mrs. Marple's diary of 32 years reveals Sioux City history, in the *Sioux City Journal,* December 5, 1937.

Sketch of life of former Senator Charles J. Fulton, in the *Fairfield Ledger,* December 7, 1937.

David Edstrom, sculptor, is also writer, in the *Burlington Hawkeye-Gazette,* December 9, 1937.

A. J. Cole gives reminiscences on Hancock County, in the *Britt News-Tribune,* December 9, 1937.

Boone County's first horsewhipping, in the *Madrid Register-News,* December 9, 1937.

Reminiscences of southwest Iowa, in the *Glenwood Opinion-Tribune,* December 13, 1937.

Fry Chapel observes fiftieth anniversary, in the *Creston News Advertiser,* December 15, 1937.

Cass Township, Boone County, in the *Madrid Register-News,* December 16, 1937.

The early town of Bradford, in the *Osage Press,* December 16, 1937.

Sketch of the life of James M. Parsons, in the *Des Moines Tribune,* December 16, 1937.

The gold rush across Iowa in 1849-'50, in the *Winterset News,* December 16, 23, 30, 1937.

Sketch of the life of Ben Black, in the *Muscatine Journal,* December 17, 1937.

Some pioneer reminiscences of southwest Iowa, in the *Strawberry Point Press Journal,* December 23, 1937.

Some discontinued post offices in Humboldt County, in the *Humboldt Independent,* December 28, 1937.

Death of Mrs. Jonathan P. Dolliver, in the *Des Moines Tribune,* December 29, and the *Des Moines Register,* December 30, 1937.

Christmas days of 1849 to 1855, in the *West Union Gazette,* December 29, 1937.

Sketch of the life of Mrs. Francis E. Whitley, in the *Webster City Freeman-Journal,* December 30, 1937.

Sketch of the life of Judge Marcus A. Kavanagh, in the *Des Moines Tribune,* December 31, 1937.

Abandoned town of Rossville, in the *Villisca Review,* January 6, and the *Red Oak Express,* January 24, 1938.

Some facts about pioneer Kalona, in the *Kalona News,* January 6, 1938.

Early mills in Marion County, in the *Blakesburg Excelsior,* January 6, 1938.

Marker for grave of Sioux City's first white woman, in the *Sioux City Tribune,* January 8, 1938.

Sartoris were notable Iowans, by Harvey Ingham, in the *Des Moines Register,* January 11, 1938.

Sketch of the life of former State Representative J. E. McMillan, in the *Vinton Times,* January 12, 1938.

The blizzard of 1888, in the *Sioux City Journal,* January 12, the *Carroll Times,* January 13, the *Knoxville Express,* January 27, and the *Decorah Public Opinion,* February 24, 1938.

McGregor as it was, by P. L. Scanlan, in the *North Iowa Times* (McGregor), January 13, 1938.

Sketch of the life of Harry E. Hull, former U. S. Immigration Commissioner and Iowa Congressman, in the *Muscatine Journal* and the *Des Moines Register,* January 17, 1938.

Gunder Johnson, 104, dies near New Sharon, in the *New Sharon Star,* January 20, 1938.

An organized deer hunt staged in Des Moines is recalled by Pioneer Club, in the *Des Moines Register,* January 23, 1938.

Old bank note recalls Miners' Bank of Dubuque, in the *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* January 23, 1938.

Scandinavians of Sioux City, in the *Sioux City Journal,* January 24, 1938.

Tama Indian tribal funds exceed $120,000, in the *Tama News-Herald,* January 27, 1938.

The Taft-Unitarian Memorial Foundation was originally the Humboldt Unity Church, in the *Humboldt Republican,* January 28, 1938.

Luther College has generous friend in W. H. Klemme, in the *Decorah Journal,* February 1, 1938.

Sketch of the life of former State Senator F. C. Hartshorn, in the *Clarion Monitor,* February 3, 1938.

Some early history of Norwood, in the *Chariton Herald-Patriot,* February 3, 1938.

History of the business firm of Williams & Upham, in the *Washington Evening Journal,* February 5, 1938.

The old J. B. Grinnell home, in the *Grinnell Herald-Register,* February 7, 1938.

First church in Mills County to be preserved, in the *Glenwood Opinion-Tribune,* February 10, 1938.

Sam C. Hoglan recalls pioneer Cedar Rapids, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* February 13, 1938.

Railway purchases and supplies in eighty-six counties in Iowa, in the *Emmetsburg Democrat,* February 24, 1938.

Sugar camps in early times in Madison County, by Arthur Goshorn, in the *Afton Star-Enterprise,* February 24, 1938.

Early history of Woodward, in the *Woodward Enterprise,* March 3, 1938.

Log-rafting days in Burlington are recalled, in the *Burlington Post,* March 6, 1938.

Sketch of the life of Welker Given, notable Iowan, in the *Davenport Democrat* and the *Des Moines Register,* March 7, 1938.

Sketch of the life of U. G. Whitney, veteran Supreme Court reporter, in the *Sioux City Journal* and the *Des Moines Register,* March 7, 1938.

Iowans in the diplomatic service, in the *Des Moines Tribune,* March 7, 1938.

Old times in Adel, by Frank L. Sweeley, in the *Adel News,* March 9, 30, 1938.

Tool for making barbed wire found, in the *Decorah Journal,* March 15, 1938.

Sketch of the life of Ellis E. Wilson, in the *Waterloo Courier,* March 13, and the *Ames Tribune,* March 15, 1938.

Pioneer stories of Boone County, by C. L. Lucas, in the *Madrid Register-News,* March 17, April 14, 28, 1938.

Leo Brown has large Indian collection, by Vivian Brown, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* March 20, 1938.

Mounds in Johnson County, in the *Iowa City Press-Citizen,* March 23, 1938.

History of Leon Public Library, by Mrs. Roy Stout, in the *Leon Journal-Reporter,* March 24, 1938.

Contract of Milford Colony, founders of Cherokee, still preserved, in the *Cherokee Times,* March 26, and the *Cherokee Chief,* April 1, 1938.

The historic home of William T. Shaw at Anamosa, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* March 27, 1938.

Sketch of the life of John P. Risley, Iowa State commander of the G. A. R., in the *Des Moines Register* and the *Davenport Times,* March 28, 1938.

Some historic facts about Old Bradford, in the *Nashua Reporter,* March 30, 1938.

Sketch of the Story City Lutheran Church, in the *Ames Tribune-Times,* April 1, 1938.

The journalistic career of W. H. Sammons of the *Sioux City Journal,* in the *Sioux City Journal,* April 3, 1938.

Notes on the history of northeast Iowa, by J. J. Daly, in the *Decorah Journal,* April 5, 1938.

Sketch of the life of E. W. Howe, newspaperman, in the *Des Moines Register,* April 7, 1938.

Klett farm in Keokuk County nearly one hundred years old, in *Wallaces' Farmer,* April 9, 1938.

Old Kirkwood letter reveals fear of Confederate organization in Iowa, in the *Des Moines Register,* April 10, 1938.

Continuation of the series on Davenport history, by Ralph W. Cram, in the *Davenport Leader,* April 10–June 12, 1938.

The recollections of experiences in Iowa, by William Sprague, in the *Charles City Press,* April 13, 1938.

Old letters reveal early Denison history, in the *Denison Review,* April 14, 1938.

A review of the early history of Iowa, by C. G. Wright, in the *Fort Dodge Messenger,* April 16, 1938.

Sketch of the life of Oley Nelson, past national commander of the G. A. R., in the *Des Moines Register* and the *Webster City Freeman-Journal,* April 16, and the *Ames Tribune-Times,* April 18, 1938.

Frederick Phinney led Iowa band to national events, in the *Des Moines Register,* April 14, 1938.

Pictures and description of life at St. Donatus, in the *Davenport Democrat,* April 17, 1938.

Pioneer relics included in index of American designs, in the *Des Moines Register,* April 17, 1938.

Continuation of Father Dostal's history of the Dubuque Archdiocese, in the *Decorah Journal,* April 19, 1938.

History of the Grange in Madison County, by H. A. Mueller, in the *Winterset Madisonian,* April 20, 1938.

Swedish settlement at Stanton, in the *Stanton Zephyr,* April 21, 1938.

Denmark Congregational Church celebrates centennial, in the *Burlington Hawkeye Gazette,* April 21, 1938.

Politics played part in covered wagon comforts, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* April 24, 1938.

Sketch of the life of Carl F. Kuehnle, in the *Des Moines Tribune,* April 26, and the *Denison Review,* April 28, 1938.

Reunion of veterans recalls Iowa's part in Spanish War, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* April 24, 1938.

The Ossian Deanery of the Roman Catholic Church celebrates centennial of Archdiocese, in the *Decorah Journal,* April 26, 1938.

First log courthouse in Davis County cost $164, in the *Bloomfield Republican,* April 26, 1938.

The town of Kirkville in Wapello County, in the *Ottumwa Courier,* April 27, 1938.

Lowden Zion Evangelical Church celebrates 75th anniversary, in the *Clinton Herald,* April 27, 1938.

Historical sketch of Waldorf College, by Gladys Sorenson, in the *Forest City Republican,* April 28, 1938.

HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES

The Louisiana Historical Society sponsored a meeting on June 21, 1938, in honor of the Sesquicentennial of the Ratification of the Adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

The Pioneer Caravan consisting of thirty-six men, with ox-team and Conestoga wagon, which left Massachusetts in December, 1937, to follow the trail of the pioneers of 1787-1788, reached Ohio early in April and spent April and May in touring Ohio and Indiana presenting at various places the pageant "Freedom on the March".

The annual meeting of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society was held at Columbus on April 1 and 2, 1938, in coöperation with the Ohio Academy of History. The program included an address on "Johnny Appleseed — the Myth and the Man", by Robert Price; "The Record of the American Press", by Douglas C. McMurtrie; and "The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society — A Quarter Century of Progress", by Henry C. Shetrone, director of the Society. Professor A. Sellew Roberts was elected president of the Ohio Academy of History and John O. Marsh was elected secretary. An adjourned meeting of the Society was held on April 26th to comply with the requirements of the constitution.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association was held at Indianapolis, Indiana, on April 28, 29, and 30, 1938. Among the addresses and papers interesting to students of Iowa history were: "WPA Fashions New Tools for Research", by Luther H. Evans; "The English Language in the American West", by Charles H. Norby; "The West in American Diplomacy, 1812–1815", by Charles M. Gates; "The Middle West and South in Anglo-American Relations, 1853–1857", by Thomas P. Martin; and "The Cultural and Educational Influence of the Frontier Churches", by William Warren Sweet. William O. Lynch of Indiana University was elected president of the Association. Everett E. Edwards, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Walter B.

Posey, Birmingham-Southern College, and George F. Howe, University of Cincinnati, were elected members of the executive committee. The annual meeting in 1939 will be held at Memphis, Tennessee. The mid-winter session will be held at Chicago, Illinois, jointly with the American Historical Association.

IOWA

Dr. Charles R. Keyes, State Archaeologist of Iowa, gave an illustrated lecture at Decorah on March 25, 1938, before members of the Linne Biological Society of Luther College and the Winneshiek County Interprofessional Society. His lecture described the progress of archaeological work in Iowa since 1922.

Claudine Humble, pageant director for the Iowa Centennial Committee, has prepared a pageant for the Iowa Territorial Centennial. The title is *Iowa — The Open Door*. The episodes include Joliet and Marquette, Louisiana Purchase, Fort Madison, the Black Hawk War, Robert Lucas as First Governor, and Coming of the Settlers.

The Jasper County Historical Society held its annual meeting at Newton on April 12, 1938. Professor Louis Pelzer of the State University was the principal speaker. His subject was "Pioneer Travel in Early Iowa". H. E. Sprinkle of Newton was elected president, B. C. Berg was named vice president, W. S. Johnson was reëlected secretary, and Mrs. Ralph Hendershot was made treasurer.

Work on the archaeological survey of Iowa, under the direction of Dr. Charles R. Keyes of Mount Vernon, State Archaeologist, is being carried on at several points in Iowa. Mr. Ellison Orr of Waukon, who made one of the most valuable private collections of archaeological materials in Iowa, is directing field work in Mills County, while Miss Mildred Mott is in charge of the excavation of some mounds in Webster City.

On June 19–21, 1938, Mason City celebrated its eighty-fifth anniversary and the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the Territory of Iowa. The first day, Sunday, was devoted to religious

services and a concert by the municipal band. Monday was reunion day and Tuesday, June twenty-first, was band day, with some fifty bands from north Iowa taking part.

The Madison County Historical Society held its thirty-fourth annual meeting at Winterset on April 12, 1938. The program included a history of Ohio Township, by I. E. Holmes, memories of Peru in the 1880's, by Mrs. Fred Hartsook, a history of Grand River Township and Macksburg, prepared by Mrs. Onie Hixon and read by Loren Ritter, and a history of the Sierley family, by Mrs. C. A. Robbins. Dr. H. A. Mueller was reëlected president of the Society, Judge W. S. Cooper was chosen vice president, Mrs. Fred Lewis, secretary, and Mrs. Fred Hartsook, treasurer.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

Dr. Ruth A. Gallaher, Associate Editor of the State Historical Society, spoke to the Ingleside Club of Marengo on the evening of May 10th on the subject "Iowa's Centennials and History". On June 26th Dr. J. A. Swisher, Research Associate, gave an address at West Liberty on the subject "Religion on the Frontier".

Dr. William J. Petersen, Research Associate of the State Historical Society of Iowa, spoke on "Centennials in Iowa History" before the Dubuque Women's Club on April 12th. "Steamboating on the Upper Mississippi" was the subject of his address before the Dubuque Rotary Club the same day. On April 20th Dr. Petersen spoke on centennials before a joint meeting of the Women's Clubs of Muscatine County held at Wilton Junction. On May 10th he gave an illustrated lecture on steamboating before the Historical Society of Quincy and Adams County at Quincy, Illinois. Two days later he spoke at West Liberty on "Centennials in Iowa History" before a joint meeting of the business men and farmers of the vicinity. On May 19th Dr. Petersen addressed the Des Moines Rotary Club on the territorial centennial and conferred with A. R. Corey of the State Fair Board on the centennial celebration. On June 8th Dr. Petersen drove to Dubuque to advise and speak before the local centennial committee. On June 17 he spoke on centennials at the

eleventh annual state meeting of the Girls 4-H Club at Ames. The talk was broadcast over station WOI. On June 28th Dr. Petersen spoke before the Iowa City Kiwanis Club on the subject: Fourth of July Celebrations in 1838.

The following persons have recently been elected to membership in the Society: Dr. George A. Bairnson, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Mr. Edward Caldwell, New York City; Dr. Raymond E. Conwell, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. A. J. Cornwell, Waterloo, Iowa; Mr. Paul Engle, Iowa City, Iowa; Mrs. Mary M. English, Marion, Iowa; Mr. J. C. Hammond, Decorah, Iowa; Mrs. Roy Howe, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Barr Keshlear, Shenandoah, Iowa; Mrs. Elsie Kirkpatrick, Ames, Iowa; Mr. Charles A. Lawrance, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. Robert Dean Metcalf, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Miss Grace Roberts, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Mr. John B. Stouder, Albany, New York; Mrs. Edward H. Weber, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. Paul C. Woods, Sheldon, Iowa; Mr. Chas. M. Genaux, Ames, Iowa; Mr. E. D. Morrison, Sr., Washington, Iowa; Mr. Frank C. Pellett, Atlantic, Iowa; Mrs. J. F. Pexton, Harlan, Iowa; Mr. H. L. Pike, Whiting, Iowa; Mr. G. R. Ramsey, Ames, Iowa; Mr. Charles J. Ritchey, Des Moines, Iowa; Dr. Evon Walker, Ottumwa, Iowa; Dr. H. O. Wormhoudt, Pella, Iowa; Mr. Fred D. Adams, Waterloo, Iowa; Mr. Victor V. Allen, Waterloo, Iowa; Mrs. Edith Barker, Ames, Iowa; Mrs. C. H. Baxter, Davenport, Iowa; Mr. Henry A. Bender, Waterloo, Iowa; Mr. L. E. Berg, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mrs. L. A. Bergman, Spirit Lake, Iowa; Mr. Wm. Blaser, Davenport, Iowa; Mr. H. D. Bloch, Bettendorf, Iowa; Mr. H. J. Blosser, Cromwell, Iowa; Mr. William W. Boyd, Mason City, Iowa; Miss Madeline D. Bridge, Storm Lake, Iowa; Mr. Walter B. Brinker, Keokuk, Iowa; Dr. J. E. Brinkman, Waterloo, Iowa; Mr. Dwight Brooke, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Wm. C. Brunk, Ottumwa, Iowa; Miss Fannie R. Buchanan, Grinnell, Iowa; Mr. Harold W. Buskrud, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. Homer L. Calkin, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. Edwin B. Carpenter, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Edw. J. Carroll, Davenport, Iowa; Mr. W. Howard Chase, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Charles Chickring, Waterloo, Iowa; Mr. George Garfield Clements, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. O. D. Collis, Clinton, Iowa; Miss Corley Agnes Conlon, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Mr. J. W. Cook, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Frank W. Court, Waterloo, Iowa; Dr.

George M. Crabb, Mason City, Iowa; Mr. John E. Cross, Newton, Iowa; Mr. A. L. Cunningham, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. James C. Davis, Jr., Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. W. E. Davis, Waterloo, Iowa; Mr. A. R. Dewey, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. L. E. Dunlap, Washington, Iowa; Miss Ada H. Edwards, Fairfield, Iowa; Mrs. Glenn A. Ellis, Marengo, Iowa; Dr. F. Harold Entz, Waterloo, Iowa; Mr. Don Farran, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Frances D. Ficke, Davenport, Iowa; Mr. Earl H. Fisher, Rock Rapids, Iowa; Miss Merna Irene Fletcher, Waterloo, Iowa; Mr. Walter E. Flumerfelt, Waterloo, Iowa; Mr. Geo. E. Frazer, Chicago, Illinois; Mr. J. Mack Gamble, Hannibal, Ohio; Mr. W. C. Garberson, Sibley, Iowa; Mrs. Thomas A. Gardner, Omaha, Nebraska; Mr. E. E. Gaston, Milton, Iowa; Mr. W. R. Gerberding, Waverly, Iowa; Mr. Earl C. Glasson, Waterloo, Iowa; Mr. James M. Graham, Waterloo, Iowa; Mr. Cloyce Gray, Iowa City, Iowa; Mrs. E. H. Greteman, Templeton, Iowa; Mr. Wm. Griffin, Riverside, Iowa; Rev. Samuel G. Gutensohn, Monticello, Iowa; Miss Helen Hammons, De Witt, Iowa; Mr. John Hanson, Waterloo, Iowa; Dr. O. C. Hardwig, Waverly, Iowa; Mr. C. C. Harken, Waterloo, Iowa; Mr. Howard B. Helscher, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. Wm. A. Hendry, Waterloo, Iowa; Mr. Clyde E. Henson, Carbondale, Illinois; Mrs. Dewey Hess, New London, Iowa; Mrs. Frank P. Hofmann, Ottumwa, Iowa; Mr. Howard B. Holmes, Waterloo, Iowa; Mr. Paul C. Howe, Sioux City, Iowa; Mr. Mark T. Humphrey, Waterloo, Iowa; Dr. W. F. Humphrey, Monona, Iowa; Miss Agnes Hurley, Fairfield, Iowa; Miss M. Rae Johns, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. Chester H. Johnson, Cherokee, Iowa; Mr. H. L. Johnson, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. Oscar E. Johnson, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mr. C. J. Jungbluth, Washington, Iowa; Dr. H. Dabney Kerr, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. H. Glenn Kinsley, Sheridan, Wyoming; Mr. Kenneth P. Laird, Washington, D. C.; Mr. J. R. Leary, Fort Madison, Iowa; Mrs. Richard Lord, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Miss Ella G. Loughran, Ames, Iowa; Mr. C. H. Lyons, Perry, Iowa; Mr. C. L. McDowell, Eagle Grove, Iowa; Mr. Geo. D. McElroy, Vinton, Iowa; Dr. J. E. McFarland, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. John M. McGill, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Wm. E. Madson, Hawarden, Iowa; Miss Marie Meyer, Le Claire, Iowa; Mr. Fred J. Miller, Waterloo, Iowa; Mr. John G. Miller, Waterloo, Iowa; Mr.

Jacob K. Miller, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Miss Althea Montgomery, Washington, Iowa; Mr. Barton Morgan, Ames, Iowa; Mrs. Glen W. Myrland, Onawa, Iowa; Mr. E. H. Nelson, Tama, Iowa; Mr. Henry N. Neuman, Davenport, Iowa; Mr. Norman Norland, Laurens, Iowa; Mr. L. M. Palmer, Ames, Iowa; Mr. W. F. Parrott, Waterloo, Iowa; Miss Lucille A. Peterson, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mrs. J. H. Pollock, Plover, Iowa; Mr. Thos. B. Powell, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Dr. J. C. Powers, Hampton, Iowa; Mrs. Jessie M. Pratt, Ames, Iowa; Mr. Oscar T. Priester, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. Effie J. Reese, Eldora, Iowa; Mrs. Thomas R. Reese, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. Earl Reever, Glidden, Iowa; Mr. Andrew G. Reid, Waterloo, Iowa; Mr. Sylvan L. Rembold, Chicago, Illinois; Dr. F. W. Rice, Des Moines, Iowa; Dr. F. L. R. Roberts, Spirit Lake, Iowa; Mr. Sylvan T. Runkel, Greenfield, Iowa; Mrs. Fannie M. Schmidt, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. T. W. Schultz, Ames, Iowa; Mrs. Charles A. Sears, Keokuk, Iowa; Mr. Ralph E. Sheffield, Storm Lake, Iowa; Mr. F. D. Simpson, Atlantic, Iowa; Mrs. John W. Smart, Fort Madison, Iowa; Mr. Paul C. Smith, Rock Rapids, Iowa; Mr. Oliver W. Stevenson, Fayette, Iowa; Dr. J. B. Synhorst, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss Dorothy L. Thompson, Washington, Iowa; Mr. J. B. Thorsoe, Clinton, Iowa; Mr. K. C. Van Orden, Ida Grove, Iowa; Dr. John A. Vieg, Ames, Iowa; Mr. A. O. Voogd, Rock Rapids, Iowa; Mr. Edward Vrba, Cresco, Iowa; Mr. A. O. Wakefield, Sioux City, Iowa; Dr. Charles A. Waterbury, Waterloo, Iowa; Mrs. Leslie E. Weber, Wapello, Iowa; Mr. James S. Woodman, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss Lenore Wyckoff, Boone, Iowa; Mr. Paul K. Adams, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Ralph W. Adams, Waucoma, Iowa; Mr. C. John Amborn III, Fort Madison, Iowa; Mr. J. M. Beck, Centerville, Iowa; Miss Leona J. Bohach, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Edwin A. Briggs, Boone, Iowa; Mr. S. R. Bruce, Iowa Falls, Iowa; Mr. George H. Coleman, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. Joseph M. Connolly, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss Gertrude Duke, Birmingham, Iowa; Mr. Edward C. Eicher, Washington, Iowa; Mr. Dale Foster, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Mrs. Amy J. Hinkhouse, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. Grover C. Hubbell, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. George W. Huntley, Waterloo, Iowa; Mr. R. E. Irwin, What Cheer, Iowa; Mrs. Owen G. Jones, Williamsburg, Iowa; Mrs. Inez Kinney, Milford, Iowa; Mr. D. M. Kurtz, Burlington, Iowa;

Mr. Earl W. Kurtz, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. Robert E. Lee, Greenfield, Iowa; Mr. Albert D. Libby, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. Roscoe J. Locke, Primghar, Iowa; Mr. David McLaughlin, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. T. A. Mason, Reinbeck, Iowa; Mr. Don G. Mullan, Odebolt, Iowa; Col. Carl H. Muller, St. Louis, Missouri; Miss Lettie E. Oldaker, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. E. B. Pannkuk, Laurens, Iowa; Mr. W. F. Parrott, Waterloo, Iowa; Dr. George J. Pearson, Burlington, Iowa; Mr. Duane L. Peterson, Winnetka, Illinois; Miss Luella Reckmeyer, Iowa City, Iowa; Mrs. Effie J. Reese, Eldora, Iowa; Mr. W. W. Richards, Davenport, Iowa; Mr. Stephen Robinson, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Joseph J. Rohlk, Davenport, Iowa; Miss Eleanor Saltzman, Mount Ayr, Iowa; Mr. Donald Seavy, Decorah, Iowa; Miss Mary Schlotter, Keokuk, Iowa; Miss Frances L. Smith, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss M. Pearl Spanswick, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. G. R. Spensley, Waterloo, Iowa; Mr. Don K. Walter, Burlington, Iowa; Miss Jeanne Watson, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Stanford University, Calif.; and Mr. Collman E. Yudelson, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Dr. W. L. Bierring of Des Moines, Iowa, has been enrolled as a life member of the Society.

NOTES AND COMMENT

The fourth annual tulip festival was held at Pella on May 10–14, 1938.

The Iowa Emergency Relief Administration has recently issued a report of its activities for 1937.

Plans are being made for the restoration of old Fort Parker, between Bedford and Athelstan. It is suggested that the site be made into a county park.

The second annual old timer reunion was held at Mount Ayr on July 6, 1938. The committee in charge made an effort to obtain the names and addresses of as many former residents as possible.

Dorothy Tomlinson has prepared a collection of drawings portraying pioneer implements in the Midwest before the coming of the railroad. The loose leaf pictures are accompanied by explanatory sheets inserted in a folder. The University Press of Des Moines is the publisher.

The Business and Professional Women's Club of Maquoketa sponsored a public lecture on March 25, 1938. The speaker was Royal H. Holbrook of Iowa State College. G. L. Mitchell, president of the Maquoketa Centennial Association, gave a brief account of the proposed Centennial Celebration to be held at Maquoketa on August 14–17, 1938.

The Iowa Conference of the Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America opened its seventieth annual conference at Ottumwa on April 27, 1938. On the twenty-ninth the seventieth anniversary was celebrated. The Reverend J. Walton Kempe gave an historical address and the Reverend D. Verner Swanson spoke on "Seventy Years of Christian Education in the Iowa Conference and What of the Future".

CONTRIBUTORS

Mildred Mott, Fellow in Anthropology at the University of Chicago. Born at Marengo, Iowa. Received B. A. degree from the State University of Iowa, majoring in history, in 1934, and the M. A. degree from the University of Chicago in 1938. Acted as assistant to Dr. Florence Hawley in the dendrochronology laboratory, University of Chicago, in 1937-1938. Attended Jemez Field School, University of New Mexico, 1932; Member of University of Chicago field expedition at Kincaid site, Illinois, in 1937; at present directing mound excavation project near Webster City, Iowa. Member of Sigma Xi and Society for American Archaeology.

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RUTH A. GALLAHER *ASSOCIATE EDITOR*

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THE HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE IOWA HIGHWAY SAFETY PATROL[1]

The problems of State government have been transformed and enlarged during the past three-quarters of a century. New needs for governmental services have developed as the social structure and living conditions have changed. A recently recognized need which has grown out of changed conditions has resulted in the establishment of two new control agencies in the United States — State police and State highway patrols. Three factors are involved in this recognition of the need for State supervision of conduct on the highways: changes in population; industrialization; and extension of transportation and communication facilities.

Iowa, with a gross area of 56,147 square miles and a population of 2,470,939 in 1930, ranks twenty-fourth in size among the States of the Union and nineteenth in population.[2] In 1930 Iowa's density per square mile was 44.5 as compared to 41.3 for the United States.[3] A density of about 15 persons per square mile approximately represents the average for the farm population of the State today.[4]

According to the Federal census, Iowa's population has remained predominantly — albeit decreasingly — rural

[1] This article is a condensation of a thesis submitted by the writer to the Graduate College of the State University of Iowa in June, 1938.

[2] For a concise discussion of the distribution and nativity of population in Iowa, see Harter and Stewart's *The Population of Iowa, Its Composition and Changes,* pp. 19–36.

[3] *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1936,* p. 3.

[4] The farm population per farm in Iowa, in 1930, was 4.55. This was a decrease from 4.61 in 1920.— *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930,* "Population", Vol. II, p. 13.

(residing in the country or in municipalities having a population less than 2500). The population was 74.4 per cent rural in character in 1900. This decreased to 69.4 per cent in 1910, to 63.6 per cent in 1920, and to 60.4 per cent in 1930.[5] The fact that urban population had shown an increase in the decade from 1920 to 1930 of 11.9 per cent, while rural population in the same period had actually decreased 2.4 per cent further substantiates the theory that Iowa is becoming more urban.[6]

There were in Iowa in 1930 only eighty-one cities having a population of 2500 or more. Forty-six of these had less than 5000 inhabitants. There were 29 cities and 93 towns with a population of between 1000 and 2500, and 721 towns with a population of less than 1000.[7] Together, these small cities and towns possessed a population of 464,922, while the farm population was 1,026,725, or only 41.6 per cent of the total population of the State.[8] The towns with a population below 1000 showed a distinct loss during the decade from 1920 to 1930, while cities of 5000 or over, with but two exceptions, made significant gains in population.

A significant characteristic of the Iowa industrial situation is the distribution of manufacturing among a number of small cities. No dominant industrial cities or districts have developed, nor are there indications that any will develop. Iowa factory production has expanded, but only in a normal manner and, with but few exceptions, with little variance in national importance. Regardless of the desira-

[5] *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930,* "Population", Vol. II, p. 10.

[6] *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930,* "Population", Vol. II, p. 10. See also pp. 12, 13. The increase of urban population has been constant throughout the history of Iowa. Rural population has actually decreased only since 1900.

[7] These 721 towns have a total population of 285,872 people.

[8] *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930,* "Population", Vol. II, pp. 10, 11.

bility of industrialization, there is probably little to justify belief in any rapid development of Iowa in this direction.[9]

Most important of the changes which have made necessary some State-wide law enforcement agencies has been the increase in the number and speed of motor vehicles and the improvement of roads. Motor vehicle registrations in Iowa have shown remarkable increases in the two decades, 1910–1930. Passenger cars increased from an estimated 18,870 to 716,304, and the total motor vehicle registration reached a peak of 790,231 in 1929.[10] This was an average of one automobile to every 3.1 persons in Iowa, placing the State third in national ranking.[11] Despite a set-back in the depression years after 1929, registrations have been steadily increasing since 1934.[12]

Truck transportation has also made rapid strides in Iowa, and has shown a tendency to develop even further. Truck registrations have been more constant in their increase and have shown less decline in the depression years than has been the case in passenger car registrations. Peak registration was reached in 1931, with 81,937 trucks, or 10.75 per cent of all registrations. In 1934, registrations totaled 78,536.

Iowa's public roads or highways [13] of all classes, exclu-

[9] For a discussion of this point see McCarty's *Manufacturing Trends in Iowa* in *Iowa Studies in Business,* No. 8, July, 1930, pp. 8, 9, 75–79.

[10] Motor vehicle registration figures, unless specifically attributed elsewhere, are taken from *The Second Report of the Iowa State Planning Board,* pp. 170, 171. Available motor vehicle registration figures vary from a few in number to several thousands, according to different sources. See, for instance, the *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1936,* p. 365. The Planning Board report is, in the opinion of the writer, closer to the actual figures than any other.

[11] See the *Literary Digest,* Vol. 106, August 2, 1930, p. 43.

[12] Records of the Motor Vehicle Department, Des Moines, Iowa, June 1, 1937.

[13] Facts concerning Iowa's roads, unless specifically attributed elsewhere, are taken from the *Annual Report of the State Highway Commission,* 1936, pp. 7, 100.

sive only of town and city streets, totaled 102,657.89 miles in 1936. With the establishment of the State Highway Commission in 1913,[14] attention began to be focused on the condition of Iowa roads. With the beginning of Federal aid and a road program centered around a primary road law of 1919, Iowa began slowly to "come out of the mud". A paving program was begun in 1924 which has since put Iowa in the upper bracket of States in this respect.

On November 30, 1936, the primary road system, bearing the main traffic of the State, included 8,317.9 miles. The secondary road mileage totaled 94,339.99. With a total of 5,070.95 miles of paving and 32,534.02 miles of gravel forming a huge intricate network of roads, with several east and west cross-State and many north and south roads entirely surfaced, through-traffic has easy access to all parts of Iowa. No farm is far from a good road. Every town of over 400 people is connected with a primary highway. Every county seat is well connected with main highways.

NEED OF STATE POLICE AND HIGHWAY PATROLS

With the increase in population in urban centers, with industrialization of the smaller cities and towns, and with ever faster modes of transportation and better roads have come changes in certain social, economic, and political aspects of life. Problems of justice change. Social deviations become troublesome maladjustments that must be recognized. The rôle of the police in this changed society tends to become more difficult. Effective control agencies require broader bases, larger areas in which to operate, and especially new types of personnel.

Increased transportation facilities create a condition where, by his mobility, the criminal can live in one community and commit his depredations in another. This was

[14] *Laws of Iowa*, 1913, Ch. 122, pp. 109–117.

strikingly illustrated in the cases involving the "big-time" gangsters of 1933 and 1934. The ability of criminals to strike and get away, to avoid small groups of officers limited in jurisdiction to a town or a county, showed clearly the importance of a co-ordinated and centralized police organization. "At present, these conditions have made it so very apparent that the rural districts can no longer depend upon an untrained individual to attend to their protection that many states have organized state police forces with the primary purpose of giving police protection to areas lying outside municipal jurisdiction, and with the secondary function of cooperating with the various police authorities of the state, giving aid where more than normal police power is required, as frequently occurs during disasters by flood, fire, or explosion, during threatened lynchings, or where the local authority is not sufficiently strong to maintain peace and enforce the law." [15]

The almost universal use of the automobile, combined with the ever-extending network of good roads, has brought these new problems forcibly to the fore. Laws regulating the use of the automobile on the highways, aimed to prevent accidents in the rural districts, must be enforced to be of value. Enforcement has tended to grow beyond the capacity of the regularly constituted local authorities. "The depredations of city [and country] motorists released from the constant supervision of the uniformed patrols to which they have been accustomed have become a matter of serious concern . . . , while the weekly toll of lives resulting from automobile accidents has challenged the attention of the entire nation".[16]

[15] Adams's *The State Police* in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 146, November, 1929, pp. 34, 35; Mathews's *Principles of American State Administration*, Chs. XV and XVI.

[16] Smith's *The State Police*, p. 10. See also Hibbs's *State Cop or Vigilante?* in *Country Gentleman*, Vol. CIV, January, 1934, p. 10.

The motor vehicle accident record has been and still is dark. Death rates on Iowa roads have been increasingly large. The average number of deaths resulting from automobile accidents on Iowa highways, from 1921 to 1925, was 241, and for the United States, 13,869.[17] Iowa's death toll in 1926 rose to 312, and showed regular increases to the year 1930, when 645 deaths were recorded. This total was, however, reduced to 582 the following year, and was further curtailed to a total of 530 in 1932. In 1937 fatalities on the highway totaled 571.[18]

It was largely the automobile, too, which exposed the rural districts to the depredations of the city criminal. Cities have long been recognized as breeding places for crime. The automobile has annihilated distance and has reduced to a minimum the effectiveness of police protection in thinly populated districts. Roadhouses often cater to the passing motorist with one or more forms of commercialized vice. Poorly protected regions offer opportunity to the criminally-minded. Throughout the areas served by the more important thoroughfares, crimes of all degrees are frequently committed. Modern transportation "has brought city and country so closely together as to make their interests, in the police sense, almost identical".[19]

The extension of communication has widened the horizons of the people living both on the farms and in the small towns, as well as those in the cities. Modes of living have undoubtedly been profoundly influenced. New markets have been introduced, the urge to rapid accumulation of wealth has been felt, and the rural dweller has probably definitely taken his place in the ranks of urban civiliza-

[17] *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1936*, p. 368.

[18] *Motor Vehicle Accidents*, 1933. These figures are taken directly from the records of the Motor Vehicle Department.

[19] Smith's *The State Police*, p. 13.

tion.[20] The concept of crime has extended its scope to include various new forms of irregular conduct, and this concept has become thoroughly imbedded in our penal laws. Thus burdens are imposed on the rural justice machine which were never anticipated.

While this social change was taking place, public machinery for the preservation of rural peace and order was not materially changed. Traditional institutions are still existent and functioning as strongly as ever, showing marked vitality and persistence in the face of change. Yet as instruments for the prevention and suppression of organized crime and many other law violations, the county sheriff and township constable are at a disadvantage. Many of these weaknesses are due to the unsatisfactory organization of these offices: direct popular election ensures no professional training, experience, or other qualification; limited terms of office and prohibitions against successive terms serve to discredit experience, and to discourage vigorous work; deputy forces are inadequate, untrained, undisciplined, and ill-directed; local sentiment acts to stifle activity; and assessing costs against the locality serves to cut activity to a minimum.[21]

The indication has been that some type of governmental machinery was needed to furnish at least three things: (1) machinery to announce and maintain a consistent State policy of enforcement; (2) effective State supervision of local enforcement bodies; and (3) better organization of personnel.[22] New agencies of law enforcement have devel-

[20] Smith's *Rural Crime Control,* pp. 3, 4. See also Millspaugh's *Crime Control By The National Government,* pp. 273–301.

[21] Fairlie and Kneier's *County Government and Administration,* pp. 240–242. See also Smith's *The State Police,* pp. 15 ff; and Porter's *State Administration,* p. 94.

[22] Dodd's *State Government,* pp. 432, 433; Bromage's *State Government and Administration in the United States,* pp. 239–272.

oped in an attempt to fulfill these conditions. The world of crime has gone modern, and law enforcement agencies are trying to do likewise to catch up with the criminal element.

It has become increasingly evident that in the majority of the States prevailing conditions necessitate some form of decisive action by the State as a unit. The mere multiplication of law enforcement forces with boundaries between those forces has come to be recognized as a source of complication and weakness. The problems of law enforcement have become far less local than ever before. They require an experience, an organization, and equipment not fully within the command of most of the existing local enforcement areas. Forty-five States have established some system effecting radical changes in the whole or in some specified portion of their police administration. Most comprehensive of these systems is the plan of having a State police force.

In general, the powers of the State police are those of sheriffs and police officers in criminal jurisdiction, limited territorially only by the State boundaries. Their general duty is obvious: to enforce all the laws, and more particularly the criminal laws of the State. In addition, because the State police are so widely distributed and their members are in such close and constant touch with local conditions, a number of special duties are often imposed. Typical of such duties are motor vehicle control, fire protection, and the enforcement of fish and game laws. Certain restrictions of power are usually made. These may be statutory, prohibiting the use of the force in certain regions (as in cities) or under certain circumstances (as in strikes), or they may be self-imposed departmental regulations.

Regular stations are maintained throughout the State at centrally located places, with substations at convenient

points. Barracks are constructed or rented for the housing of the police. Rapid systems of communication are maintained: two systems, the radio and the teletype, are usually used, either singly or in conjunction. Three methods of transportation are most often used: the horse, motorcycle, and automobile. The relative utility of each method is determined by the topographical nature of the country patrolled and the nature of the work. The States of Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia have inaugurated such systems.

Three States have failed to take any formal action to meet the problem. All law enforcement in Florida remains under the supervision of the sheriffs of the various counties within the State.[23] No "state patrol" of any kind exists in Mississippi.[24] And patrols in Wisconsin are under co-ordinated county, city, and town control.[25]

Twenty-five States — Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming — have limited their State police activities entirely

[23] Personal communication from R. A. Gray, Secretary of State in Florida, July 28, 1937.

[24] Personal communication from Walker Wood, Secretary of State in Mississippi, October 19, 1937.

[25] Personal communication from Theodore Dammann, Secretary of State in Wisconsin, by R. L. Siebecker, Assistant Secretary, July 26, 1937. The committee on enforcement of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, in a report entitled *State Traffic Enforcement Agencies* (Washington, D. C., June 1, 1937), lists Wisconsin as having a group of eight uniformed inspectors in the treasury department. These inspectors, states the committee, have the full police power of sheriffs, and perform both police and traffic work.

or largely to highway patrols, intended to enforce the laws concerned with the new and complicated problems of traffic regulation and accident prevention. The theory is that mishaps may be largely prevented if these laws are observed. Enforcement is therefore a vital part of traffic control.

State highway patrol forces are usually organized as subordinate units of executive departments already existing. Departments of state, finance, and highways are typical repositories of these patrols. An occasional patrol, however, is organized as a separate and distinct unit of State government.

The duties of the patrol are usually specifically to enforce traffic regulations on highways outside of municipalities, and to bring about improvements in driving practices and motor vehicle equipment. The patrolmen are trained to recognize the symptoms of mechanical defects of vehicles, and to impress on motorists the need for prompt repairs. Cars in especially hazardous condition may be ordered off the highways; motorists who flagrantly or willfully violate the laws are arrested. General police power is also occasionally granted, although such a grant is often restricted. In such cases the general power is usually exercised to a noticeably lesser degree than in the regular State police systems. Possibly this may be attributed partly to the fact that in the performance of the primary function of highway protection little time is left for general law enforcement, and partly to the policies of the administrative officials.

Nevertheless, there is some indication that these patrol forces are cautiously advancing from specialized traffic control units into an intermediary state, a pre-State police.[26] In six of the States with highway patrols — Ala-

[26] Bruce Smith, in his volume *Rural Crime Control*, pp. 133–135, gives a good account of this tendency.

bama, Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Washington — a tendency to increase the police power beyond general traffic control is evident. As recruiting policies develop, as training programs progress, and as the volume of general criminal work increases or decreases, this tendency will become more — or, as the case may be, less — apparent.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IOWA HIGHWAY SAFETY PATROL

The actual establishment of the Iowa Highway Safety Patrol was preceded by a long series of attempts in the legislature to secure a program of consolidation and reform in the field of public safety. Beginning in 1915, twenty years of persistent effort was finally rewarded by the passage of the act of 1935, creating the Highway Safety Patrol. The significance of this accomplishment, incomplete though it was, can hardly be over emphasized. The campaign for the bill showed conclusively the need of a force of this kind and indicated decisively the trend of action by which that need was being met.

As early as 1915 an attempt was made to integrate some of the functions concerned with public safety in Iowa. A general reorganization bill, House File 602, proposed the creation of a public safety department to include and have general supervision over a number of State control agencies. This bill, however, was withdrawn from consideration.[27] It was not until April 3, 1925,[28] that motor vehicle agents or inspectors were given the authority of peace officers, and even then such authority was confined to the enforcement of specified laws. Two years later, on April 2, 1927,[29] this limitation was partially removed and such au-

[27] See the *Journal of the House of Representatives*, 1915, pp. 1006, 1680.

[28] *Journal of the House of Representatives*, 1925, p. 1308; *Laws of Iowa*, 1925, Ch. 7, p. 13.

[29] *Journal of the Senate*, 1927, p. 1145.

thority was extended to include any act for the "purpose of enforcing the law relating to motor vehicles".[30]

An unsuccessful attempt was made that same year (1927) to establish a department of State police,[31] but the bill did not attract serious consideration in the legislature. However, during the next regular session, an extension of the power of peace officers was granted to the State Fire Marshall and his assistants while engaged in the duties of that office.[32]

Movements to establish a highway patrol began early in 1931. Identical bills were prepared and introduced in each branch of the legislature on January 28th.[33] The bills, as proposed, authorized the State Highway Commission to employ not to exceed thirty-five persons to enforce the law relating to traffic on primary roads, and designated such persons as peace officers. It is worthy of note that in the consideration of the Senate bill, an amendment was adopted whereby "the state department of justice shall have the right to commandeer the services of such highway patrolmen in cases of emergency in the pursuit of criminals and fugitives from justice".[34] The Senate bill was passed 29–17, but action on it by the House was delayed. Finally, on April 6th, the bill was sent to the House sifting committee; it was never returned to the House for consideration. This bill was important in (1) that it was an abortive attempt to establish a highway patrol; (2) that it placed the proposed patrol under the authority of the State Highway Commis-

[30] *Laws of Iowa,* 1927, Ch. 249, p. 215.

[31] *Journal of the Senate,* 1927, p. 843. This bill was Senate File 387. It was introduced on March 19, 1927, and referred to the Sifting Committee on March 29th.

[32] *Laws of Iowa,* 1929, Ch. 95, p. 131.

[33] *Journal of the Senate,* 1931, p. 172; *Journal of the House of Representatives,* 1931, p. 219.

[34] *Journal of the Senate,* 1931, pp. 762, 763, 764.

sion, whose function is primarily construction and maintenance work on the primary road system; and (3) that recognition was given the fact that a general State law enforcement body was desirable.

A second set of companion bills introduced in 1931 provided for the establishment of a department of public safety, with general police power. This bill included a motor vehicle licensing and liability provision. The Senate bill was referred to the sifting committee and was not returned. An automobile-drivers' license bill was substituted for the House bill and was adopted by both houses.[35]

The Forty-fourth General Assembly did, however, before its adjournment, appoint a "nonpartisan" interim committee to study the problem of reorganization of State law enforcement agencies. An elaborate study was made, an exhaustive report was written, and bills were drafted that "would have saved a great deal of money and increased the efficiency of the State Government, yet these proposed bills were never made available, even for a vote, by the General Assembly." [36]

Agitation for a highway patrol was, however, continued. A few individual members of the legislature of 1933 took up the cause, and on March 6, 1933, another set of bills was introduced in each chamber of the legislature.[37] These bills authorized the creation of a motorized State highway patrol of 210 members, with power to enforce all motor vehicle laws. A comprehensive organization was outlined in detail. Powers, duties, and even equipment were specified. Provisions were made for the patrol districts, for tests and

[35] *Journal of the Senate*, 1931, p. 762; *Journal of the House of Representatives*, 1931, p. 358; *Laws of Iowa*, 1931, Ch. 114, pp. 75–83.

[36] Personal communication from Dean W. Peisen, Representative, October 26, 1937.

[37] *Journal of the Senate*, 1933, p. 499; *Journal of the House of Representatives*, 1933, p. 604.

examinations, for instruction, and for employment and dismissal.[38] The bills were referred to the respective sifting committees in the Senate and House and never returned. In the extraordinary session following, the bills were revived and again introduced, but once more were shelved.

A different reception was accorded a new bill, House File 286, providing for a road patrol of thirty-eight men, with the power of peace officers.[39] An amendment was filed by W. A. Yager, of Dickinson County, and W. H. Strachan, of Humboldt County, which included several devices later incorporated in the patrol act of 1935. These included a provision that not over fifty per cent of the patrolmen should belong to the same political party, a six months probationary period for appointees, and a provision that no member of the patrol should be a candidate for political office nor take part in any political campaign.[40]

The first of these provisions — that not over fifty per cent of the patrol members belong to the same political party — ensures so far as practicable equal political participation in the administration of the patrol. Such a restriction was obviously intended to preclude the possibility of appointment solely through political favoritism and to lessen the "spoils" and thereby to secure greater compe-

[38] It should be noted that in the interests of good administration such details are better omitted from the law. The legislature should concern itself with the formulation of policy; it should not waste its time doing administrative work. Furthermore, to specify details in a law is to hamper administration, and make inflexible rules for matters which often require changes. In fixing patrol districts, for example, account must be taken of the fact that conditions vary in different localities — conditions which may become apparent only after actual administration is begun. Furthermore, changes are frequent or at least potential, in any locality. Any patrol force that has been "tied down" may become impotent and its purpose may be defeated.

[39] *Journal of the House of Representatives*, Extraordinary Session, 1933-1934, pp. 489, 490.

[40] *Journal of the House of Representatives*, Extraordinary Session, 1933-1934, pp. 767, 768.

tence in appointees. It is a well-accepted principle that sound administration and efficiency of even a rudimentary sort falls before the ungoverned greed of any party for positions. Yet from the safeguarding device itself comes an evil; every appointee must list himself as a definite partisan. Only men of tried party connections may be appointed, and all others, regardless of worth, are excluded. The patrol — or other office — automatically becomes bipartisan rather than nonpartisan; and such a condition, in a force which will, it may be assumed, play so important a part as that of safety and law enforcement, is the very antithesis of the ideal of the patrol.

Referred to the Committee on Motor Vehicles and Transportation, House File 286 was reported back favorably; and the report was accepted by the House. Referred to the Steering Committee, the bill was reported back with a recommendation that it be placed on the calendar; and it was made a special order by the House. Motions to lay the bill on the table were twice lost, 45–54 and 49–54, whereupon consideration of it continued in the House for two days. An amendment to make the patrol responsible to the Governor was adopted, 70–29. An additional amendment was offered (also making the patrol responsible to the Governor), whereupon it was moved to lay the amendment on the table. This motion was adopted, 64–37, and in accordance with the rules of the House, the rejected amendment carried down with it the main bill.[41] A promising beginning had ended in failure.

The caustic opposition of labor and farm leaders had defeated the measure. Lively hostility had been displayed by union labor and by farmers against a uniformed road patrol, for they feared that such a force might be used as a

[41] *Journal of the House of Representatives,* Extraordinary Session, 1933-1934, pp. 1274, 1277, 1278, 1284–1291.

bludgeon against them in milk blockades, cattle "wars", and labor disputes.[42] Public opinion, however, as reflected in the newspapers of the State, was united in agreement that action of some sort, to establish either a State patrol or State police, was imperative.

Meanwhile more practical steps were being taken in the Motor Vehicle Department itself. Iowa's first woman Secretary of State, Mrs. Alex Miller, had been elected in the fall of 1932. Immediately on assuming office, Mrs. Miller's attention was drawn to the increasing number of tragic and unnecessary accidents on the State highways, resulting in so much loss of life and limb. She felt it her duty to do what she could to prevent these accidents, and this she felt could only be accomplished by establishing for motorists a well-defined safety code and tradition. By "catching the ear of the motorist at his wheel", she hoped to establish good driving and correct manners on the road.[43] Good roads make for greater safety, but the effect is nullified by increased speed, careless driving, and confusing traffic laws. And, thought Mrs. Miller, the Motor Vehicle Department — a single small detail in the cumbrous machinery she must pilot — was the one agency in the State's administrative set-up that was available for this service.

There was, in the Motor Vehicle Department, a force of fifteen motor-license inspectors who were virtually only tax collectors. Since 1925 they had been vested with the authority of peace officers in enforcing motor vehicle legislation, but their duties restricted them to enforcing the complex license regulations of Iowa and license reciprocities between Iowa and other States. Mrs. Miller, without special appropriation, authorization, or other formal encour-

[42] Harlan Miller's *Iowa's Woman-Against-Death* in the *Ladies Home Journal*, October, 1935, p. 99.

[43] Harlan Miller's *Iowa's Woman-Against-Death* in the *Ladies Home Journal*, October, 1935, p. 14.

agement from the legislature, added to the duties of these inspectors while on the road the enforcement of safety regulations. "Iowa's first Highway Safety Patrol consisted of only fifteen men, called Inspectors", wrote Mrs. Miller. "From now on, save lives first, money afterwards", were their instructions.[44]

For one month, in 1933, the inspectors attempted to perform their new function. They stopped motorists guilty of violation of the motor laws and cautioned them, reported violations, and initiated the revocation of drivers' licenses for the more flagrant infractions. Motorists, however, were apprehensive of bandits, when accosted on the road by men in civilian clothes and there was much complaint. And so, without authorization and in defiance of the acrimonious criticism which would undoubtedly come from labor and farm leaders, Mrs. Miller called in her little group of inspectors, gave them first aid training, put them in uniforms for which they themselves paid, and once more sent them out to save lives.[45]

Each man was assigned six or seven counties. Yet even with such an inadequate force an enormous influence was exerted.[46] Fast drivers were retarded, and reckless or lawless ones were curbed. Occasionally the inspectors gave short talks to high school students, clubwomen, and businessmen. Mrs. Miller personally gave talks throughout the State. Results were soon evident. "Deaths decreased by 69, accidents by 3372, injuries by 3731 on Iowa's high-speed

[44] Mrs. Alex Miller's *Worse Than War* in *The Clubwoman*, January, 1936, p. 26.

[45] Mrs. Alex Miller's *Worse Than War* in *The Clubwoman*, January, 1936, p. 26; Harlan Miller's *Iowa's Woman-Against-Death* in *the Ladies Home Journal*, October, 1935, p. 99.

[46] An editorial in the *Belle Plaine Gazette* illustrates this belief: "The little force of fifteen that has worked the past six months or so under Mrs. Miller's direction has made a fine record and has more than paid for itself."—Reprinted in *The Des Moines Register*, May 17, 1935, p. 2-A.

roads in 1934 over 1933, roughly 15 per cent, *while the nation's death and accident toll increased 17 per cent.*''[47]

Reëlected in 1934 (partly on her auto-safety crusade stand) by a majority of 79,072 popular votes, Mrs. Miller ''chaperoned'' through the legislature the act of 1935 which established the highway patrol. She was definitely opposed to placing the highway patrol in the proposed department of public safety, a set-up which would have taken it out of her department. ''Research by my department has led me to believe'', she declared, ''the safety patrol and the state police should not be combined. If we cannot have both a safety patrol and a state police, should we not establish the one for which the greater need exists?'' [48] Her justifiable pride in the accomplishments of her little patrol led her to hope for the fulfillment of her ideal. ''We shall always believe that the record of this little experimental patrol was a factor in securing passage of the legislation favoring an official state patrol, after it had been defeated for several years in succession'', wrote Mrs. Miller.[49]

On January 31, 1935, Curtis L. McKinnon, of Henry County, and others introduced House File 67, a bill to create a patrol of fifty peace officers, charged with enforcement of motor vehicle regulations.[50] The proposed patrol was to supersede the tentative force established under the act of

[47] Harlan Miller's *Iowa's Woman-Against-Death* in the *Ladies Home Journal*, October, 1935, p. 99.

[48] Mrs. Miller strongly advocated increasing the patrol to fifty men, and continuation of its supervision under her department. *The Des Moines Register*, February 3, 1935, p. 4, speaks on this stand, and quotes Mrs. Miller as follows: ''I wish it clearly understood that my interest in the patrol matter now before the legislature lies solely in greater safety on our highways. I have promised that so long as I continue in office I shall continue my fight on highway tragedy.''

[49] Mrs. Alex Miller's *Worse Than War* in *The Clubwoman*, January, 1936, p. 26. Substantially this view is expressed in *The Des Moines Register*, January 30, 1935, p. 6.

[50] *Journal of the House of Representatives*, 1935, p. 163.

1925, by which motor vehicle inspectors were given authority as peace officers. An amendment was immediately offered which was, in effect, a substitute for the whole bill. By this new bill fifty-three men were authorized on the patrol; a six months probationary period was specified for its members; general police power was granted; and a training school was authorized. With only a few minor changes, the amendment was adopted, 102-0, and the revised bill passed the House, 102-1 (5 absent or not voting).[51] Attention must be called to the fact that an amendment to take the general police power from the patrol failed of adoption, 45-51. Once more recognition was given the fact that a general State law enforcement body was necessary, even if a somewhat limited sphere of activity was considered advisable.

Action on the bill in the Senate was delayed from March 18th to April 23rd. On the latter date, consideration was given the bill. Amendments were added prohibiting members from wearing any uniforms other than those prescribed and providing that not more than sixty per cent of the personnel should belong to one political party. The bill as amended was passed by the Senate, 44–0 (6 absent or not voting).[52] The House concurred in the Senate amendments, 80–2, and passed the bill 91–4 (13 absent or not voting). On May 7, 1935, the bill was formally signed by Governor Clyde L. Herring.[53] If the legislature had undertaken a systematic reorganization of State government machinery, as it might have done, it would be safe to assume that the highway patrol question would have

[51] *Journal of the House of Representatives,* 1935, pp. 493–495, 655–668. The changes mentioned concern the age limit of appointees, number of personnel, salary changes, and a prohibition against political activity by the members of the patrol.

[52] *Journal of the Senate,* 1935, pp. 1215–1219.

[53] *Journal of the House of Representatives,* 1935, pp. 1568, 1569, 1649.

been settled on a basis of long-time policy rather than of temporary departmental policies.

The Highway Safety Patrol Act of 1935[54] was composed of fourteen sections. The Highway Patrol was placed in the Motor Vehicle Department within the Department of State, partly because its work fitted in there and partly because of the influence of Mrs. Miller. There is every indication that the force of men authorized was limited to fifty-three because the legislature, fearful of opposition from labor and farm leaders, hesitated to impose a larger force on a State not yet accustomed to a uniformed State force. A restriction that not more than sixty per cent of such employees shall at any time be members of the same political party serves merely to attempt—perhaps unwittingly—to identify patrolmen with parties, and thus infuse politics into the administration of the patrol. Examinations for fitness were left to the Secretary of State (Section 4) in the absence of any centralized personnel department, the only restrictions being that appointees must be citizens of Iowa, of good moral character, and not less than twenty-five years of age.[55] Section 5 directly negatives the requirement concerning political affiliation: it denies patrolmen the privilege of any further political action, a step that no doubt is an important factor in relieving fears that the patrol may be used in political activities.

A six months probationary period is required, during which administrative formalities and safeguards usually attending dismissal are dispensed with, and the Secretary of State may dismiss at will; but thereafter dismissal may be made only by a formal presentation of charge, and a hearing before the Executive Council—a practice which tends to violate the principle that the power to dismiss

[54] *Laws of Iowa*, 1935, Ch. 48, pp. 62, 63.

[55] For a very complete discussion of these and other factors concerning personnel, see Smith's *The State Police*, pp. 125–171.

"for the good of the service" is essential to successful administration. The duties of the patrol are to be the enforcement of motor vehicle legislation, but the patrolmen are also granted general peace power on the road. Uniforms and equipment are to be provided by the State and members of the patrol are forbidden to wear any other uniform while on duty. Maximum salaries for the first year were specifically enumerated—chief, $200 per month; assistant chief, $165; and patrolmen, $100. Provision was made for an increase of $5.00 per month for each year a patrolman served up to $125 per month. Salaries are to be paid from the maintenance fund of the Motor Vehicle Department; no other funds are provided in the act. A training school, a necessary complement to an enforcement body, is authorized.

On February 18, 1937, Senate File 181 was introduced in the Senate by the Committee on Motor Vehicles. This bill was concerned with a general revision of the motor vehicle laws. It was adopted by both houses and on April 19, 1937, it was formally approved by Governor Nelson G. Kraschel.[56]

The portion of this motor vehicle law which pertains to the Iowa Highway Safety Patrol consists of eighteen sections.[57] Provision is made that the Motor Vehicle Department, as such, shall have charge of the administration and control of the patrol. The authorized personnel of the patrol was increased by not to exceed seventy-five additional men, an indication both of the success of the "experiment" and of greater recognition of the need; but the political affiliation clause is left unchanged. Impersonation of patrolmen with intent to deceive is made a misdemeanor, as is the wearing of patrol badges under like conditions.

[56] *Journal of the Senate,* 1937, pp. 331, 1189.

[57] *Laws of Iowa,* 1937, Ch. 134, Secs. 30–47, pp. 225–227.

Other provisions are simply re-enumerations of those of the act of 1935.

The problem of reorganization of State law enforcement agencies in general arose once more in the 1937 session. While most State officers agree that such reorganization and consolidation is desirable, definite political action on the problem seems most difficult of attainment. Down to 1937, efforts essentially nonpartisan in character and apparently sincere in purpose had been wholly impotent. On March 5, 1937, House File 313 was introduced by D. W. Peisen, of Hardin County.[58] The bill proposed the creation of a department of public safety, with provisions for the centralization of all State police activities therein. Its aim was to consolidate all law enforcement work in one department with a single directing head. By this bill, the Highway Patrol was limited to 150 men but the Executive Council was given the right and power to increase the personnel to 175. The proposed reorganization "would have effected such a reduction of the then force and the various increases asked, so as to effect a saving of approximately one-half million dollars."[59]

The bill was read the first and second times and referred to the Committee on Departmental Affairs. It was reported back to the House without recommendation, and first came to the attention of the House indirectly in connection with the motor vehicle bill (Senate File 181 discussed above), under an amendment which would have eliminated the existing highway patrol so as to leave the proposed motor patrol to be provided for under the provisions of the bill creating a department of public safety. House File 313 was read a third time, and a vote was taken. The result,

[58] *Journal of the House of Representatives*, 1937, p. 603.

[59] Personal communication from Dean W. Peisen, Representative, October 26, 1937.

52–52 (4 absent or not voting), failed to give a constitutional majority for the measure and it therefore failed to pass the House. A motion to reconsider was tabled, 55 to 49.[60]

"When thus presented", writes Mr. Peisen, "the opposition had not had time to organize itself and the members of the House were free to consider [the bill] strictly upon its merits and free from any pressure. At that time it was again presented purely as a non-partisan measure and received a very definite approval by the House. Then something happened. Representative Gallagher from Iowa County, a grand old man, who had made one of the telling speeches in its support, for some reason best known to him, filed a motion to reconsider. Suddenly it appeared that the various State Peace Officers all had business in Des Moines and heads of the various Departments and various office holders affected began to turn on the 'heat'. The Democratic members of the House caucused upon it and decided to support the motion to reconsider. Under this combined pressure of the heads of the departments and office holders and the caucus action, the motion to reconsider carried and the cause of reorganization was again back to scratch."[61]

Despite efforts to keep the issue nonpartisan, all but six of the Democratic members of the House voted against the bill. The principal support came from editorial opinion, which was ninety per cent favorable. The opposition which mustered the final marginal vote was labor.[62]

This appears to indicate that it is improbable if not impossible that a party in power can resist the pressure of

[60] *Journal of the House of Representatives,* 1937, pp. 1131, 1132.

[61] Personal communication from Dean W. Peisen, Representative, October 26, 1937.

[62] Personal communication from Dean W. Peisen, Representative, October 26, 1937.

its officeholders against effective action involving the elimination of these offices.[63] Different factions of the government fear reorganization, as President Herbert Hoover said in 1932, and many associations and agencies throughout a State become alarmed that the particular function to which they are devoted may in some fashion be curtailed. It is almost a commonplace that the larger and older an agency becomes, the harder it is to effect a change in it. Particularly is this true when such an agency is controlled by a popularly elected (and therefore independent) official. Such an official loses interest in sound integration, and, as is natural under the circumstances, throws his full political weight—and that of his subordinates, friends, and relatives as well—to keep the service intact and in place. It would seem, therefore, that major changes must come incidental to and coincidental with a change of administration; and even then it might best be effected by a judicious use of temporary appointments at that time.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE IOWA HIGHWAY SAFETY PATROL

One of the administrative divisions allocated to the office of Secretary of State, when the first motor vehicle legislation was passed in 1904,[64] was that of motor vehicles. The importance of the function grew to such proportions that in 1919 the division was granted the status of a department,[65] without, however, changing its position in the office of the Secretary of State. Originally this Motor Vehicle Department was simply a registration or licensing division for motor vehicles, headed by a chief clerk. A

[63] For a clear, extended discussion of this point, see Porter's *State Administration*, p. 63.

[64] Jurisdiction over the registration of motor vehicles was assigned to the office of the Secretary of State in 1904.—*Laws of Iowa*, 1904, Ch. 53, pp. 44–46.

[65] *Laws of Iowa*, 1919, Ch. 275, pp. 335–358.

drivers' license division, headed by a chief examiner, was set out in 1935. The number and compensation of the employees of these divisions varies, subject to the approval of the State Executive Council.

The Department of Motor Vehicles is headed by a Commissioner, appointed by and serving at the will and pleasure of the Secretary of State. Lew E. Wallace, of Sigourney, Iowa, was appointed to the position in 1933 by the then Secretary of State, Mrs. Alex Miller. He was retained by the present Secretary, Robert E. O'Brian, and still holds the position. Aided by his deputy, Horace Tate, Mr. Wallace has performed a most commendable service in administration, one which has earned for him national recognition.

The creation of the Highway Safety Patrol in 1935 led to the erection of a third division within the Motor Vehicle Department. Nominally Mr. Wallace was in charge. Immediately after the law went into effect he, with the approval of the Secretary of State, appointed John R. Hattery as chief of the patrol. Hattery, a resident of Nevada, Iowa, had for a number of years served as sheriff of Story County, was active in the Iowa State Sheriffs' Association, and had established a fine record in law enforcement.[66]

[66] Personal communication from Horace Tate, Deputy Commissioner of the Motor Vehicle Department, August 25, 1937.

The Iowa Sheriff, May, 1935, Volume VII, Number 4, p. 10, speaks of Mr. Hattery's appointment in the following words: "Our good friend John Hattery has been appointed chief of the new unit. As sheriff of Story county, Mr. Hattery has long been active in highway safety work and he fits admirably into the picture as the logical choice for Chief of the Highway Patrol.

"Not only is John a confirmed safety advocate but he served Story county well as its sheriff. He has the confidence of the many sheriffs and other peace officers of the state who know him, and this confidence will be an asset to him in his new position and an asset to his organization.

". . . we respectfully recommend him. He knows the law enforcement game and you can talk to him as one law enforcing officer to another — he'll understand your language. He can be depended upon to do everything in his power to make the word cooperation mean nothing less in his dealings with the various enforcement groups over the state."

Assuming his duties at once, Chief Hattery has since then devoted untiring efforts for better enforcement of highway laws in the State. His public service in this direction is especially worthy of high commendation. His zeal and sincerity has earned for him a high regard not only from his men, his staff, and his superiors in the department, but also from fellow officeholders in other State offices with which the patrol must necessarily keep contact, from sheriffs throughout the State, and from the public at large.

The appointment of the chief marked a tangible beginning in the actual work of organization of the patrol. Backed by the power conferred by law and confident of the approval and coöperation of both the Secretary of State and the Commissioner, Chief Hattery was in a position to undertake the job ahead. Two assistants were appointed to help in the work that followed. Both had been with the patrol which had been operated by the Motor Vehicle Department since its inception, and their appointment came as a recognition of meritorious service. Major E. A. Conley, of Marshalltown, battalion commander of the 163rd Infantry of the Iowa National Guard, and J. H. Nestle, of Carroll, son of a former Carroll County sheriff, were the two appointees.

Applications for positions on the patrol began literally pouring in. Over 3000 applications were filed for the fifty available positions.[67] As they came, political "heat" was turned on from both major political parties. County officials, State officers, judges, and party leaders "conferred" with the Commissioner regarding the appointment of their favorites. But politics, maintained the Commissioner, was "out". "We are going to select the best hundred men we

[67] *The Des Moines Register,* May 19, 1935, p. 5; personal communication from Horace Tate, Deputy Commissioner of the Motor Vehicle Department, August 25, 1937.

can find in the state", he declared, "and then see how the political qualifications work themselves out."[68]

The Commissioner was backed in his non-political stand by Mrs. Miller. "I believe", asserted the Secretary of State, "the men on this force should be chosen from both major political parties, and solely for character, ability, and devotion to their job; also, they should not be subject to changes of political administration."[69] And as a result, in the actual selection of the patrol, the letter of the law as regards the political affiliation clause was fulfilled while the political angle was evaded: some of the men had no political affiliation; some had left theirs unexpressed; and only a few had revealed their party connections. Only the Commissioner knew the actual facts.[70]

Qualifications for the prospective patrolmen were set up by the Department according to standards comparable to those erected by other States. The law was silent on these particulars, specifying only that the appointees be citizens of Iowa, of good moral character, and not less than twenty-five years of age. Application blanks were furnished by the Department. These requested information on a variety of subjects, including age, height (a minimum of five feet

[68] Mr. Wallace, quoted in *The Des Moines Register*, May 19, 1935, p. 5. A similar view is expressed in a "question and answer" pamphlet distributed to men at the training camp, in which Mr. Wallace is quoted as saying: "If anyone attempts to discuss politics with you, ask your opinion, or get any statements, arrange to tell him that it means your job if you do. I am very frank to say that you will be fired within fifteen minutes after I am convinced that you actually have done any such thing. Now you may hear from a lot of people outside that this is a lot of hooey, but as long as I have anything to do with the department, there's not going to be any politics. If you would rather believe somebody outside rather than me, just try it and see how long you keep your job. We have one idea — to give Iowa the best highway regulatory program in the United States of America — and that doesn't leave any time for playing politics."

[69] Mrs. Miller, quoted in *The Des Moines Register*, February 3, 1935, p. 4.

[70] Personal communication from Horace Tate, Deputy Commissioner of the Motor Vehicle Department, August 25, 1937.

ten inches was required), residence and citizenship, marital status, dependents, record of employment or occupation for the past five years and present occupation, experience tending particularly to qualify for duties of a patrolman, information as to experience as a law enforcement officer, experience in any United States service, experience as motor-cyclist, experience with firearms, use of intoxicating liquors or narcotics, charge or conviction by any court, education, and—most interestingly—two questions: "Why do you want to be a Patrolman?"; and "Why do you feel that you would make a capable Patrolman?" The application required a list of five references of the last two years or longer, must contain a full length photograph taken within three months of the date of application, and must be accompanied by a physician's report of a physical examination.

With these data at hand the elimination process began, and about 200 men were chosen for personal interviews. The Secretary of State, the Commissioner, and the Chief held the interviews. The first was concerned with general devotion to the job, the second with the ability of the men to sell themselves, and the third with potential ability as officers. Following the interviews, a comparison of notes was made, and "almost invariably they were the same."[71] Character references were then consulted. A requisite of the Department was that such references be high, and that no man should have appeared in court as defendant on a criminal charge. All questionable applications were thoroughly investigated by agents of the Department. Finally, written examinations were given. Ninety-two select men who qualified in all the stated requisites became eligible to attend the patrol training school at Camp Dodge, north of Des Moines.

[71] Personal communication from Horace Tate, Deputy Commissioner of the Motor Vehicle Department, August 25, 1937.

Plans for the training school had been perfected by the Commissioner, the Chief, and his two assistants. Sergeant David R. Petersen of the Maryland State Police was employed as chief adviser for the camp. No particular existing State system was followed in the planning of the school, but the Chief had visited " a few" schools similar in purpose. Training was intended to teach the rudiments of safety crusading and to inoculate an evangelical spirit and morale. The instructors were traffic and patrol experts from Maryland and Michigan. Candidates were given intensive courses for seven weeks in first aid, physical culture, jujitsu, small arms, auto mechanics, motor vehicle law, court procedure, statutory law, and public relations, including courtesy.[72] From this group the final appointments were made. Only in the "final selection" were the "politics of the individual aspirants considered and only then . . . . because of the statutory provision".[73]

In general these pioneer patrolmen, greatly to the credit of the Motor Vehicle Department and much to the enhancement of the prestige of the patrol, were high-caliber men. Their ability as patrolmen showed the practical success of the system under which they were appointed. The majority of the first fifty patrolmen were college graduates, many of them outstanding in State athletic circles. Many of the remainder had college work to their credit; and no appointee, in conformance with a departmental regulation, had less than a high school education. Marital status played no part in the selection.[74]

The new Highway Safety Patrol, smartly uniformed in

[72] *The Des Moines Register*, May 19, 1935, p. 5. "Most" of the subjects, declared Chief Hattery in a personal communication on June 28, 1937, were those incorporated in other schools in existence in the United States.

[73] *The Des Moines Register*, May 19, 1935, p. 5.

[74] Personal communication from Horace Tate, Deputy Commissioner of the Motor Vehicle Department, August 25, 1937.

olive-drab, made its first tour of duty on the highways of Iowa on Sunday, July 28, 1935. The members were instructed to instill courtesy in motorists by being courteous to them and to paint vividly and unforgettably for them the consequences of such violations as ignoring a stop sign or passing a car near the crest of a hill.[75] The men were assigned to previously designated districts, and immediately entered upon the routine of their regular assignments.

Twelve motorcycles and thirty-seven automobiles[76] had been purchased by the Department for use of the Highway Patrol in the work of covering the 6000 assigned miles of highway. On each car appears the legend "Iowa Highway Patrol", and at night this is illuminated. Motorcycles and automobiles alike were radio equipped, with reception from 8:00 A.M. to 2:00 A.M. Twelve hour shifts were effected. In general, a policy was maintained whereby daytime shifts were worked by individual patrolmen—except in cases of emergency—and nighttime shifts were performed by men working in pairs, for greater safety.[77] Twenty-four hour "service" was maintained.

The primary function of the Highway Patrol, as had been stressed since its inception, was to increase safety on Iowa highways, and to reduce the number of automobile accidents in Iowa. All other duties have been made secondary to these. This function is suggested by the name. While violations are to be checked and warning cards or summonses issued therefor, disabled or otherwise stranded motorists are to be aided, and road obstacles removed, the deterrent effect of a systematic patrol upon bad driving

[75] Harlan Miller's *Iowa's Woman-Against-Death* in the *Ladies Home Journal*, October, 1935, p. 101.

[76] Records of the Department of Motor Vehicles.

[77] It was found that patrolmen were at a decided disadvantage when they attempted single-handed to apprehend more dangerous violators or criminals at night.

is the most eagerly sought objective. It is hoped that increased attention and safety mindedness of the motoring public may be achieved by the very fact of patrol activity on the highway—applied psychology is thought to be the real answer to the problem.

To aid the Patrol in awakening public interest — and in strict conformance with the Department's ideal — a system of voluntary citizen reports of instances of lawless driving had been introduced throughout the State. Citizens who by chance observed such violations were encouraged to report them to the Department. Two factors modified their action, so that the extreme "grouch" and vengeance seeker might be avoided. These were that each report must be attested over a notarial seal, and that the observer must consent to appear in court in the event of prosecution. For the first offense a tactful letter of reproach is sent the violator; for the second, a card is filed with the Commissioner of the Department and possible revocation or suspension of the driver's license may follow. Wholesale revocation is a trump card held in reserve for the psychological moment. The system was received enthusiastically by citizens interested in safety on the highways, and by October, 1935, over 10,000 such voluntary reports had been received.[78]

Another device set up by portions of the Patrol to better inculcate the principles of highway safety was a series of weekly traffic schools. In coöperation with various local units (the police department, the sheriff's office, and the judges) a weekly public hearing is held in various places for violators of motor vehicle laws. At such hearings rules are explained to violators, and questions are permitted from them and from the audience. The success of the experiment in Mason City was apparent from the fact that

[78] Harlan Miller's *Iowa's Woman-Against-Death* in the *Ladies Home Journal*, October, 1935, p. 101.

"there has never been a 'repeater' on the violation of a state law, and only one on a city ordinance." [79]

Members of the Highway Patrol have always been available for talks in schools and churches, at local picnics, and before parent-teacher associations, chambers of commerce, farm bureaus, and other organizations.[80] The Department encourages such activity, in conformance with its policy of educating the public. In general, these talks explain why the Patrol was organized, how many men are on the staff and personnel, what their duties and obligations are to the State, and what the Patrol wants in coöperation from the public. Explanations of some of the road laws and safety regulations are also made.[81] By April, 1937, approximately 80,000 persons had been reached through the medium of the safety talks and the safety films presented. To March 20, 1937, the patrolmen made 439 talks in ninety-one counties, and presented safety films 462 times in seventy-one counties, with an average attendance of 100. These were before grade and high schools, both town and rural, chambers of commerce, American legion and auxiliary groups, business and civic organizations, women's clubs, and similar groups.

The Department believes that the Patrol is judged by the actions of its men. To improve its position with the public and to further sell the Patrol to the citizens of Iowa, it has set out certain standards and objectives to be maintained. These include a pleasing, neat, and clean personal appearance, undivided loyalty to the Patrol and a devotion to its work, and a courteous attitude toward and friendliness with the public.[82] A reputation for integrity and high

[79] *The Highway Patrolman,* February, 1937, p. 1.

[80] *The Highway Patrolman,* December 15, 1935, p. 2.

[81] *The Highway Patrolman,* April, 1937, p. xvi.

[82] *The Highway Patrolman,* January 15, 1936, p. 3.

standards of performance is maintained by the policy that not a single summons is to be "fixed"; and in two and a half years of operation none has been so treated for anyone, "no matter how important he may be." [83]

Patrolmen are furnished with uniforms and accessories, including a revolver, as a part of their standard equipment. Vehicles are furnished for their use in patrol work, and expenses for the care of these vehicles is paid for by the Department; but individual patrolmen are responsible in case of accident unless such accident occurs while in actual pursuit. Regular shifts of twelve hours have been instituted by the Department; but all patrolmen are subject to call during the full twenty-four hours, and overtime working hours are sometimes necessary.[84]

The patrolmen are by law allotted two weeks vacation in every year's service, but they were deprived of this period in 1936, because of a shortage of men and an accumulation of work. Special general vacations are, however, granted on occasion, such as on Christmas day — and motorists are left "on their honor". No patrolman has been dismissed from service, but suspensions are not unknown and a few resignations have occurred from time to time.[85]

Report sheets are handed in daily by each patrolman. These form the basis of all statistics of the Department regarding the actual accomplishments of the Patrol. They include information as to violators, vehicles, and disposition of cases; weather and road conditions; miles traveled,

[83] *The Des Moines Register,* December 10, 1937, p. 8.

[84] On special occasions this overtime work becomes very apparent. A good — and typical — example of such occasions is New Year's Eve. Moreover, when the Patrol becomes short-handed, due to injuries or resignations, it is sometimes found necessary to impose added hours on those remaining. Overtime periods vary, under these conditions, from one to six hours on the average.

[85] These resignations have usually been made by newer and younger members of the Patrol who had found other positions to which they were more attracted.

motorists aided, and obstacles removed; and a variety of less important information. In addition a special motor vehicle accident report is made for every accident investigated. These include a great amount of detailed information as to all conditions involved.

A summary of the statistics of the actual work of the Patrol from August, 1935, to August, 1936, reveals that 2,116,385 miles of highway were traveled, during which 15,728 summonses were issued, 36,926 warning cards were sent out, 27,939 motorists were aided, and 11,737 road obstructions were removed.[86] For the twelve months following, until August, 1937, a similar record was displayed. There were 2,234,521 miles of highway traveled, or an increase of 118,134 miles. There were 15,264 summonses issued, or a decrease of 464, perhaps indicating a growing consciousness on the part of the public of the presence of the Patrol. Warning cards were sent to 37,580 motorists, an increase of 654. There were 29,280 motorists aided, an increase of 1341, and 12,376 road obstructions were removed, an increase of 639.[87] It must be noted that these records are comparable inasmuch as the increase of the Patrol in 1937 did not actually occur until the last month of the second period.

Winter camp was held at Fort Des Moines on February 16–29, 1937.[88] "Refresher" courses were given attending members. Both the Secretary of State and the Commissioner gave talks on the function of the Patrol, and members themselves discussed various aspects of their work. Other related functions were outlined by O. C. Gaumer of the index department, Earl Pahl of the bookkeeping department, Ed Murray of the drivers' license division, and

[86] Records of the Motor Vehicle Department.

[87] Records of the Motor Vehicle Department.

[88] *The Highway Patrolman*, March 15, 1936, p. 5.

Gene Brown, chief engineer of the Iowa police radio system. Forty of the fifty-two men attending the camp received satisfactory ratings.

From the beginning, districts had been designated to which the patrolmen were assigned. These districts vary in size, depending on the number of highways and the volume of traffic in each. Those that are larger or have heavier traffic contain sub-stations. Neither the districts nor the sub-stations, however, are regarded as permanent; both are subject to change as conditions warrant. Assignments, too, are temporary. A transfer policy was inaugurated in the beginning whereby men are reassigned to different districts every six or nine months. This transfer policy is designed to eliminate any possible embarrassment to either the patrolman or the citizen resulting from a friendship incurred by an extended close relationship. In the same manner, patrol routes are varied intermittently, so that no dependence can be placed on a patrolman's being or *not being* at a designated spot at a given moment.[89]

The peace officer function of the Patrol is relegated to a secondary position, even though it plays a very important part in the actual work performed. Several factors are probably involved in this situation.[90] First, it is assumed by the Department that no patrol could ever have been established in Iowa, due to the opposition of labor and farm leaders and of the organized sheriffs of the State, unless its functions were limited to the highway enforcement problems. Secondly, there is no justification, in the opinion of the Department, for making policemen out of patrolmen. Thirdly, the Department believes that there is a place in Iowa for the sheriff, that he is competent to handle

[89] Personal communication from Horace Tate, Deputy Commissioner of the Motor Vehicle Department, dated August 25, 1937.

[90] The inference of these factors was personally communicated by Horace Tate, Deputy Commissioner of the Motor Vehicle Department, August 25, 1937.

most criminal situations in the State, and that, since a State police force would act to eliminate his importance, the sheriff's functions must be altered as little as possible. And fourthly, the principal thought of the Department is that there is not enough crime in Iowa to justify a State police force under the prevailing conditions.

Outstanding accidents and increasing accident-death figures serve, moreover, to bring the safety function more and more to the fore. To illustrate, a school bus-train collision occurred at Mason City on October 22, 1937. Three adults and ten children were killed and eighteen children were injured. A State-wide shock crystallized in a statement issued by the Governor. Declaring that the highway patrol duties, fixed by law, reach into many fields, he demanded that functions not directly connected with highway safety be relegated to the background and the entire attention of the Patrol be devoted strictly to highway safety.[91]

The Patrol is, nevertheless, active in a certain measure of criminal law enforcement. The efficiency and alertness of its members in apprehending fleeing criminals through radio warnings deserve commendation. And the patrolmen have not neglected their potential influence in this field. The presence of the Patrol cars at night on the streets of Iowa towns and on the highways no doubt acts to restrain possible lawlessness and to protect farmers and businessmen.[92]

Such an important function as law enforcement can hardly be evaded, but the fact that no reports are published by the Department on the police activities of the Patrol is due to the expressed desire of its administrators to "soft pedal" the function, to keep the patrolmen free from the competitive spirit that it is thought would ensue if such

[91] *The Des Moines Register*, October 24, 1937, p. 8.

[92] *The Highway Patrol*, November 15, 1935, p. 11.

records were maintained, and to keep the Patrol out of movements to secure the payment of fines and licenses for the sake of the money to be thus secured.[93] An indication of this work, however, can be gained by a systematic search of the monthly publication of the Patrol Division, *The Highway Patrolman.*[94] It is unfortunate, however, that complete records are not made public. Only thereby can an accurate estimate be made by the people of Iowa of the value of the Patrol in this field.

So far as is ascertainable, the major portion of the criminal work is concerned with the recovery of stolen cars and other articles, and the apprehension of fugitive men and women, runaway boys and girls, and, occasionally, specifically designated criminals. One patrolman has been killed in the performance of this portion of the patrol work. This was Oran Pape who on April 29, 1936, while patrolling the road between Davenport and Muscatine, stopped a car bearing a license plate which indicated it had been stolen. The occupant of the car, a fugitive criminal, shot the officer, but was himself killed by the dying patrolman. Pape's death emphasized the advantage of having two men in each patrol car.[95]

That this part of the work of the Patrol is not unduly discouraged nor entirely unexpected by those most seriously affected — the county sheriffs — is evidenced by an editorial sponsored by the Iowa State Sheriffs' Association:

[93] Personal communication from Horace Tate, Deputy Commissioner of the Motor Vehicle Department, dated August 25, 1937.

[94] This publication consists of from twelve to sixteen mimeographed sheets. It was first issued November 15, 1935, as *The Highway Patrol,* and has since that time continued as *The Highway Patrolman.* Whether or not the publication contains a complete list of "pickups" could not be ascertained. The point is immaterial. The fact remains that the material that *is* offered is very indicative of both what is and what can be done.

[95] *The Highway Patrolman,* April, 1937.

"In addition to their highway patrol work they will be a valuable asset to Iowa in case of major crimes . . . they present a problem worthy of major consideration by the hoodlum who seeks to drive his car over Iowa highways to a safe haven in an underworld hideout.

"The sheriffs of Iowa welcome this new unit into service and stand ready to render them full cooperation." [96]

On January 10, 1937, the second winter camp of the Patrol was opened at Fort Des Moines.[97] Classes were held in accident investigation, driver's license work, first aid, public relations, strategy in handling people, marksmanship, jujitsu, and public speaking. The camp was visited by Colonel Casteel, of the Missouri State Patrol, who sent Sergeants Poage and Snedaker and Patrolman Kinder to take the course during the second week. The Minnesota State Patrol was represented by Captains Potvin and Dougher.

The act of the legislature in 1937 authorized an increase of seventy-five men. The appointing procedure followed strictly the methods employed in 1935. From 1500 to 2000 applications were filed; selections were made for interviews; and finally seventy-one men were admitted to the training school.[98] From seventy-one, fifty selected men became probationary patrolmen, the determination being made on grades accorded in the training school courses. The remainder, if passed, were placed on reserve, to be

[96] *The Iowa Sheriff*, August, 1935, p. 121. *The Des Moines Register*, October 16, 1937, p. 4, commends the Patrol upon its work in this field in these words: "the fact is that the state highway patrolmen are constantly making . . . arrests without any public hubbub at all . . . Yet a part of the training given patrolmen is calculated to prepare them for this very function, and the citizens of Iowa ought not to be entirely ignorant of the constant alertness of the patrol merely because the officers' names are seldom emblazoned on the front pages."

[97] *The Highway Patrolman*, January, 1937, p. 1.

[98] Personal communication from Chief Hattery, dated June 28, 1937.

called upon in the event of the death, resignation, or removal of regular patrolmen.

In addition to these applicants, eighteen men and two sergeants, former members of the Drivers' License Division transferred by the act of 1937 to the Patrol also took the course. These men were counted a part of the authorized increase of the Patrol. After the training period they were then assigned to the Drivers' License Division for work as license examiners. Such assignments are not permanent, however, and men may be and frequently are shifted from regular patrol work to license examinations or from license work to general patrol duties.[99]

A second training school was held at Camp Dodge, for seven weeks beginning on June 12, 1937. Ten instructors appointed by the Motor Vehicle Department were in charge of classes. The increased curriculum consisted of first aid, accident investigation, public relations, strategy in handling people, short course in public speaking, patrolling, marksmanship, drivers' license, motor vehicle laws, conduct of an officer, court instruction, jujitsu, motorcycle instruction, conduct on witness stand, and radio. The several changes were made because the experience and actual work of the Patrol showed the necessity for the new courses.[100] The training is general in relation to the duties of an officer, and special in relation to patrol work.

Hours of training in the school were long and arduous from 5:30 A. M. to 10:00 P. M. daily except Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Each man received $40.00 per month while in training. Roughly, over one-half of the appointed men have "had some college work", and "quite a few"

[99] This part of the work of the Highway Patrol is discussed in an article by M. G. Bodine which will appear in an early number of THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS.

[100] Personal communication from Chief Hattery, dated June 28, 1937.

were college graduates; but the total of college trained men was not as high as in the former group.[101]

Since the inauguration of the enlarged patrol, a system of ten districts with headquarters at Des Moines, Oakland, Denison, Cherokee, Fort Dodge, Mason City, Cedar Falls, Cedar Rapids, West Liberty, and Ottumwa, have been set up. In seven districts there are one or two sub-stations. Each district is in charge of a sergeant who supervises the men assigned to the area.

Operating costs of the Patrol are included with the total operating costs of the entire Motor Vehicle Department and no accurate computation can be given of the cost of operating the Patrol unit proper.[102] Total expenditures of the Department[103] were $353,258.92 for the year ending December 31, 1935. Salaries accounted for $99,887.66, of which patrolmen were charged directly with $34,479.85. Patrol equipment was directly debited with $10,065.85. Other departmental expenses in which the Patrol probably shared most heavily were: traveling expenses, amounting to $33,427.25; new automobiles costing $13,379.40; new motorcycles costing $4,415.76; and radios and sirens costing $4,535.50.

[101] Personal communication from Chief Hattery, dated June 28, 1937; personal communication from Horace Tate, Deputy Commissioner of the Motor Vehicle Department, dated August 25, 1937.

[102] It is to be regretted, from the viewpoint of a student of administration, that this policy has been maintained. In all fairness to the Patrol, it must be admitted that the law authorizes that expenditures be paid from the Department funds. Further, it must be admitted that the relative newness of the Patrol and its presumable insecurity in the administrative organization of the State agencies might conceivably influence the Department to wish to "soft-pedal" costs until a greater stability has been secured. Nevertheless, there probably should be a departmental breakdown of operative costs, if for no other reason than to secure an accurate picture of that side of the Patrol. If such a breakdown exists, the writer was unable to find material on it or to secure admission of it.

[103] All figures for both 1935 and 1936 were taken from *Budget Report, State of Iowa*, 1937, p. 131.

Total expenditures for the Department for the year ending December 31, 1936, were $400,709.44. Salaries accounted for $135,493.12, of which patrolmen were directly charged with $65,518.39. Other expenses in which the Patrol probably shared heavily were: traveling expenses amounting to $61,919.27; and new automobiles costing $19,210.53. Increases were undoubtedly due to the increase in the size and work of the Patrol.

The Patrol coöperated wholeheartedly with the law enforcement officers of Iowa in the conduct of the State's first peace officers' short course, offered at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, on July 19–24, 1937. The course was sponsored jointly by the University College of Law, the Iowa State Sheriffs' Association, the Iowa League of Municipalities, the Iowa Association of Chiefs of Police, and the Iowa Bar Association. A faculty of nineteen administrators and workers of law enforcement and related fields presented the six-day course. The Patrol Chief gave a lecture upon highway safety, and members of the Patrol demonstrated tricks of personal combat and jujitsu.

CONCLUSIONS

During the year 1933, there were 13,268 accidents in Iowa which brought death to 546 and injury to 13,623 persons.[104] The automobile accident problem, already a major issue, was rapidly reaching a crucial stage. Enforcement of the motor vehicle provisions of the law was more and more recognized as being beyond the capacity of local officers. In 1934, during the period of the pre-patrol inaugurated by Mrs. Miller, a decrease in accident figures served to emphasize this belief. Automobile accidents decreased to 11,011, deaths to 544, and injuries to 11,423.[105] Partly as a

[104] *Motor Vehicle Accidents,* 1934.

[105] *Motor Vehicle Accidents,* 1934.

recognition of the deterrent effect of such a group, the actual patrol was established in the following year, 1935.

In 1935, 10,335 motor vehicle accidents were reported in Iowa, causing 575 deaths and injuring 10,196 persons.[106] While fatalities had increased, the total number of accidents and injuries had lessened. And this was true despite the fact that automobile registration and gas mileage had both shown big increases. Fatalities were 526 in 1936, and 571 in 1937, despite the increased personnel of the Patrol late in that year.[107]

Nevertheless, a remarkable improvement in the degree of safety has been achieved. Because still further improvement is quite possible and highly desirable, this statement is not calculated to justify any complacency or satisfaction with the present record. It but serves to emphasize the magnitude of the problem. Moreover, it shows the recognition of a need for additional study of the actual patrol problems, coupled with more energetic effort to satisfy that need. The time of the present members of the Patrol available for highway duty is crowded, making adequate follow-up of cases less likely and allowing less application than might be made of material gathered in the records obtained as a result of actual field activity. This is not derogatory to existing personnel or administration; it refers largely to the inability of an organization to do a job too big for its numbers.[108]

[106] *Motor Vehicle Accidents*, 1935.

[107] Records of the Motor Vehicle Department.

[108] That this condition is not unusual among the States is evidenced by the *Report to Congress on Study and Research of Traffic Conditions and Measures for Their Improvement, June 30, 1937*, p. 28, in which the following statement appears:

"It is obvious . . . that the personnel of the patrol organizations in more than half of the States is wholly inadequate to effectively patrol the highways and enforce the traffic laws, particularly in view of the fact that the States which have the smallest patrols are among the larger States in area. The

It may, therefore, be concluded that the present administration of highway safety work in the field is in general to be commended. The Patrol has justified its existence. Its ideals are high, and in general every effort is made to accomplish their fulfillment. Personnel, however, is restricted to a degree that may properly be said to hamper the activities of the Patrol; probably the personnel should be at least doubled. As for the clerical administration, great improvement is possible. Records showing more completely the work of the Patrol, especially in the criminal field, and particularly records showing expenditures and unit costs, should be available.

Furthermore, in the interests of sound integration, it would seem that the Motor Vehicle Department should be removed from the office of the Secretary of State. There appears to be no valid relation between the duties of the secretarial officer of the Commonwealth and the enforcement of the motor vehicle law. Probably the Highway Patrol would be better integrated in some form of safety bureau connected, probably, with the Bureau of Investigation.

In addition to the enforcement of the motor vehicle laws in the interest of safety on the highways, now the chief function of the Iowa Highway Safety Patrol, at least four problems of law enforcement face the States. One of these is the protection of citizens against criminals; another de-

effectiveness of such organizations . . . is further diminished . . . by the fact that they are charged with the enforcement of numerous laws which have no relation to highway safety.''

Nevertheless, opinions vary as to the desirability of large patrols. Governor John Hammill, in his message to the Iowa legislature in 1931, gave as his opinion that ''Largely speaking, our traffic laws are reasonably adequate . . . [and] our real need is for the enforcement of the traffic laws we now have. This can be done in a proper manner only by a state motor traffic police organization . . . Such . . . organization need not necessarily be large. An efficient, well-trained force of about thirty men should be able to handle the problem at this time . . . The mere fact that the state had such a force, and that a traffic officer might appear on any primary road at any time, would be a most powerful and beneficial influence.''—*Journal of the Senate,* 1931, p. 69.

velops from economic or social tensions between groups of citizens or between a group of usually law-abiding citizens and local authorities; a third arises in time of public catastrophes such as storms, floods, fires, or earthquakes; and a fourth involves the administration of State regulations, such as pure food laws. In all of these fields a State police force would function acceptably.

Law enforcement in Iowa is entrusted to 99 sheriffs, 99 county attorneys, 99 coroners, about 800 constables, some 63 police chiefs, and about 850 town marshals. Most of these are elected and each one is practically independent of the others. State administration of law enforcement is scattered among the Governor, the Executive Council, the Department of Justice, the Motor Vehicle Department, the State Fire Marshal, the State Commerce Commission, the Department of Agriculture, the Conservation Department, the Treasurer's office, the Liquor Commission, and others.[109]

Most important of the problems assigned to these agencies is the prevention and punishment of crimes such as kidnaping, bank robbery, theft, hold-ups, murder, rape, arson, and similar crimes. Any of these may be committed in one county by a person or persons from other counties (or from outside the State), and the criminals usually flee into still other counties or leave the State, to dispose of the stolen property. In some cases organized gangs terrorize rural communities, stealing cattle, hogs, or chickens or holding up banks and service stations. In handling these crimes [110] the local law enforcement officers are at a disad-

[109] For an extended discussion of these points of law enforcement in Iowa, see the *Report on a Survey of Administration in Iowa,* prepared by the Brookings Institution, Ch. III, pp. 90–125.

[110] Criminal statistics based upon prosecutions or, more especially, upon commitments to institutions can hardly be regarded as true indications of crime rates. Such statistics are dependent in large part on other indeterminable

vantage and a State-wide organization with more complete equipment than a single county could provide would be more efficient.

Iowa has seen a number of situations in which friction between two elements of a community or between a group of citizens and law enforcement officials has necessitated the use of the National Guard to preserve public order. One of these was the so-called "Cow War" of 1931.[111] In 1932 and 1933 the farm "strikes" and the attempts to prevent the sale of foreclosed mortgaged property brought about martial law in Plymouth and Crawford[112] counties and in other sections as well. Strike duty, such as the mobilization at Ottumwa in 1921 and at Newton in 1938, are other examples of this problem. The use of the National Guard is, of course, expensive, and in most cases of this kind the use of State police would seem to be advisable.

factors, such as efficient enforcement, efficient prosecutions, and, among others, surety of justice.— See Perkins's *Iowa Criminal Justice* in the *Iowa Law Review*, Vol. XVII, No. 1, May, 1932, pp. 1–136; Burrows's *Criminal Statistics in Iowa* in *University of Iowa Studies*, Vol. IX, No. 2; Iowa State Planning Board's *Crime and Delinquency in Iowa* (in manuscript); and *The Biennial Reports of the Attorney General.*

The Iowa Sheriff, August, 1935, p. 12, speaks of the Patrol as presenting "a problem worthy of major consideration by the hoodlum". On the occasion of the annual meeting of the county attorneys of Iowa, at Des Moines, *The Des Moines Register*, December 17, 1937, p. 6, bears an account that "the county attorneys . . . went on record favoring expansion of the Iowa highway patrol, both in power and personnel."

An editorial in *The Iowa Sheriff*, November, 1935, pp. 8–10, discusses this attitude in great detail. The editorial expresses opposition to "any asinine theory which would turn all law enforcement activities over to such units and seek to discontinue the sheriff's office as it now exists in Iowa."

111 See current newspapers of Iowa for the period for varied accounts. Walter Davenport records the highlights of the whole incident in an article entitled *Get Away from Those Cows* in *Collier's*, February 27, 1932, pp. 10, 11, 44, 46.

112 *Biennial Report of the Adjutant General*, 1932–1934, pp. 8–11; records in the office of the Adjutant General at Des Moines. See also current newspapers of Iowa for varied accounts and *News-Week*, May 6, 1933, p. 9, May 13, 1933, pp. 6, 7.

Such disturbances, regrettable as they may be, are due to difficulties in administering social justice and not primarily to anti-social attitudes.

Labor unions have generally disapproved of such an organization,[113] but the national labor organizations often take no definite stand. "The CIO supports effective measures for impartial enforcement of justice. The CIO objects vigorously to the use of law enforcement agencies to destroy the rights of workers to collective bargaining and organization."[114] The Iowa branch of the United Mine Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, states that "the Mine Workers' experience with state police . . . has been such that we are absolutely opposed to the establishment of any state police system."[115]

The third contingency — public catastrophes such as storms, floods, and fires have seldom required more than the coöperation of citizens and local authorities. Only once in Iowa has the organized militia been called out to assist in such cases. In 1936 the Governor sent a National Guard unit to Remsen for the three days of July 5–7, during a conflagration.[116] Such occasions require only an orderly administration of emergency measures and State police would function admirably in such work.

It would seem, then, that for efficient law enforcement the agencies of the State should be unified, at least to a

[113] For a discussion of this phase of the problem, see Anderson's *State Police Systems in the United States,* a manuscript thesis at the University of Minnesota, and Millspaugh's *Crime Control by the National Government,* p. 5.

[114] Personal communication from Ralph Hetzel, Jr., secretary to Chairman John L. Lewis, of the Committee for Industrial Organization, November 5, 1937.

[115] Personal communication from Frank Wilson, president of District No. 13, U. M. W. of A., dated October 19, 1937.

[116] Records in the office of the Adjutant General at Des Moines.

greater degree than at present, and some form of leadership and assistance in crime control should be offered the local government units. There are many questions as to how this should be done. Should Iowa combine the Bureau of Investigation and the Highway Patrol into a single unit and add to the new organization certain duties? Or is it preferable to keep the highway patrol work separate and maintain a separate organization for other police work? The former plan would appear to be the more efficient and economical. On the other hand, democratic governmental agencies must grow out of a popular demand and must consider popular prejudices and suspicions.

Another question concerning the future of the Highway Patrol is who should be in charge. Students of administration[117] generally agree that, in theory, a well-organized State police system should be integrated in the office of the Attorney General, who is in fact the chief law enforcement officer of the State, but they likewise agree that since the Attorney General is an elective officer and therefore independent of the other administrative branches, such a State police force should probably be created as an independent department under the direct control of the Governor. As supreme executive officer of the State, it is his duty to "take care that the laws are faithfully executed," but he has actually at his command no adequate enforcement agency.[118] Hence, it seems that such an agency as the State police, if established, should be placed under the supervision of the Governor.

In the meantime, the Iowa Highway Safety Patrol per-

[117] For a discussion of this point see Porter's *State Administration,* pp. 95–97.

[118] For an account of criminal law enforcement by the State of Iowa see Shea's *History and Administration of the Iowa Bureau of Criminal Investigation* in THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS, Vol. XXXIV, pp. 262–311.

forms its function of making the roads as safe as possible for citizens of Iowa and for truckers, tourists, and all others who use the roads of Iowa. In view of the loss of life, the injuries, and the property loss which result from accidents on the highways, this work is sufficiently important and worth while to justify the maintenance of the organization. Only the future will of the people of Iowa can decide whether it is to maintain its separate and limited status under the supervision of the Secretary of State or be merged in a larger law enforcement unit under the Governor, the Attorney General, or a department of public safety.

Walter E. Kaloupek

Huron College
Huron South Dakota

THE PIONEER CABIN [1]

Let us go back to an incident which transpired during the first decade of the twentieth century. The scene: the outskirts of the little village of Hodgenville, Kentucky. The time: February 12, 1909 — the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. The event: the laying of the cornerstone of the Lincoln Memorial building by President Theodore Roosevelt. Lincoln monuments had been erected in almost every nook and corner of the country, but on this particular occasion something more than the memory of the first martyr President of the United States was being enshrined. This memorial carried with it something more intangible: something symbolic, something mystical, something almost hallowed. It was destined to enshrine and protect from the elements the humble log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born.

The beautiful structure which was erected at Hodgenville had come about through the joint efforts of over eighty thousand people, who had raised $300,000 for the memorial. It was designed by the distinguished architect, John Russell Pope, and was completed in 1911 at a cost of a quarter million dollars. The memorial was of heroic proportions and was executed in somber granite. Its architecture seemed to express the character of the rugged, upright, honest, serious Lincoln himself. Its gray walls suggested a certain sadness that at times was so characteristic of the man; its perfected form and delicate detail mirrored perfectly the nobility and refinement of Lincoln's sensitive

[1] This paper was originally read before the Pottawattamie County Historical Society at the dedication of the pioneer cabin in Sunset Park at Council Bluffs on June 20, 1937. It has since been revised and enlarged to include material from various sections of the State.

soul. Standing atop a noble flight of stairs, the simple-cut block of granite seemed to rise out of the very hills whence Lincoln himself came.[2]

The Lincoln cabin typifies more nearly than any other the home and the possibilities of the average pioneer. So also in the log cabin of the Iowa pioneer we see symbolized many of the elements and characteristics of the frontiersman himself. Cut from the virgin forests that flanked the rivers and streams, the Iowa log cabin represented the youth of the frontier, a youth through which every pioneer community had to pass. Frame buildings, brick and stone dwellings, these were mere exceptions, to be extolled by the passing stranger or the enthusiastic local newspaper. The log cabin was the rule and a true symbol of the Iowa frontier.

What were some of the characteristics expressed by the log cabin? First of all, it was usually rough-hewn — as rough as the pioneer himself. But it had the strength of the pioneer in warding off attack, or in sheltering him from rough weather. To the lonely stranger it represented a friendly haven after he had traveled all day through a dreary wilderness. Here he could be sure the latch string would be always out. No matter how many strangers already occupied the floor, a tired traveler could always find a place to rest and refresh himself.

The pioneer cabin symbolized independence — an independence that had been won from a stern and unrelenting nature. To secure that independence many thousands had given their lives in the American Revolution. The axe and the rifle of the pioneer secured and maintained that inde-

[2] Newcomb's *In the Lincoln Country*, pp. 42–51. Although the Lincoln cabin was humble it was by no means a lean-to shelter as it is so often pictured. There is a strong tradition throughout the country round about Hodgenville that the Lincolns had a "cow and calf, milk and butter, a good feather bed, homespun coverlids", a "loom and wheel" and the other simple accoutrements that made up the household equipment of the day.

pendence. With the pioneer in his covered wagon went his wife, his children, the Bible, the ploughshare, the scythe, the flail, and the other implements of peaceful conquest.

Closely allied with this independence was the spirit of coöperation. A log cabin was seldom the work of one man — after the logs had been prepared, neighbors were called in to help "raise" the new home. The old-fashioned "log-raising" was a real social event on the frontier. A keg or barrel of raw liquor often made hard work light. In this connection it may be noted that the log cabin church of the Methodists of Dubuque was an exception: this historic edifice was raised with a few hands and without spirits of any kind.[3]

When the first pioneers came to Dubuque in 1830 they found the land without government or law of any kind. They knew that some rules would be necessary to protect their cabins and their claims, so on June 17, 1830, they drew up the Miners' Compact — the first set of laws for the government of white men prepared on the soil of Iowa. Later, when Iowa entered the various Territorial stages, and local governments were still not yet well established, the pioneers formed claim associations to insure their farms and log cabins from the claim jumper. And not infrequently rough justice was dealt out by the regulators or vigilantes of early Iowa.[4]

One might continue at great length and with many examples to illustrate how the log cabin is a true symbol of the pioneer spirit. But perhaps a few examples of the many and varied uses of the log cabins in Iowa would illustrate the close affinity between the pioneer and his cabin.

[3] Sharp's *Early Cabins in Iowa* in *The Palimpsest*, Vol. II, pp. 16–29; Swisher's *Claim and Cabin* in *The Palimpsest*, Vol. VIII, pp. 9–13; Gallaher's *The First Church in Iowa* in *The Palimpsest*, Vol. VII, pp. 1–10.

[4] Petersen's *Some Beginnings in Iowa in* THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 15–22, 37–41.

Since the first frontier was along the Mississippi, let us begin with the cabins in use along the eastern Iowa border.

The American settlement of Iowa did not legally begin until June 1, 1833, and the log cabins of Julien Dubuque, Basil Giard, and Louis Honoré Tesson (settlers under the Spanish land grants) may be omitted from this discussion. It may be well to point out, however, that the earliest permanent homes (and these were log cabins) were erected in the Half-breed Tract in what is now the southern tip of Lee County, Iowa. The log cabin which Dr. Samuel C. Muir erected in 1820 at Puck-e-she-tuck (Keokuk) no doubt provided a welcome shelter for him and his Indian wife, although a good description of it is unavailable. This cabin must have had the elements of permanence for Isaac R. Campbell moved into it eleven years later.

Early in the spring of 1828 Moses Stillwell moved from Illinois across the Mississippi River into Lee County with his family and occupied one or two cabins that he had built during the previous winter. It is quite probable that Stillwell constructed creditable buildings since he was a carpenter by trade and a steamboat agent only by appointment.[5]

In Lee County another log cabin served as Iowa's first schoolhouse. It was in 1830 that Berryman Jennings crossed the Mississippi from Commerce, Illinois, and taught school for a three-months term at Nashville, Iowa. Berryman Jennings was a Kentuckian, born two years before Abraham Lincoln. The little town of Commerce was later named Nauvoo and its story is familiar, for Nauvoo and Kanesville stood at opposite ends of the Mormon Trail in Iowa.

Let Berryman Jennings describe this first schoolhouse in Iowa: "It was built", Jennings says, "of round logs, or

[5] *The History of Lee County, Iowa* (Western Historical Company, Chicago, 1879), pp. 166, 167, 328–333.

poles, notched close and mudded for comfort, logs cut out for doors and windows, and also for fire-places. The jamb back of the fire-places was of packed dry dirt, the chimney topped out with sticks and mud. This cabin, like all others of that day, was covered with clapboards. This was to economize time and nails, which were scarce and far between. There were no stoves in those days, and the fireplace was used for cooking as well as for comfort."[6]

A deserted round-log cabin served as the first schoolhouse at Batavia in Jefferson County. In this primitive edifice Elijah O'Bannon taught a three-months subscription school, charging $2.50 per scholar. A student who attended later declared that the cabin contained no window, and that in order to let in a better supply of light and air, the taller boys would rise up and shove aside the loose clapboards on the roof, and protrude their heads through the aperture, opening their mouths for air like a fly-trap. The wooden-hinged door creaked with a "soul-harrowing howl" whenever it was opened.[7]

In Appanoose County a log building twenty by twenty-four feet in size served as Cincinnati's first schoolhouse. Built of hewn logs in 1852 this "tony" cabin had glass windows and was heated by a stove. The seats and desks were of sawed lumber. It was described as a "gorgeous" structure for that time.[8]

Let us move up the Mississippi to the mineral region

[6] Grahame's *The First School in Iowa* in *The Palimpsest,* Vol. V, pp. 401–407.

[7] *The History of Jefferson County, Iowa* (Western Historical Company, Chicago, 1879), p. 496. The first public school in Plymouth County was taught in December, 1859, at Melbourne, by William Van O'Linda. Melbourne was established as a post office in 1862 and discontinued in 1863.— Freeman's *History of Plymouth County Iowa,* Vol. I, pp. 59, 60; list of post offices in Iowa prepared by N. D. Mereness.

[8] *The History of Appanoose County, Iowa* (Western Historical Company, Chicago, 1878), p. 452.

around Dubuque. Only one pioneer house, known as the Newman cabin, remains as a memorial to frontier days at Dubuque's Mines. It stands in Eagle Point Park at Dubuque. Such names as Hosea T. Camp, Thomas McCraney, and the Langworthy brothers should, however, be remembered as among the first to erect cabins in the lead mining region of Iowa.[9]

At Dubuque a log cabin, twenty by twenty-six feet in size, was erected in 1834 at a cost of $255, and served as the first church in Iowa. Although built by the Methodists, subscriptions were given by pioneers of many faiths and nationalities. Even negroes who were or had been slaves contributed their "mite" to its erection. This humble cabin sheltered several terms of court under the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory, acted as a schoolhouse, held the meeting to consider the incorporation of the town of Dubuque — in a word functioned as a center of religion, education, and law.[10]

The log cabin church at Dubuque, which also held the first court, was a much finer edifice than that in which District Judge David Irvin presided at Wapello in 1837. This courthouse was constructed of cottonwood logs or poles. "The stand from which Judge Irvin dispensed justice", one authority asserts, "was an ordinary dry-goods box, upon which was a split bottom chair. The grand jury held its sessions in a sort of cave, or hollow, in the river bank, and the petit jury conducted their deliberations a part of the time at least in a movable calf pen."[11]

[9] *The History of Dubuque County, Iowa* (Western Historical Company, Chicago, 1880), p. 344. A picture of the Newman home was printed in the photogravure section of *The Des Moines Register,* December 29, 1929.

[10] Gallaher's *The First Church in Iowa* in *The Palimpsest,* Vol. VII, pp. 1–10. The original subscription list is in the possession of the State Historical Society of Iowa.

[11] Springer's *History of Louisa County Iowa* (S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, Chicago, 1912), Vol. I, p. 79. Such courtroom facilities were not un-

In 1849 and again in 1852, Mormons filtered into Fisher Township in Fremont County. They built the first school at Manti, a log cabin that was used for educational and religious purposes alike.[12] Again and again, in the ninety-nine counties of the State, these scenes were repeated.

The first jails built were log cabins, some of them scarcely escape-proof. Not infrequently settlers contracted with local authorities for the feeding and harboring of prisoners. In 1834 Patrick O'Connor was confined in a log cabin pending the arrival of the date of his execution by hanging. On January 7, 1841, in answer to advertisements by the county clerk, plans and specifications were received from sundry persons in Jefferson County. The county officers thereupon ordered that the jail be built. The following specifications remain to this day. "*Description* — To be built of logs, twenty-four by eighteen feet, double wall; first story with a space between said double walls of seven inches; eighteen feet high; two lower floors to be of square timbers one foot thick; flooring-plank on top of lower floor to be spiked in such manner as to prevent boring through the ceiling for upper story." The contract was let at "public outcry" on February 13th, different parts of the work being awarded to different individuals.[13]

common. When the second term of the district court convened at Waukon in 1853, the court convened in a log cabin measuring about ten feet by fourteen feet. "The building was so small", Judge Dean relates, "that when the jury took a case to make up their verdict, the court, attorneys, and spectators took the outside, and they the inside, until they had agreed. During this court all parties here from abroad found places to eat and sleep as best they could, every log cabin in the vicinity being filled to overflowing." This diminutive cabin was transformed into a blacksmith shop in the fall of the same year but subsequently became a corn crib.— Hancock's *Past and Present of Allamakee County Iowa* (S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, Chicago, 1913), Vol. I, pp. 70, 71.

[12] *History of Fremont County, Iowa* (Iowa Historical Company, Des Moines, 1881), p. 543.

[13] *The History of Jefferson County, Iowa* (Western Historical Company, Chicago, 1879), pp. 404, 405.

The first jail in Mills County was erected in 1853. It was described as a substantial building of hewn logs and heavy planks, made doubly secure by heavy spikes driven in at regular short distances.[14]

The historic cabin of Antoine Le Claire is especially interesting to Iowans. One of the provisions of the treaty which closed the Black Hawk War set aside for Antoine Le Claire the section of land on which the treaty was signed, on the express condition that he build a home thereon. This he did, erecting a pretentious cabin of hewn logs one and one-half stories high with three gables. This preceded the beginnings of the city of Davenport.[15]

During the summer of 1836, Dr. George Peck came to the Black Hawk Purchase and chose what is now Camanche as the site for the future metropolis west of the Mississippi. A lithograph map of this then paper town, called the Osborn, Peck & Armstrong Plat, shows that the original plat contained twenty ranges of twenty blocks each, with eight lots in a block, in all 3200 lots. To this city of "magnificent distances" came Franklin K. Peck in February of 1837. Peck had purchased a lot from his enterprising father. Leaving his team at a cabin, Peck proceeded to the spot where the townsite was described and managed to find the corner stakes, which were all that indicated a city. Peck felled some trees on an island in the Mississippi and built a cabin of hewed logs covered with shakes. This measured eighteen by twenty feet in size, and is said to have served

[14] *History of Mills County, Iowa* (State Historical Company, Des Moines, 1881), pp. 420, 421. At Council Bluffs a huge log house was bought of the Mormons for a courthouse and a smaller building for a jail. The jail was about eighteen feet square, constructed of three-inch planks, doubled so as to break joints, and filled so full of spikes that it would be impossible for a prisoner to saw his way out.— Field and Reed's *History of Pottawattamie County, Iowa* (S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, Chicago, 1907), Vol. I, p. 14.

[15] *History of Scott County, Iowa* (Inter-State Publishing Company, Chicago, 1882), pp. 261, 606–609.

as the first hotel in the county, for Peck served meals and kept a house of entertainment for newly arrived settlers. The building was sold shortly afterwards to Dunning & Munroe of Chicago, who were transporting goods into the county by wagon team from their Chicago store. Peck's cabin then became a store.[16]

One example may be given to illustrate the simplicity, the rough-hewn character, and the sturdy yet friendly nature of a typical Iowa pioneer cabin. I have in mind the cabin of Prosser Whaley who settled in Allamakee County in northeastern Iowa in 1849. Whaley's first home would scarcely win a prize in *Better Homes & Gardens* today. He made this temporary shelter by putting a pole from one tree to another, then setting shorter poles all around it with one end on the ground, the other end resting against the main pole, and covering the whole with hay. In this house the Whaley family lived about six weeks. They cooked their meals at a fire outside, the cooking utensils being a longhandled frying pan, an iron dinner-pot, and a tin bake-oven. The coffee mill was nailed to one of the trees.

Meanwhile Mr. Whaley built a permanent home in the form of a log cabin that measured sixteen by eighteen feet. After moving into their new cabin the hay house was set apart for a stable. "This log house", a contemporary account declares, "was a general stopping place for newcomers until the settlement grew so that other accommodations were provided, and it has sheltered as many as thirty-two persons of a night; on such occasions it was necessary for the men to make their toilet early in the morning before the women were awake, and the women to make theirs after the men had gone out to see what the weather was likely to be for the coming day. Every old settler understands from

[16] *The History of Clinton County, Iowa* (Western Historical Company, Chicago, 1879), p. 568.

personal recollection that "a log cabin is like an omnibus or street car in this, that there is always room inside for one more."[17]

Sometimes the early settler constructed what was known as a three-faced camp, a three-walled home with one side open. Although not a common dwelling, the occasional presence of such camps on the Iowa frontier merits a description. First the walls were built, usually about seven feet high. Then poles were laid across the walls at a distance of about three feet apart. A roof of clapboards was laid across these poles, the clapboards being kept in place by weight poles placed on them. The clapboards were about four feet in length and from eight inches to twelve inches in width, split out of white oak timber. No floor was laid in such a structure, and it required neither door, window, or chimney. The one side left out of the cabin answered all these purposes. In front of the open side was built a large log heap, which served for warmth in cold weather and for cooking purposes in all seasons. Of course there was an abundance of light, and, on either side of the fire, plenty of space to go in and out. Although more easily constructed than the ordinary cabin, the three-faced camp was not common in Iowa and when erected served only as a temporary abode.[18]

Such a makeshift abode was erected by George Key in Louisa County in 1837, pending the arrival of his family. When the family arrived from Indiana after a forty-five day trip overland, they found Mr. Key waiting for them with a real summer home. "It consisted", a local historian asserts, "of a rail pen, three sides built up solid, the other entirely open, the corners held up by rails butting in from

[17] Hancock's *Past and Present of Allamakee County Iowa* (S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, Chicago, 1913), Vol. I, pp. 207, 208.

[18] *History of Butler and Bremer Counties, Iowa* (Union Publishing Company, Springfield, Illinois, 1883), pp. 801–804.

the outside. This was covered with elm bark, put on good and thick and weighted down to hold it in place. It, with the covered wagon, made them a comfortable home until fall by which time Mr. Key had raised a fine crop and built a very fair house, made of framed timbers that had been hewn. This was weatherboarded with clapboards, ceiled with clapboards and roofed with clapboards. This house looked pretty well, but it was terribly cold, and the huge fireplaces were worked to their limit to keep the noses and toes from getting frosted." [19]

Moving westward to what might be called the frontier line of 1850 we find log cabins rising on every hand in central Iowa. William Parker, who was the second pioneer to settle in Story County, built a log cabin in Collins Township in 1848. On June 23, 1876, Parker set down in writing a description of his first home: "In the fall of 1848, I came to Story County and built me a log cabin, size 12 x 14 feet. April 12, 1849, I came to my cabin. It had no opening for door or window. I cut out a door with my axe, so I could carry my goods in, and moved into the pen, without roof or floor, I cut a tree for boards to cover the cabin, took my wagon bed apart to make a floor in my mansion to keep the two little babies off the ground; and, being root hog or die, my better half and I went to work. Some people say it is hard times now. They do not know hard times when they see them. Let them take it rough and tumble as I did, and they may talk. We lived in this hut till the next August, when I put me up what was called a good house in those days. I went 60 miles to mill, took me about a week to make the trip. We had a cast iron mill in the neighborhood that we used to run by hand. We were often glad to get a peck of corn cracked on this mill. Now [1876] I can go to mill

[19] Springer's *History of Louisa County Iowa* (S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, Chicago, 1912), Vol. I, pp. 282–284.

and return in half a day. I have now 230 acres of land, all fenced except 11 acres. Collins Township has improved in proportion.'' [20]

Just as the log cabin was a symbol in eastern and central Iowa, so too it served as the emblem of the pioneer in western Iowa. During the late forties and early fifties the ax of the industrious squatter rang sharp and clear in what is now Pottawattamie County as he raised his cabin along the Missouri watershed. In Waveland Township all the settlers who traveled over the Mormon Trail are said to have built log cabins with turf roofs. The first cluster of homes in Hardin Township was made up of the thirteen log huts of Mormon immigrants. Council Bluffs grew so rapidly during this period that newcomers sometimes found it impossible to procure log cabin lodgings: in that event it was often necessary to find a temporary shelter for families, household goods, and merchandise in canvas booths. The erection of the first brick building in 1853 was a landmark in Council Bluffs' architectural history.

Along the Missouri slope, as well as along the Mississippi, the log cabin school predominated. The first log schoolhouse erected in Crescent Township, Pottawattamie County, is typical: it had a turf roof and a puncheon floor and door, dressed out with a common adz. The puncheon seats were also fashioned from rough timbers with the same instrument. The turf roof which graced this humble educational center was common in Pottawattamie County. In York Township, for example, the roof of the first schoolhouse was made of rafters of good strong poles covered with layers of fine brush packed so close and thick that it supported a covering of earth about one foot in depth. This particular log cabin measured twelve by fourteen feet

[20] Payne's *History of Story County Iowa* (S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, Chicago, 1911), pp. 30, 31.

and contained two windows. Air-conditioning in its modern sense was unknown. The pioneers of yesteryears found the winter of 1856-1857 so severe it was impossible to maintain a single school in Keg Creek Township that season.

The log cabins served many other purposes in Pottawattamie County. In Layton Township, E. B. Hinckley used his little cabin as a land office. An election was held in the log schoolhouse on the Copeland farm in Rockford Township and settlers from nearby Harrison County voted there. As early as 1847 Ezekiel Downs built a two-story log cabin on Mosquito Creek in Norwalk Township which he used as a flour mill. Dances were held in these rude structures. In Boomer Township the long winter nights were frequently whiled away dancing in Mrs. Mackland's log cabin. Grandparents who shake a disapproving finger at the youth of today may be somewhat abashed to learn that Mrs. Mackland's log cabin fairly shook with the liveliness and zest of those who thus enjoyed themselves.[21]

Untold hardship in a desolate, uninhabited region was a common heritage of the Iowa pioneer. I. D. Blanchard came to Fremont County in 1848 and erected his cabin in Benton Township. "We found a wild country", a member of the party declared, "the tall prairie grass growing around where the house now stands. There was there a log hut covered with shakes and dirt. Not a rod had been turned and not a house in sight. A bevy of wild turkeys had been scratching around the deserted hut — it was a dreary outlook and the howling of the wolves made the night hideous." [22]

[21] Field and Reed's *History of Pottawattamie County, Iowa* (S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, Chicago, 1907), Vol. I, pp. 4, 185, 200, 203, 213, 228, 244, 246; *History of Pottawattamie County, Iowa* (O. L. Baskin and Company, Chicago, 1883), pp. 89–101, 274, 275, 296.

[22] *History of Fremont County, Iowa* (Iowa Historical Company, Des Moines, 1881), p. 540.

But many pioneers were seeking a home in the western solitude. To Sac County came Otho Williams in the fall of 1853 to stake a claim in the timber near present-day Grant City. Williams and his family were the first white inhabitants of Sac County but during the two succeeding years a number of settlers made their homes near Williams or in the vicinity of Sac City. Williams "complained that 'folks are gitten' too thick 'round yer", sold his claim, and continued westward toward the setting sun.[23]

In Harrison County the usual size of the first farmhouses scarcely ever exceeded twelve by sixteen feet. This condition existed until the late sixties. Despite their small size these log cabins could hold very large families. During the winter of 1856-1857 L. D. Butler occupied a small one-story cabin fourteen by sixteen feet where Woodbine now stands. Despite the fact that ten or twelve persons usually constituted the Butler family their home frequently sheltered "quite a dozen more" safely stowed away. A diminutive log structure with a bark roof harbored Silas W. Condit, the first settler of Little Sioux Township in 1848. Condit has the honor of plotting the town of Little Sioux in Harrison County. The first district school building in the county was a hewn log structure erected in Magnolia Township in 1853 by John Thompson. The little lumber it contained was hauled by ox team from Reel's mill on Pigeon Creek in Pottawattamie County.[24]

The same story was reënacted in Woodbury County. In the spring of 1855 there were two log cabins where Sioux City now stands. The following year the 150 people there were served by two stores, one in a log-mud hut and the other kept in a tent near the banks of the river. The first

[23] Hart's *History of Sac County Iowa* (B. F. Bowen and Company, Indianapolis, 1914), p. 53.

[24] Hunt and Clark's *History of Harrison County Iowa* (B. F. Bowen and Company, Indianapolis, 1915), pp. 68, 74, 75, 82, 83.

county officers had their offices in the rude log houses in which they lived.[25]

When W. E. Rose arrived in Cherokee County in 1869 he found Marcus Township teeming with deer, elk, and prairie wolves. A native of New York and a veteran of the Civil War, Rose settled in eastern Iowa for a year but struck out for western Iowa determined to "plow out from the tough sod of a raw prairie a home for himself." He staked out an eighty acre homestead and purchased in addition another eighty acres. Then he built of boards a rude cabin about a dozen feet square and provided with doors and windows. Since he was a man of some means he hired three men to break fifteen acres of land for him. They in turn needed the money to pay for their own homesteads.

Rose went back east but returned to find that his building had been removed. He began searching for it, a neighbor offering to assist in the hunt. It turned out that the very man who was thus zealous to assist was the house-thief, having concealed the doors and windows under his bed and the lumber under a haystack. He was also one of the three men who had been hired by Rose to do the breaking. The riddle of the house that disappeared was not solved until the three men had left the county.

The first white shelter in Cherokee County was a log structure, twelve by twenty, one and one-half stories high, erected by the Milford Emigration Company in 1856. It was long known as the Cherokee House and stood a little south of the present city of Cherokee. During the Indian trouble of 1862 a blockhouse and stockade were erected south of present-day Cherokee. The blockhouse was twenty foot square built of 8 x 10 logs. During the year 1867 Fred Huxford furnished the means with which John L. Foskett

[25] *History of the Counties of Woodbury and Plymouth, Iowa* (A. Warner and Company, Chicago, 1890), pp. 60, 63, 75.

conducted the first store where merchandise was sold in Cherokee County.[26]

One should not overlook the sod houses and dugouts which were common in the treeless area of western Iowa. These crude but practical domiciles were erected chiefly along the Missouri slope although settlers in central and eastern counties are known to have built them. The sod house was usually erected by those settlers who, finding that all the desirable claims had been taken along the heavily wooded streams, were forced to push out on the prairie. Most of these pioneers were poor and could not afford to buy the lumber to build their own homes, so they built sod houses or dugouts.

The sod house was much more easily erected than the log cabin. The pioneer simply took his breaking plow into the lowlands where the sod was heavy and plowed a furrow about sixteen to eighteen inches in width. He then cut this heavy layer into sections eighteen to twenty inches long and laid them up like brick. Sod houses usually had board floors but this depended entirely upon the wealth or energy of the builder. The roof was usually made of rafters, covered with prairie hay or grass and covered again with sod. This made a fairly tight roof that would last several years. Usually the structure had one door and one window. Sod houses were snug and warm; water did not freeze in them in the coldest weather.[27]

No small number of the pioneers of Pottawattamie County were forced to resort to the sod house because of the dearth of timber. Thus, the settlers of Pleasant Township found the area treeless and the first school was accord-

[26] *Biographical History of Cherokee County, Iowa* (W. S. Dunbar and Company, Chicago, 1889), pp. 315–317, 351.

[27] *History of Butler and Bremer Counties, Iowa* (Union Publishing Company, Springfield, Illinois, 1883), pp. 801–804; Freeman's *History of Plymouth County Iowa* (B. F. Bowen and Company, Indianapolis, 1917), Vol. I, p. 188.

ingly taught in a hay shed. The scarcity of timber, combined with his own slender means, forced Adam Heageny, who hailed from Erie County, Pennsylvania, to content himself with a dugout when he arrived in Boomer Township. A contemporary description describes this dugout as a "large, roomy cave in the hillside. It was warmly banked up, and inclosed in front, and was as comfortable as the most costly palace when the wild winter winds whistled across the prairie. Here he lived for many years, and reared a large family, and it was not until these had reached manhood and womanhood that he bethought himself of any other abode."

The first residence of G. A. Slocum in Pottawattamie County, Belknap Township, was a "dugout" made by digging into the earth about three feet, and for a space of sixteen by thirty feet. Rafters were then raised from the banks of the excavation to a ridge-pole, elevated twelve feet from the groundfloor above the center. The whole was roofed with sod or turf dug from the prairie. The end walls, or gables, were constructed of the same material, piled up like brick laid in a wall. This kind of structure, although not of the neatest externally, was warm and comfortable and sheltered the new settlers from the bleak winds of winter. The floor was laid with common boards and the chimney built of turf. A way was cut in the bank and a flight of steps descended from the prairie surface to the level of the floor. In this primitive dwelling the first white child was born in Belknap Township.[28]

Some idea of the rude simplicity of the dugout may be gained by studying the cost of digging and building a fourteen foot square dugout across the Missouri River in Nebraska. Elder Oscar Babcock, a Seventh-day Baptist min-

[28] *History of Pottawattamie County, Iowa* (O. L. Baskin and Company, Chicago, 1883), pp. 256–258, 275, 317, 318.

ister of North Loup, Nebraska, itemized the cost in 1872 as follows:[29]

One window (8x10 glass)	$1.25
18 feet of lumber for front door . .	.54
Latch and hanging (no lock) . . .	.50
Length of pipe to go through roof . .	.30
3 lbs. nails to make door, etc. . . .	.19½
Total	$2.78½

When Patrick Carroll came to O'Brien County in 1870 he built a dugout on the very outpost of the American frontier. Two years later Mrs. C. V. Van Epps came to O'Brien County, alighting at a shanty depot in Cherokee County bearing the name Marcus. Here her husband met her in a prairie schooner and drove her twenty-two miles to their 160-acre claim in Carroll Township. In all that journey they saw no home save the Amos Sutter and Harley Day ranch house, which was merely a dugout.

"When we think of those dugouts or shacks now, it is hard to realize how one lived. There was a hole dug down three feet or more in the ground and then a frame of whatever you could get made over that and sometimes only the sod (which was very tough) cut in squares and built up. There were no floors, or partitions, unless made of bed quilts. The writer has stood on six inches of snow in one of these dugouts and done washing for the sick who owned it. But I can not help but say there was more general happiness to be found in some of these shacks than was found in their more pretentious homes afterward, when so many began to feel, and showed it, that 'I have a better home now than you have.' "

Mr. Van Epps had hauled the lumber for their new home from Cherokee and when his wife arrived on September 12,

[29] Dick's *The Sod House Frontier*, p. 112.

1872, she found that the fourteen by eighteen foot home had been built of twelve foot posts but still had no windows or doors. "Rag carpets", Mrs. Van Epps later wrote, "hung over the openings at night to protect you from the cold air, the house being only sheeted up. The writer helped weather board it and what a time we did have to make a stairway so as not to have to climb a ladder. We lived seventeen years in that home, with few improvements, as happy as any years of our lives. The settlers thought nothing of driving ten or twelve miles in a day to visit or to help each other when work was on hand." [30]

Log cabins and sod houses dotted Cherokee County in early days, before the arrival of the railroad. True a few frame and brick dwellings had been erected prior to this time, material for G. W. F. Sherwin's frame home having been transported from Sioux City by wagon as early as 1858. But such buildings were exceptions and by no means the rule. The coming of railroads ushered in a new era: by January 1, 1871, Cherokee could boast five grocery stores, two hardware stores, two meat shops, three hotels, three lumber yards, one agricultural house, a schoolhouse, three physicians, a harness shop, a wagon shop, two shoeshops, three blacksmith shops, three law offices, three church societies, three civic societies, and three saloons.

The lumbermen were busy on Iowa's last log cabin and sod house frontier. James Archer sold $20,000 worth of lumber in the first four months of 1870. During the first eleven months that the firm of Luther & Rice handled lumber they sold 226,000 feet of lumber, 467,000 shingles, 16,000 pounds of building paper, four car-loads of sash and doors, and a carload of nails and hardware. The first six weeks C. E. P. Hobart was engaged in the lumber trade, in

[30] Reminiscences by Mrs. C. V. Van Epps in Peck and Montzheimer's *Past and Present of O'Brien and Osceola Counties, Iowa* (B. F. Bowen and Company, Indianapolis, 1914), Vol. I, pp. 222–224.

the autumn of 1870, he sold 225,000 feet of lumber, 150,000 shingles, 50,000 lath, 106 doors, and 157 windows.

Nor was this change limited to frame dwellings. "George Satterlee, during the past summer, has manufactured 26,000 brick", boasted the Cherokee *Times* of October 10, 1871. "Taking this for a fair sample of what can be done in this line, we may reasonably hope that brick blocks will speedily take the place of our inferior pine structures, which are but so many fire traps." [31]

Few log cabins were as sumptuous as that built by George W. Struble in Buena Vista County. "The house was built of logs, two stories high", Mrs. Jennie M. Farmer recalls. "The lower floor was divided into two rooms, a guest chamber for travelers or visitors and a large and cheerful living room. When it was built Mr. and Mrs. Struble were concerned as it seemed to them rough and uninhabitable, but by constant effort it was made an attractive place, and as it was the most pretentious home in the county it was frequented by all. The county court convened in this living room for five years, and court regularly adjourned to allow Mrs. Struble to set the table and serve a meal cooked in the adjoining kitchen, of which judge, bar and litigants partook with relish. The board of supervisors also met here in this room and the frontier circuit rider held religious services on one Sunday in each month . . . The door was fastened with a huge log chain, and the windows had primitive shutters of walnut, tough and strong enough to withstand a siege." [32]

An early settler in Kossuth County, Michael Riebhoff, staked out a claim in Algona Township and erected his cabin from the trunks of trees he found in a grove. The

[31] *Biographical History of Cherokee County, Iowa* (W. S. Dunbar and Company, Chicago, 1889), pp. 240, 277–280, 353.

[32] Wegerslev and Walpole's *Past and Present of Buena Vista County Iowa* (S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, Chicago, 1909), pp. 56, 57.

cabin was sixteen by eighteen feet in dimensions. Riebhoff made the floor out of puncheons split from basswood logs. The ceiling was so low that a man of ordinary height could scarcely stand upright in the cabin.[33]

The first settlement in Palo Alto County is said to have been made by the Carter and Evans families in May, 1855. They had come from Benton County, Iowa, by ox teams and had staked out permanent claims on the east bank of the Des Moines River near where West Bend is now located. On May 31st five yoke of oxen hitched to a 28-inch plow commenced breaking the sod on the line between the two claims. It was the first prairie sod broken in Palo Alto County. In the days that followed, trees were cut and roughly shaped into logs. A log cabin measuring fourteen by eighteen feet was soon erected. It had no floor and was roofed over with "shakes", three-foot slabs lapped over each other, and held in place by poles placed across above them.

In July, 1856, a group of Irishmen came to Palo Alto County from Kane County, Illinois. They settled about two miles up the Des Moines River from present-day Emmetsburg. They set to work at once, breaking the prairie, erecting rude shelters for their stock, and constructing rough log cabins for their families. The logs for their homes still had the bark on them and the cracks were chinked with mud. "These cabins all had clay floors, and were roofed with 'shakes' or thatched with hay, covered with sod. Most of the cabins had cellars or 'root houses' as they were called, dug on the outside of the house, roofed with logs, and covered over with clay and sod. This 'root

[33] *History of Kossuth and Humboldt Counties, Iowa* (Union Publishing Company, Springfield, Illinois, 1884), p. 371. Riebhoff was born in Hanover, Germany, on June 15, 1807. He emigrated to America in 1833, locating in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, for five years. In 1838 he moved to Iowa, renting a small farm five miles from Dubuque. Two years later he staked out a claim in Dubuque County. In 1856 he moved to Kossuth County.

house' had no outside opening and was entered by steps leading down from inside the cabin. The cabin fire would keep the frost out of the cellar and there was no danger of freezing."[34]

Out on this same frontier of the fifties came John Calligan to Pocahontas County in 1856. Calligan built his cabin of hewn logs taken from the native timber. The roof was constructed of split clapboards covered with dirt and prairie sod. The cabin had a large fireplace in it and on Christmas Eve some logs were rolled in and kept burning all night. "The burning of the Yule log on Christmas Eve was an event of considerable interest in those days since there was little or nothing in the way of variety to attract attention." Calligan occupied this log cabin about seven years and in 1863 built a larger house of hewn logs and sawed lumber.[35]

And so we take leave of the pioneer cabins from whence came such notable Americans as Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, and Andrew Johnson. Many prominent Iowans were also familiar with life in a log cabin. Samuel Jordan Kirkwood, beloved Civil War Governor of Iowa, was born in a two-story log cabin and attended school in a log cabin with oil-paper windows and split log seats and desks. Henry Dodge, and his son Augustus Caesar Dodge, were log cabin pioneers on many frontiers. Later these two men, father and son, served together in the United States Senate: Henry Dodge representing Wisconsin and Augustus Caesar Dodge representing the newly-born State of Iowa. Many other notable Iowans would answer the roll call of log cabin pioneers.

A number of counties already have log cabins in which

[34] McCarty's *History of Palo Alto County Iowa* (Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, 1910), pp. 15, 16, 22–24.

[35] Flickinger's *The Pioneer History of Pocahontas County, Iowa* (The Times Print, Fonda, Iowa, 1904), pp. 157, 158.

are stored historical materials. Every community, large or small, might well erect a log cabin in which may be preserved such pioneer relics as spinning wheels, candle moulds, yokes, and the like, which otherwise might be thrown away. Many of these historic implements have already been lost.

William J. Petersen

The State Historical Society of Iowa
Iowa City Iowa

SOME PUBLICATIONS

Centennial History of the Archdiocese of Dubuque. By M. M. Hoffmann. Dubuque, Iowa: Columbia College Press. 1938. Pp. 733. This volume is a detailed account of the parishes, missions, and institutions of the Roman Catholic Church in the Diocese of Dubuque. A great deal of material on the men and women who served the church in this area is also included. The book is profusely illustrated and includes an index. There are two introductions, one by Peter Guilday and a longer one by Archbishop Francis J. L. Beckman of Dubuque. *A Centennial Ode,* by Sister Mary Irma, B.V.B., follows the introductions.

The Early Writings of Frederick Jackson Turner. With a list of all his works compiled by Everett E. Edwards and an introduction by Fulmer Mood. Madison, Wisconsin: The University of Wisconsin Press. 1938. Pp. 316. Plate. This commemorative volume includes: a preface by Louise Phelps Kellogg; "Turner's Formative Period", by Fulmer Mood; five of the early essays written by Frederick Jackson Turner; a bibliography of the writings of Mr. Turner and a bibliography of references about him, compiled by Everett E. Edwards; a comparison of differing versions of "The Significance of the Frontier"; and an index to Turner's writings as well as a general index.

Our Iowa Its Beginnings and Growth. By Hubert L. Moeller and Hugh C. Moeller. New York: Newson & Company. 1938. Pp. 366. Plates, maps. This is a volume of Iowa history intended for use as a textbook in intermediate grades. Hubert L. Moeller is superintendent of schools at Somers, Iowa, and was the author of "Iowa History Stories" which appeared in the *Des Moines Register* a number of years ago. Hugh C. Moeller is a teacher at the Iowa State Teachers College and the author of several books on teaching. The book is divided into eight "units" — Iowa Before People Wrote About It; The Indians of Iowa; Discovery and Ex-

ploration, or The First White Men in Iowa; Pioneer Life in Iowa; Early Governments; Iowa in War; Interesting People and Groups of People; and Iowa Grows Up. Each of the fifty chapters has, in addition to the text, "Suggestions for Your Iowa Book", "Things to Talk About", and "Other Books to Read". Tests are also provided for each unit and a list of reference books for teachers is added. An appendix with a series of facts about Iowa and an index complete the book.

Iowa A Guide to the Hawkeye State. By the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration for the State of Iowa. New York: The Viking Press. Pp. 583. Plates, maps. This volume is one of the American Guide Series published under the auspices of the Federal Works Progress Administration. In accordance with a statute enacted by the Forty-seventh General Assembly of Iowa, the guide was sponsored by The State Historical Society of Iowa in commemoration of the centenary of the organization of the Territory of Iowa.

The volume is in four parts. Part I, entitled Iowa: Past and Present, is a series of essays on the natural setting, people, archaeology, history, agriculture, racial elements, transportation and communication, industry, commerce, labor, religion, education, recreation, press, radio, literature, and art in the State. Part II is a detailed description of seventeen of the cities and towns; Part III is a series of tours across the State; while Part IV includes a Chronology of important events in Iowa history and a Bibliography. There are eighty illustrations, a large State map in the back pocket, a tour key map on the front end paper, a map of Spirit and the Okoboji lakes, and maps of nine cities — Ames, Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Davenport, Des Moines, Dubuque, Iowa City, and Sioux City. The jacket illustration is from a mural painting by Richard Haines. An adequate index is provided.

The material for the *Iowa Guide,* like that of the other State guides, was collected by workers in the various communities. This mass of material was then sorted and arranged by the State office of the Federal Writers' Project at Des Moines and, finally, was checked by the office at Washington, D. C. The result of such mul-

tiplicity of researchers, writers, and editors is a volume containing a large amount of valuable material concerning Iowa and its communities. So many facts about the various localities could not have been collected by a single researcher or by any small number of such workers. Mr. Raymond Kresensky was State Director in charge of the work.

Since the compilation of data and the writing were done by such a large number of workers, often inexperienced in this field, there are no doubt minor errors in the book, but in comparison with the large number of facts presented, these seem not to be numerous. The *Iowa Guide* will be valuable to residents of Iowa who wish to know more about their own State and to persons in other States and countries who may wish to know something of Iowa, perhaps the most typical of the States of the Mid West.

Pottery and Potters, by William H. Clark, is one of the articles in *Americana* for July.

The First English-Speaking Parish in Illinois, by W. H. Faherty, is one of the articles in *Mid-America* for July.

Museum Echoes for July is a *Handbook and List of Members of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.*

Myths and Legends of Wisconsin Waterfalls, by Dorothy Moulding Brown, and *Historic American Buildings Survey,* by Alexander C. Guth, are two articles in *The Wisconsin Archaeologist* for July.

Indiana's Largest Indian Mound and *Roadside Planting on Historic Highways* are two short articles in the June issue of the *Indiana History Bulletin.* The August number contains *Centennial of Removal of the Potawatomi.*

The *Journal of The Department of History of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.* for March-June-September contains Part III of *The Early Development of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America in Pittsburgh,* by the Reverend William Wilson McKinney.

The Federal Historical Records Survey of the Works Progress Administration has issued a *Guide To Depositories of Manuscript Collections in the United States,* containing 100 sample entries. The entry for Iowa concerns the Luther College Library at Decorah.

The *Nebraska History Magazine* for October-December, 1937, is designated as the "Archeology Number" and contains the report of the survey of some thirteen archeological sites in Nebraska. A. T. Hill and Paul Cooper contribute *The Archeological Campaign of 1937* as an introduction to the reports on the sites.

Our First Great West, by Temple Bodley, has been recently published as Volume XXXVI of the *Filson Club Publications.* The area covered includes the Mississippi Valley east of the river. The material included covers Revolutionary War activities, political problems, and the diplomatic work of John Jay.

St. Joseph, Missouri, As a Center of the Cattle Trade, by Frank S. Popplewell; *The Evolution of A Frontier Society in Missouri, 1815–1828* (Part II), by Hattie M. Anderson; and a continuation of *Letters of George Caleb Bingham to James S. Rollins,* edited by C. B. Rollins, are three articles in *The Missouri Historical Review* for July.

Settlement of English Potters in Wisconsin, by Grant Foreman; *Wisconsin's Eminence,* by Louise Phelps Kellogg; *Some Recollections of Thomas Pederson;* a continuation of the *Diary of George W. Stoner* (1862); and *Ferries and Ferryboats,* by Joseph Schafer, are the articles and papers in *The Wisconsin Magazine of History* for June.

The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine for June contains the following three articles: *A Pittsburgh Composer and His Memorial* (Stephen Collins Foster), by Fletcher Hodges, Jr.; *Lafayette in Western Pennsylvania,* by Richard T. Wiley; and *Title Difficulties of the Holland Land Company in Northwestern Pennsylvania,* by Walter J. McClintock.

The Kansas Historical Quarterly for May contains the following

articles and papers: *Some Problems and Prospects in Kansas Prehistory,* by Waldo R. Wedel; *The Hoogland Examination: The United States v. John Brown, Jr., et al,* by James C. Malin; *Supplying the Frontier Military Posts,* by Raymond L. Welty; and *News from Kansas in 1870,* by Paul H. Giddens.

The Significance of American Agricultural History, by Harry J. Carman and Rexford G. Tugwell; *Some Pre-Revolutionary Agricultural Correspondence,* by Rodney H. True; *Agrarian Individualism in the Soviet Union,* by Lazar Volin; *The Historic Civilization of the South,* by Ulrich B. Phillips; and *The "Father" of the Land-Grant College,* by Earle D. Ross, are the five articles in the April issue of *Agricultural History.*

The Summer Number of the *Michigan History Magazine* contains a series of articles suggested by the season. Among these are the following: *Boy Scouts of America,* by J. P. Freeman; *Girl Scout Movement,* by Harriett McDowell; *Playground and Recreation Movement,* by Wm. G. Robinson; *Michigan Islands,* by William F. Lawler; and *Farm Management,* by E. B. Hill. An article of a different type is entitled *Is The Frontier Theory Applicable to the Canadian Rebellions of 1837–1838,* by L. S. Stavrianos.

The June number of the *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* contains the following articles and papers: *The Record of a Friendship — A Series of Letters from Lincoln to Henry E. Dummer,* by Paul M. Angle; *Farming in Illinois a Century Ago as Illustrated in Bond County,* by Hubert Schmidt; *Thomas Langrell Harris — A Biography by Stephen A. Douglas and James Shields,* with a foreword by John M. Palmer; *The Ladies' Association for Educating Females, 1833–1937,* by Margaret King Moore; and *Contributions to Chicago History from Peoria County Records,* by Ernest E. East.

The Mississippi Valley Historical Review for September contains the following articles and papers: *The Ordinance of 1787,* by Theodore C. Pease; *The Origin of the Chinese Issue in California,* by Rodman W. Paul; *Magnolia Plantation, 1852–62: A Decade of a Louisiana Sugar Estate,* by J. Carlyle Sitterson; *Commissioner*

Sparks and the Railroad Land Grants, by John B. Rae; *Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association,* by Francis P. Weisenburger; *William Henry Harrison and the Mexican Appointment, 1823–1824,* edited by Clarence E. Carter; and *The Use of the Term "Copperhead" During the Civil War,* by Charles E. Coleman.

Indiana's Cultural Heritage, an address by Daniel S. Robinson; *"Hoosier Incunabula" The Earliest Medical Publications of Indiana Authors,* by Edgar F. Kiser; *David M. Parry,* by Milton Rubincam; *I Remember My Grandmother,* by Julie LeClerc Knox; and *Recollections of Morgan's Raid,* by Middleton Robertson, are the articles in the June issue of the *Indiana Magazine of History. Some Vincennes Documents of 1772,* translated and edited by Florence Goold Watts; *Sergeant-Major Blanchard at Gettysburg,* by Norma Fuller Hawkins; and *A Transition Period, 1907–1911,* by William O. Lynch, are other contributions. The genealogy section edited by Martha Tucker Morris includes material on the Hardy, Daniel Bowman, and Jonas Hoover families.

IOWANA

Joseph and Mary Schenk Their Ancestors & Descendants, compiled by Lt. Col. Casper Schenk, has been issued in book form by planograph process.

O. H. Montzheimer of Primghar, Iowa, prepared a number of sketches of early days in O'Brien County which were printed in the *O'Brien County Bell* in March and April, 1938.

The Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts has published as one if its bulletins *The Role of the Land-Grant College in Governmental Agricultural Programs,* prepared by a committee of the faculty.

My County, by Mrs. C. M. Mohler, has recently been published by the Klipto Loose Leaf Company of Mason City. It is a study of county government in Iowa for use in Iowa schools. Mrs. Mohler is county recorder of Sac County.

Farm Tenure in Iowa — Landlord-Tenant Relationships in

Southern Iowa, prepared by A. J. Englehorn has been published as Bulletin 372 of the Iowa State College Agricultural Experiment Station.

Ralph W. Cram has continued his series of articles on Davenport history in the *Davenport Democrat.* The series from June 19 to August 7, 1938, includes such items as prize fights in Davenport, Davenport in the World War, and writers of Davenport.

The Des Moines Chamber of Commerce has issued a pamphlet presenting some of the history of the City of Des Moines and the Chamber of Commerce. It is entitled *50 Golden Years* and covers the period since the organization of the Chamber of Commerce in 1888.

Iowa Incomes As Reported In Income Tax Returns, by Margaret G. Reid and Virginia Button, makes up Research Bulletin 236, published by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

The Wilsons of Dubuque, by M. M. Hoffmann; *Background to the Establishment of the Territory of Iowa,* by O. E. Klingaman; and *Iowa's Struggle for a Territorial Government,* by Kenneth E. Colton, are the three articles in the July issue of the *Annals of Iowa.*

The European Partridge in North-Central Iowa, by William E. Green and George O. Hendrickson, and *The Second Cedar Rapids Convention,* by Kate E. La Mar, are two articles in *Iowa Bird Life* for June. The September issue contains *Extreme Northeastern Iowa for Bird Observation,* by Arthur J. Palas.

The Historical Records Survey, Division of Women's and Professional Projects, Works Progress Administration has recently issued No. 47 in the series, *Inventory of the County Archives of Iowa.* The volume deals with Ida County. Don Farran is State Director of the Historical Records Survey and Luther H. Evans is National Director.

The Iowa State Appraisal Committee has issued a 115-page report entitled *United States Community Improvement Appraisal for the State of Iowa.* The committee, consisting of nineteen men

and women, headed by P. F. Hopkins, Director of the Iowa State Planning Board, was appointed by Governor Nelson G. Kraschel to study the work relief projects in Iowa and to make suggestions as to the future usefulness of such projects. This report contains much valuable information about the emergency work relief between 1933 and 1938.

SOME RECENT HISTORICAL ITEMS IN IOWA NEWSPAPERS

Oskaloosa history in "The Family Album" series, in the *Oskaloosa Herald,* April 19, 30, May 24, 25, 26, June 2, 9, 11, 16, 18, 1938.

Early history of Grand River Township, by Mrs. Onie Hixson, in the *Winterset Madisonian,* May 4, 1938.

A short history of Taylor County, in the *Lenox Time Table,* May 5, 12, June 30, 1938.

O'Brien clothing store celebrates seventy-fifth anniversary, in the *Independence Bulletin-Journal,* May 5, 1938.

Air mail history made at Cedar Falls, in the *Parkersburg Eclipse,* May 5, 1938.

Meaning and early spellings of Maquoketa, in the *Maquoketa Sentinel,* May 6, 1938.

Experiences of an early day business man, in the *Webster City Freeman-Journal,* May 6, 1938.

Old Military Trail landmark near Mt. Vernon removed, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* May 8, 1938.

Contributions of Hollanders to Iowa, in the *Des Moines Register,* May 8, 1938.

Sketch of the life of former Iowan, Edward Joel Cornish, May 9, 1938.

Death of C. F. Lytle, of Sioux City, in the *Oelwein Register,* May 10, 1938.

100th anniversary celebration of first court at Guttenberg, in the *West Union Gazette,* May 11, 1938.

Iowa's first Congregational Church observes 100th birthday at Grinnell, in the *Pella Chronicle,* May 12, 1938.

Reminiscences of pioneer life in southwest Iowa, in the *Glenwood Opinion-Tribune,* May 12, 1938.

Pioneer stories of Boone County, by C. L. Lucas, in the *Madrid Register-News,* May 12, 19, July 14, 1938.

Sketch of the life of State archivist, Cassius C. Stiles, in the *Des Moines Plain Talk,* May 12, 1938.

Diary reveals pioneer Clay County life, in the *Spencer Reporter,* May 13, 1938.

Coming of first settlers to Anamosa, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* May 15, 1938.

Prehistoric people lived in Maquoketa caves, in the *Davenport Democrat,* May 15, 1938.

Sketch of the life of John A. Crummer, pioneer, in the *Pocahontas Record-Democrat,* May 19, 1938.

Early days of Manson school, by E. I. Leighton, in the *Manson Journal,* May 19, 1938.

History of Iowa State Penitentiary, in the *Fort Madison Democrat,* May 20, 1938.

The life of Jasper Vandorin, by Virginia Lichty, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* May 22, 1938.

Elmer E. Taylor has sixty years of publishing career, by Harvey Ingham, in the *Des Moines Register,* May 25, 1938.

Iowa Falls man owns large gun collection, in the *Waterloo Courier,* May 29, 1938.

Sketch of the life of former judge, Charles M. Thomas, in the *Maquoketa Sentinel,* May 31, 1938.

Some data on Iowa's war history, in the *Ossian Bee,* June 2, 1938.

Marker recalls Camanche tornado, in the *Clinton Herald,* June 3, 1938.

Incident of James W. Grimes in "Private Lives of the Pioneers" series by Kent Pellett, in the *Des Moines Register,* June 5, 1938.

Scenic Bellevue State Park, in the *Davenport Democrat,* June 5, 1938.

"Boss" of U. S. Navy, W. D. Leahy, was native Iowan, in the *Sioux City Journal,* June 5, 1938.

Little Brown Church in pictures, in the *Des Moines Register,* June 5, 1938.

Indian war veteran dies, in the *Des Moines Register,* June 6, 1938.

Iowa encampment of Grand Army of the Republic in session, in the *Sioux City Journal,* June 7, 1938.

"Iowa, a Hundred Years Old", by T. P. Christensen, in the *Sioux City Unionist,* June 9, 16, 23, 28, 30, 1938.

Some Iowa history one hundred years ago, in the *Chicago Sunday Tribune,* June 12, 1938.

Boulder marks site of first State fair of Iowa, at Fairfield, in the *Davenport Democrat,* June 12, 1938.

Map of Iowa of 1856, in the *Fort Dodge Messenger,* June 13, 1938.

Sketch of the life of Manly pioneer business man, George L. Bosworth, in the *Mason City Globe-Gazette,* June 14, 1938.

Early days in Logan, by Edwin E. Beck, in the *Harrison County Herald,* June 16, 1938.

Early history of Spirit Lake, by A. B. Funk, in the *Spirit Lake Beacon,* June 16, 1938.

Tornado at Grinnell fifty-six years ago, in the *Grinnell Herald-Register,* June 16, 1938.

Part of American mastodon uncovered near Martinsburg, in the *Keota Eagle,* June 16, 1938.

Adventure along the old stagecoach trails, in the *Mason City Globe-Gazette,* June 17, 1938.

Some reminiscences of Mason City, in the *Mason City Globe-Gazette,* June 17, 1938.

Sketch of the life of Judge Milton A. Roberts, in the *Ottumwa Courier,* June 18, 1938.

George Steunenberg recalls early scenes in Knoxville, in the *Knoxville Express,* June 16, 1938.

What happened to Fort Defiance, in the *Estherville News,* June 18, 1938.

Establishment of the Waterloo post office, December 29, 1851, in the *Waterloo Courier,* June 19, 1938.

Story of the Diamond Jo Line, in the *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* June 19, 1938.

An atlas of Iowa with woodcuts, in the *Grand Junction Globe,* June 23, 1938.

Amos Hiatt brought the first "Delicious" apple tree from Vermont in 1872, in the *Conrad Record,* June 23, 1938.

An 1858 issue of the *Fremont Herald,* in the *Sidney Argus-Herald,* June 23, 1938.

Guttenberg observed Johannes Gutenberg's birthday, in the *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* June 23, 1938.

The British in Plymouth County, in the *Le Mars Sentinel,* June 24, 1938.

Du Pont plant comes to 102-year old Camanche, in the *Davenport Democrat,* June 26, 1938.

History of Le Mars, in the *Sioux City Journal,* June 26, 1938.

Some early history of the *Howard County Sentinel,* in the *Cresco Times,* June 29, 1938.

House built in 1840's in Carlisle still stands, in the *Indianola Tribune,* June 29, 1938.

Some Civil War experiences of Captain James Barbour, in the *Mason City Globe-Gazette,* June 29, 1938.

Sketch of the life of E. J. Sidey, in the *Greenfield Free Press,* June 30, 1938.

Two rural Reformed Churches celebrate 50th anniversary, in the *Marengo Pioneer-Republican,* June 30, 1938.

Sketch of the life of P. H. Donlon, in the *Graettinger Times,* June 30, 1938, and the *Emmetsburg Democrat,* July 1, 1938.

Death of Gustav N. Swan, former Swedish vice-consul, in the *Sioux City Tribune,* July 1, 1938.

Origin of Mormon Trail at Montrose, in *Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead,* July 2, 1938.

"The Story of Horse Racing in Northeastern Iowa", in the *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* July 3, 10, 17, 24, 1938.

General Street and Wapello in the "Private Lives of the Pioneers" series, by Kent Pellett, in the *Des Moines Register,* July 3, 1938.

Career of Judge F. O. Ellison, in the *Anamosa Eureka,* July 7, 1938.

The Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas in Iowa, a talk by Leonard Allen, in the *Pella Chronicle,* July 7, 1938.

Some pioneer relics, in the *Cherokee Chief,* July 8, 1938.

The orator Keokuk, in the "Private Lives of the Pioneers" series, by Kent Pellett, in the *Des Moines Register,* July 10, 1938.

Van Buren County had fair in 1842, in the *Cantril Register,* July 14, 1938.

Board and room for $1.50 in Iowa Territory in 1838, in the *Leon Journal Reporter,* July 14, 1938.

The log cabin school at Center Point, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* July 17, 1938.

Pictorial Iowa one hundred years ago, in Souvenir Centennial Edition, *Des Moines Register,* July 24, 1938.

An early agricultural college near Le Mars, in the *Sioux City Journal,* July 24, 1938.

William H. McHenry was first Des Moines Mayor, in the *Des Moines Register,* July 24, 1938.

Sketch of the life of Ansel Briggs, first Iowa Governor, in the *Council Bluffs Nonpareil,* July 25, 1938.

History of Sacred Heart Congregation, by Rev. E. J. O'Hagen, in the *Oelwein Register,* July 27, 1938.

The Halland Settlement, by Claus L. Anderson, in the *Stanton Zephyr,* July 28, August 4, 11, 18, 25, 1938.

An English captain's "castle" in Iowa, by Marion Bliss, in the *Sioux City Journal,* July 31, 1938.

Dubuque Y. M. C. A. plans anniversary celebration, in the *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* July 31, 1938.

West Branch woman has unique jug collection, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* July 31, 1938.

Four boyhood pals recall pioneer days in Poweshiek County, in the *Grinnell Herald-Register,* August 1, 1938.

History of Iowa, Eldora, and Hardin County, in the *Eldora Herald-Ledger,* Historical and County Fair Edition, August 4, 1938.

Beginning of motor boat racing in Mississippi Valley areas, in the *Muscatine Journal,* August 9, and the *Des Moines Register,* August 14, 1938.

Ottumwa Courier began ninety years ago, in the *Davenport Times,* August 10, 1938.

Old times in Adel, in the *Dallas County News,* August 10, 1938.

Stories of Monticello and Jones County, in the *Monticello Express,* August 11, 1938.

Descendants of Poweshiek live on Tama reservation, in the *Toledo Chronicle,* August 11, 1938.

St. Anthony's Chapel near Fort Atkinson, known as smallest cathedral in the world, in the *Toledo Chronicle,* August 11, and the *Marengo Pioneer-Republican,* August 18, 1938.

Sketch of the life of Judge George W. Dunham, in the *Waterloo Courier,* August 11, the *Manchester Press,* August 11, the *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* August 12, and the *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* August 12, 1938.

Allen Pinkerton, detective, helped John Brown in Iowa, in the *Monticello Express,* August 11, and the *Council Bluffs Nonpareil,* August 21, 1938.

History of Taylor County, in the *Bedford Herald,* August 11, 1938.

John E. Goodenow was the founder of Maquoketa, in the *Maquoketa Community Press,* August 11, 1938.

Iowa Southwestern Railroad projected in the 1870's, in the *Iowa City Press-Citizen,* August 11, 1938.

Some gifts from Black Hawk treasured by Clark County people, in the *Keokuk Gate City,* August 11, 1938.

Morris family centennial celebrated in log cabin near Stockport, in the *Van Buren Record* (Bonaparte), August 11, 1938.

Pike's Peak near McGregor is landmark of early explorer, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* August 12, 1938.

Iowa, 1671–1835, by W. J. Tarpy, in the *Philatelic Gossip,* reprinted in the *Cedar Rapids Tribune,* August 12, 1938.

Did Norsemen pass Dubuque in 1362?, in the *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* August 14, 1938.

David Edstrom, sculptor, dies, in the *Des Moines Register,* August 14, 1938.

Fred Hoffner is owner of rare Indian arrowhead collection, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* August 14, 1938.

Mrs. Lucy Sprague Brooks celebrates her centennial, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* August 14, 1938.

Jefferson Davis drove cattle on the Upper Mississippi, in the *Davenport Democrat,* August 16, 1938.

History of Algona and Kossuth County, in the *Algona Upper Des Moines,* Special Edition, August 16, 1938.

Anthon and Woodbury County, in the *Anthon Ledger,* August 17, 1938.

History of the telegraph in Iowa, in the *Maquoketa Community Press,* August 18, 1938.

Sketch of the life of Col. William T. Shaw, in the *Anamosa Eureka,* August 18, 1938.

Picture of Wright County's first courthouse, in the *Eagle Grove Eagle,* August 18, 1938.

Looking back 100 years in the history of Knoxville, from Mrs. Dixie C. Gebhardt's community history, in the *Knoxville Express,* August 18, 1938.

How Eagle Grove got its name, in the *Eagle Grove Eagle,* August 18, 1938.

Early days in Jewell, in the *Jewell Record,* August 18, 1938.

One hundred years of Anamosa and Jones County, in the *Anamosa Eureka* and the *Anamosa Journal,* August 18, 1938.

Early settlers in Muscatine County in 1833 received mail addressed to "Iowa Post Office, Black Hawk Purchase, Wisconsin Territory", in the *Correctionville News,* August 18, 1938.

History of the reformatory at Anamosa, in the *Anamosa Journal,* August 18, 1938.

Some reminiscences of Iowa County, by Herodotus A. Gain, in the *Williamsburg Journal-Tribune,* August 18, 1938.

Rare old Bible on display, in the *Maquoketa Sentinel,* August 19, 1938.

Early home life of Boone County as told by Mrs. Eva Dalander, in the *Boone News-Republican,* August 20, 1938.

Some Dubuque "Firsts", in the *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* August 21, 1938.

Biographical data on Stephen Hempstead, second Iowa State Governor, in the *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* August 21, 1938.

Happenings in Centerville and Appanoose County, in the *Centerville Daily Iowegian,* August 23, 1938.

Old gun collection owned by Harry Abbott of Iowa City, in the *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* August 23, 1938.

Cresco, Howard County, and the Howard County Fair, in the *Howard County* (Cresco) *Times,* August 24, 1938.

The early history of Winneshiek County, by Sigurd S. Reque, in the *Decorah Public Opinion and Decorah Journal,* August 25, 1938.

Sketch of the life of Seth A. Randell, former Representative, in the *Oskaloosa Tribune,* August 26, 1938.

Sketch of the life of S. E. Fackler, Sr., former State Senator, in the *Council Bluffs Nonpareil,* August 26, 1938.

Sketch of the life of W. G. Ladd, in the *Clarksville Star,* August 25, 1938.

Stories of Odebolt and Sac County, in the *Odebolt Chronicle,* Special Edition, August 25, 1938.

Sketch of the life of former U. S. Congressman William F. Kopp, in the *Des Moines Register,* August 25, 1938.

Story of John King, in the *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* August 28, 1938.

Eastern Iowa once center for horse races, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette,* August 28, 1938.

Who designed the Old Stone Capitol, by M. M. Hoffmann, in the *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald,* August 28, 1938.

Tool's Chapel celebrates its founding, in the *Newton News,* August 29, 1938.

Mrs. Naomi Howard is one hundred years old, in the *Webster City Freeman-Journal,* August 31, 1938.

HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES

The Minnesota Historical Society held its sixteenth annual convention and historical tour on July 29 and 30, 1938. The tour began at the Historical Building at St. Paul on the 29th, with luncheon at Duluth, and an afternoon program at Gooseberry Falls State Park in the afternoon. The program here included introductory remarks by Reverend E. F. Lindquist, president of the Cook County Historical Society; greetings by Edward C. Hale, president of the Minnesota Historical Society; "Early Beaver Bay and Its Part in the Discovery of Iron", by Otto E. Wieland; "Pioneering School Days", by F. A. Andert; "Beaver Bay, Then and Now", by E. A. Schulze; and "Gooseberry Falls State Park", by Edwin S. Cay. After a dinner at Duluth, Dr. Louise Phelps Kellogg gave an address on "The Old Northwest and the New" and Mrs. Margaret Culkin Banning spoke on "A Novelist Glances at History". On Saturday morning a meeting was held at Fond du Lac, at which Ellworth T. Carlstedt of Bloomfield, Iowa, spoke on "When Fond du Lac Was British". The luncheon that day was again at Duluth in connection with the Northwest Territory Celebration Commission of Minnesota. After the luncheon the members of the Northwest Territory Pioneer Caravan were the speakers and in the evening the Pioneer Caravan presented the pageant "Freedom on the March". This caravan has made its way across the United States from Ipswich, Massachusetts, to Marietta, Ohio, and then westward through the States carved out of the Northwest Territory. Seventeen performances were given in Minnesota between July 30 and August 18.

IOWA

The annual meeting of the Wyoming Historical Society was held at The Hermitage, east of Wyoming, on August 19, 1938. The topic for the program was "The Gay Nineties and the Turn of the Century".

The State Highway Commission has issued 50,000 maps of the State featuring the places and dates of centennial celebrations, historical features of the Iowa State Fair, and places of interest in Iowa.

The Pella Historical Society held its annual meeting on July 25, 1938. W. D. Van Sittert was elected president; A. B. Wormhoudt, vice president; Tudor Kempkes, treasurer; and Hugo W. Kuypers, secretary. The Society manages the annual tulip festival at Pella.

To assist communities wishing to put on pageants the Iowa Centennial Committee published *Iowa: The Open Door,* by Claudine Humble, Director of Pageant Recreation Division Works Progress Administration. This includes material for an Iowa centennial pageant, with directions for staging the pageant, costumes, music, etc.

On June 12, at 2 P. M., radio station WHO at Des Moines presented a broadcast featuring the Iowa Centennial. It included music by an orchestra, playing for one number Antonin Dvorak's Largo movement from the New World Symphony. There was also a dramatization of the creation of the Territory of Iowa, prepared by Robert Blaylock.

The Old Capitol Building, built as the Territorial Capitol of Iowa and used also as the State Capitol until 1857, was used as the design on the three-cent stamp issued by the United States Post Office Department in honor of the Iowa Territorial Centennial. The stamps first went on sale at Des Moines on August 24th, the first day of the State Fair.

Peter Narey of Spirit Lake won the first prize in a Statewide historical essay contest sponsored by the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs and Rachel Ann Lusher of the same town won second prize in the contest. "The Stockade", a story of early Dickinson County, was the title of Peter Narey's essay. The second prize went to "A Wedding Trip in 1860". Third prize went to Vivian Morse of Humboldt and fourth place to Lorraine Wiese of Westside.

The Marshall County Historical Society held its annual meeting

at Marshalltown on May 10, 1938. Mayor G. W. Darling was chosen president for the ensuing year. Other officers elected were: R. A. Rockhill, vice president; Miss Susie Sower, secretary; Miss Ida Evans, treasurer; and Mrs. E. M. Singleton, curator. Talks by M. A. Hauser and W. P. Maulsby, pioneers of the county, were features of the program. A memorial log cabin in Riverview Park at Marshalltown has just been completed.

The Iowa State Fair, August 24 – September 2, 1938, featured the Iowa Territorial Centennial. A parade of floats depicting Iowa's history, a series of rooms with furnishings of the various periods, a series of vehicles showing the progress of transportation, relics of pioneer days, a style show of wearing apparel for the past century, a collection of farm machinery to show its development, and similar exhibits were part of the Fair. A "Panorama of Iowa", a mural painted by WPA workers, encircles the balcony of the Agricultural Building.

The Worth County Historical Society held its annual meeting at Northwood on July 28, 1938. O. K. Storre was elected president for the ensuing year; O. J. Wardwell, Glenn O. Tenold, and Leon S. Barnes, vice presidents; Mrs. C. L. Bolender, secretary; and Leighton D. Bickett, treasurer. The Society is discussing plans for a building to house its collections and the private collection of Dr. C. A. Hurd who had been president of the Society since its organization in 1924 and is now honorary president.

The Iowa Territorial Centennial was widely celebrated throughout the State. The State Fair featured the history of Iowa. A large number of newspapers issued special historical editions. Centennial celebrations of various kinds were held in many of the communities of the State. Parades showing the history of Iowa and the community, historical pageants, displays of clothing, furniture, and implements of pioneer times, and addresses on the centennial were common forms of entertainment at these celebrations. The story of Iowa's Territorial Centennial will appear in the issue of The Iowa Journal of History and Politics for January, 1939.

The Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution announce the

compilation of seven volumes of typed manuscript records relating to Iowa. One copy of each volume is deposited in the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa, and one in the Library of the D. A. R. in Washington, D. C. Volume 41 contains cemetery records from Benton, Black Hawk, Buchanan, Butler, and Bremer counties and marriage records from Bremer County. Volume 42 contains marriage records from Decatur, Fremont, and Mills counties. Volume 43 contains Mahaska County marriage records and Volume 44 grave records from the same county. Volumes 45 and 46 include grave records from twenty-two counties and marriage records from Wright County. Volume 47 has marriage records from Floyd, Humboldt, and Wayne counties.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

The State Historical Society of Iowa has recently distributed to its members a biography of Josiah Bushnell Grinnell, by Charles E. Payne, Professor of History in Grinnell College. J. B. Grinnell was a Congregational minister, newspaperman, founder of the town of Grinnell, sponsor of Grinnell College, railroad promoter, and politician.

Dr. William J. Petersen, Research Associate of the State Historical Society of Iowa, gave his illustrated lecture on "Steamboating on the Upper Mississippi" before the American Wild Life School at McGregor on August 5th. The following day he spoke on "Centennials in Iowa History" before the same group. On August 21st Dr. Petersen gave a Centennial address featuring Black Hawk before a crowd of two thousand at the Tama Indian Pow Wow. On August 24th he spoke before a fireside meeting at Templar Park on Spirit Lake. Traveling to Burlington on September 8th, Dr. Petersen spoke before the local Kiwanis Club on the Burlington and Iowa Centennial. At Camp Mitigua near Ledges State Park, Dr. Petersen gave two addresses to the annual State encampment of the 4-H Girls and 4-H Boys. In the afternoon he spoke on "Iowa in 1838" and at the campfire meeting he spoke on Nathan Boone and the Dragoon expedition of 1835. On September 27th Dr. Petersen spoke to the Washington County Medical Asso-

ciation at Wellman. In addition to his speaking engagements Dr. Petersen advised on the State Fair Pageant on August 22nd and 23rd and served as chairman of the judges on the pioneer rooms on August 27th.

The following persons have recently been elected to membership in the Society: Mr. Merwyn G. Bridenstine, Indianapolis, Indiana; Mr. Chas. H. Bryant, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Herbert S. Cline, Glen Ellyn, Ill.; Mr. Hugh J. Croft, Forest City, Iowa; Mr. D. M. Elderkin, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. H. Clifford Fox, Dubuque, Iowa; Mr. Karl F. Geiser, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mrs. Hazel Gunn, Lisbon, Iowa; Mr. John Hidore, Rockford, Iowa; Mr. Quinn R. Huffman, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Miss Jane T. Irish, Iowa City, Iowa; Mrs. Charles L. Kasten, Davenport, Iowa; Mr. Howard F. Kegley, Mt. Vernon, Iowa; Mr. W. P. Kerwin, Waterloo, Iowa; Mrs. Emma G. Liddle, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. J. E. Nelson, Vinton, Iowa; Mrs. Wm. O. Ransom, Burlington, Iowa; Miss Mabel J. Reid,Rangoon, Burma; Miss Inga B. Tapper, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. Thomas C. Tibbitts, Hopkinton, Iowa; Mrs. E. Lester Williams, Marshalltown, Iowa; Miss Anne G. Wilson, Ottumwa, Iowa; Mr. R. C. Blechschmidt, Amana, Iowa; Mr. Marcy G. Bodine, Peoria, Ill.; Miss Thora M. Brookings, Woodward, Iowa; Mrs. E. B. Bush, Ames, Iowa; Rev. Deane Chapman, Harlan, Iowa; Rev. Rodney F. Cobb, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mr. Edward William Bailey, Burlington, Iowa; Miss Charlotte C. Eichner, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Harold V. Gaskill, Ames, Iowa; Mrs. Inez Glime, La Porte City, Iowa; Mr. Peter M. Herny, Prairie City, Iowa; Mrs. Robt. T. Johnson, Knoxville, Iowa; Mr. Clinton Kastner, Boone, Iowa; Mrs. Robert T. Lubbock, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. Arthur C. McGill, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. L. M. Martin, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mrs. Wm. Quist, Essex, Iowa; Miss Luella Reckmeyer, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. John M. Redmond, Robins, Iowa; and Mr. Sam H. Thompson, Ames, Iowa.

The following persons have recently been enrolled as life members of the Society: Mr. M. H. Calderwood, Eldridge, Iowa; Mr. Paul N. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mrs. Clarence P. Cook, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. A. D. Corcoran, Anamosa, Iowa; Mr. Fred D.

Cram, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Mr. C. H. Dall, Ida Grove, Iowa; Mr. L. D. Dennis, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. Louis E. Dickinson, Keokuk, Iowa; Mr. H. E. Dow, Villisca, Iowa; Mr. Chas. E. Fahrney, Ardmore, Okla.; Mr. Frederick Fischer, Shenandoah, Iowa; Mr. G. W. Fowler, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. J. P. Gallagher, Williamsburg, Iowa; Mr. M. D. Gibbs, Alton, Iowa; Mr. James B. Greteman, Manson, Iowa; Mr. Geo. Judisch, Ames, Iowa; Mr. Charles R. Keyes, Mt. Vernon, Iowa; Mr. Louis C. Kurtz, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss Anna B. Lawther, Dubuque, Iowa; Mr. Edwin B. Lindsay, Davenport, Iowa; Mr. Andrew McMillen, Brainerd, Minn., Mr. Morris Mandelbaum, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. E. A. Milligan, Jefferson, Iowa; Mrs. John H. Morrell, Ottumwa, Iowa; Mr. Frank L. Mott, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. Ray Nyemaster, Davenport, Iowa; Dr. John H. Peck, Oakdale, Iowa; Mr. T. H. Potter, Harlan, Iowa; Mr. H. E. Pratt, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. Alfred G. Remley, Anamosa, Iowa; Mr. M. N. Richardson, Davenport, Iowa; Miss Mary M. Ronan, Lone Tree, Iowa; Mr. Joe W. Smith, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mr. Raymond A. Smith, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mr. Julian C. Spurgeon, Ottumwa, Iowa; Dr. Kuno H. Struck, Davenport, Iowa; Dr. Mathew A. Tinley, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mr. Dana Waterman, Davenport, Iowa; Mr. R. S. Whitley, Clinton, Iowa; Mr. Geo. S. Wright, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mr. Fred Wyman, Davenport, Iowa; Mr. T. T. Hitch, Fort Madison, Iowa; Mr. Geo. A. Letson, Des Moines, Iowa; and Mr. Donald R. Murphy, Des Moines, Iowa.

NOTES AND COMMENT

The Iowa Library Association will hold its annual meeting at Fort Dodge on October 12–14, 1938.

The Iowa Conservation Commission has recently purchased 152 acres of land north of the Yellow River, including Hanging Rock and many Indian mounds. The area will be made into a State park.

The birthplace of Herbert Hoover at West Branch has been restored to its original form and site. The grounds are to be landscaped and a caretaker's house built nearby. The place is now owned by Allan Hoover, the younger son of former President Hoover and Mrs. Hoover.

The South Bethel Church, seven miles south of Tipton, celebrated its one hundred and first anniversary on July 10th. A sermon by the Reverend Walter Martin, a roll call of old families, and an address on "Family Continuation", by E. B. Reuter, were included in the program.

The Dickinson County old settlers held their annual picnic at Gull Lake State Park on August 17, 1938. The program included an address by A. B. Funk, a talk on "Pioneer Schools", by Alice E. Hopper, a talk on early history of the region, by Mrs. May Clump, Mrs. Rose Gregory, Geo. P. Woods, and Fred LaDoux.

The fifty-second old settlers' reunion for Madison and Warren counties was held at St. Charles on August 18, 1938. An address by Dr. Gwilym Roberts of Des Moines and remarks by old settlers were included on the program. The officers chosen were: O. C. Carman, president; Charles Kennaird, vice president for Madison County; Will Shutt, vice president for Warren County; Herman Mueller, secretary; and C. C. Guilliams, treasurer.

Ringgold County held its second "Old Timers' Reunion" on

July 6, 1938, at Mount Ayr. Addresses by Lafe Hill, the Reverend G. B. Draper, and John Barnes, and an address of welcome by Mayor Geo. E. Wright, were part of the program. Antique displays were presented by the business houses. A general committee made up of Randolph S. Beall, John B. Currie, and Howard Tedford, has charge of the reunion for 1939.

A four-day powwow was staged by the Mesquakie Indians at Tama on August 18–21, 1938. On Children's Day, 300 children from the State Juvenile Home at Toledo were invited. On Sunday, August 21st, the program included speeches by Mayor E. C. Carnal of Tama, Young Bear (interpreted by his son, George Young Bear), and Dr. Wm. J. Petersen of the State Historical Society who spoke on Indians and the early history of Iowa.

The twentieth session of the American School of Wild Life Protection was held at McGregor during the first two weeks of August, 1938. As usual the program included talks by famous scientists. Among the speakers were Dr. Wm. J. Petersen of the State Historical Society of Iowa, who spoke on Iowa Centennials, and Steamboating on the Mississippi, Dr. Charles R. Keyes, State Archaeologist, who told of the mounds and prehistoric cultures of Iowa, and H. W. Broth, whose subject was "Iowa State Parks".

CONTRIBUTORS

Walter E. Kaloupek, Huron, South Dakota. Born at Elberon, Iowa, on November 23, 1907. Educated in the public schools and at the State University of Iowa. Received B.A. degree in 1929, M.A. degree in 1936, and Ph.D. degree in June, 1938, majoring in political science. Principal of Ferguson (Iowa) High School, 1929–1931. Member of Pi Gamma Mu, American Political Science Association, and the State Historical Society of Iowa. Author of articles in *The Palimpsest*, September and October, 1937.

William J. Petersen, Research Associate of the State Historical Society of Iowa. Author of *Steamboating on the Upper Mississippi* and of numerous articles in The Iowa Journal of History and Politics and in *The Palimpsest*. (See the Iowa Journal of History and Politics, January, 1930.)

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